

Bruce McIntyre Watson is a Vancouver, BC-based historian whose research focuses on the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains.

Lives Lived West of the Divide

A Biographical Dictionary of Fur Traders Working West of the Rockies, 1793-1858

By: Bruce McIntyre Watson

Lives Lived tells the story of those resilient individuals who were part of the fur trade which, during the first half of the 19th century, extended from northern British Columbia to southern Oregon. The subsequent imposition of international and regional boundaries has fragmented and erased from view this once vibrant era which this book reconstructs and returns to life.

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University of British Columbia, Okanagan
Kelowna, British Columbia

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For

All those who were so much a part of this

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Preface to Lives Lived West of the Rockies

The recapturing of the lives of fur traders west of the Rocky Mountains has been twenty years in the making. Along the way I have left a trail of talks and articles and have met legions of immensely interesting and engaging people. One published spin-off, for example, is a co-written effort with Jean Barman, *Leaving Paradise: Indigenous Hawaiians in the Pacific Northwest, 1787-1898* [Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2006], a work which focuses on probably the most unrecognized group of the fur trade.

Why another biographical dictionary when other fur trade biographical dictionaries have been written? The fur trade in Alaska has already been adequately covered by the late Richard Pierce's *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary* [Kingston, ON and Fairbanks AK: Limestone Press, 1990]. Even though Leroy R. Hafen's excellent ten volume *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade in the Far West* [Glendale, CA: A. H. Clark Co., 1965-72] is thorough in its approach to individual biography, it still does not fully capture the complexity of the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. Dan L. Thrapp's three volume *Encyclopedia of frontier biography* [Glendale, CA: A. H. Clark Co., 1988], while including some fur traders, overwhelmingly focuses on a vast array of interesting people who left their imprint on frontier and pioneer life in the US. Smaller very worthy projects, such as Howard McKinlay Corning's, *Dictionary of Oregon history, compiled from the research files of the former Oregon Writers' Project with much added material* [Portland: Binford & Mort, c.1956] pick up on the many fur traders who settled there but understandably limits the story of the fur trader to political boundaries. The irreplaceable *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* and the *Dictionary of American Biography* cover major figures in the fur trade but both generally appeal to their respective constituencies. To some degree, the Metis and French Canadians who worked on both sides of the Rocky Mountains were covered by Father A. G. Morice's *Dictionnaire Historique Des Canadiens et des Métis Français de L'Ouest*, [Kamloops: author, 1908]. His work was used as a basis for the more than six hundred names in Peter J. Gagné's *French-Canadians of the West, a biographical dictionary of French-Canadians and French Métis of the Western United States and Canada*, vols 1-3 [Orange Park, FL: Quintin Publications, 2000]. Further, Gail Morin's excellent six volume *Metis families: a genealogical compendium* [Pawtucket, RI: Quintin Publications, c. 2001] has brought Metis family genealogies into the mid-twentieth century on both sides of the Canada-US border. Nonetheless, given the complexity of the lives of fur traders who worked on the Pacific slopes, I felt that a biographical dictionary clearly transcending modern political and national boundaries was overdue.

Determining the geographical boundaries of the research west of the Rocky Mountains was relatively easy as the area from northern British Columbia south to the California border had been treated, particularly the Hudson's Bay Company, as roughly one geo-political unit. The subsequent political fragmentation has likewise divided the fur trade story that played itself out in rugged terrain and westward flowing river basins. While language problems prevented me from pursuing the Russian American fur trade in present-day Alaska, the common experience of those working under Russian and Finnish administrators and Russian church Orthodoxy all from a far off St. Petersburg headquarters, additionally made their inclusion unwieldy.

The task of recapturing the lives of individuals in the fur trade was made much easier with the presence of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives [HBCA] in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Material also has been drawn from archives of several countries, states and provinces. With such a widespread source of material, the research itself became enriching. Cold Februarys inside the HBCA in Winnipeg, and outside at the Festival du Voyageur in St. Boniface were balanced out by the warm days in Honolulu. Windy Orkney and idyllic places in Hebrides contrasted yet again with the quiet long-since abandoned Pacific slopes fur trade posts which equally reflected a bygone sense of time and place.

I regret not being able to follow the First Nations/Aboriginal peoples in more depth, touching their lives only when they concerned marriages and intimate trading relationships. Their stories are equally interesting and are left to the rising ranks of aboriginal scholars to tell them with clarity.

As much as possible, this information comes from original fur trade and related documents. Only when I needed perspective did I turn to secondary publications or seek descendant family help. As fur trade companies sought profit first, their records had to be carefully gleaned to pull together the many disparate pieces of information that would help flesh out a biography. Paradoxically, although predictably loaded with

the biases of the time, surviving journals showed a surprising understanding of the nature of the lives of the native peoples and fur traders.

Another issue was determining who was and who was not eligible for biographies since the nature of the fur trade changed over the years and commercial enterprises had to adapt over the years to stay competitive. For example, the canoeing term of middleman became the descriptor for labourer which could include everything from cutting wood to building posts. As the difference between the broader terms of voyageur, fur trader and engagé blurred over time, they are used interchangeably here to avoid repetition. Ventures into agricultural, mining and food supply radically changed the role of the fur trader. Thus those selected for biographies were the personnel who worked at posts and who thus worked within the social milieu of the evolving fur trade. Those eliminated from this dictionary are those who worked exclusively for the Puget Sound Agricultural Company or the Hudson's Bay Company mining operations in Fort Rupert and Nanaimo. Those who arrived on the supply ships became part of the social milieu when they took jobs on coastal vessels or spent time reconfiguring the holds of ships to accommodate furs for the return voyage.

Purpose and Organization of this Work

As one more contribution to the study of the fur trade, this biographical dictionary is meant to serve two purposes. First, it is meant to cast light on the complexity of lives of the voyageurs/engagés/fur traders/fur trade employees on the rugged Pacific Slopes during the land-based fur trade era from the California border to Alaska from 1793-1858. Second, it is meant to be used as an analytical tool for further research.

To begin to capture the complexity of the fur trade, the introduction is divided into four parts: the collective historical backgrounds of various ethnic groups, the companies which comprised the commercial side, the generic post structures and some goods that were manufactured in them and, finally, a chronological narrative that binds these parts together. This is followed by the biographies, the core of this work. Last appears an extensive appendix which gives further context to the lives of the fur traders. The differences between the terms voyageur, engagé, fur trader and fur trade employee used interchangeably here are reflected in the glossary.

The first part of the introduction, descriptive ethno-history, is used to bring the various groups onto the Pacific slopes and perhaps shed some light on their behaviours and expectations. Such an approach has its constraints because of the danger of applying group behaviors to individuals and visa versa. In spite of the fact that within any specific group there is a huge range of individual outcomes, shared language, religious, cultural and ethnic traits, all keys to group identity, group characteristics sometimes played themselves out in individual behaviors. Indeed, during post-fur trade settlement, group identity re-emerged in importance for the fur traders and their families left to their own devices.

Peoples indigenous to the Pacific slopes while not being the focus of this study are briefly introduced as they were important for their interfacing with the fur trade. Indeed, native trading patterns developed over the millennia were re-worked by outsiders into patterns for trade in furs. As well, geographic nexus points where seasonal native culture and trade interacted also became locations for fur trade posts. Most importantly, the fur trade would not have succeeded had not the native peoples sustained it in terms of furs, food and wives.

The second part of the introduction introduces the companies and many partnerships out of London, Montreal, Boston, New York and St. Louis that made up the land-based fur trade. They are important as they set the rules of expectations and behaviours with which the fur trader was obliged to work. As well, to stay vibrant and turn a profit many of the companies had to move from the fur trade into a variety of commercial ventures making the term "fur trader" somewhat of a misnomer.

The third part is an attempt to put the reader into the physical space of the fur trade post. As physical structures are referred to throughout, a generic version of a fur trade post is presented in the introduction to give the reader a frame of reference. Specific information on each post can be found in the appendix.

The fourth part, the chronological narrative, has been divided into seven logical sections, each with its own unique fur trade characteristics and activities. Each section clearly illustrates the challenges and changes that

the fur trade employee had to face from the time they first entered the Pacific slopes to the time that they settled or went elsewhere.

The main body of this study, individual biographies, has been constructed as faithfully as possible from records sometimes supplemented by information from family descendants. They reveal a complexity of rich lives lived west of the Rocky Mountains, a multiplicity of personalities, behaviours and outcomes as well as a resiliency and adaptability. Any errors in entry are strictly mine. All entries focus on the original fur traders which are the historical figures; however, their immediate descendants are mentioned by first name, birth and death year only. This ensures privacy for descendant families.

The appendix is meant to give further context to the lives of the fur traders. The history of the posts/forts and their personnel as well as the history of the ships that serviced the coast are tracked along with their crew members. The contents of several post libraries have been pieced together, as has the list of medicines and medical instruments available at the time. Further, some private orders of items over and above what was to be sold at the fur trade posts have been listed taking the fur trader's life to a more personal level. Finally, as a great number of individuals can be tracked into settlement era, a list has been made of locations of settlements on both sides of the border.

Source Retrieval

Two types of source retrieval have been used. The four-part introduction has employed standard end notes. Keys to the codes employed here can be found in the sources section.

Because of the structure of the biographies and the appendix, endnotes appear in an abbreviated global form after each major entry. As much of this is in code as it was in the introduction, a fuller entry can be extracted from the sources section under primary, published primary and secondary sources. For example, if in the narrative after a direct quote the following appears (Simpson, p. 46), then a quick glance at the endnotes for that section would reveal Simpson, *Narrative*, vol. I. If information has been indirectly quoted from a particular source, then, Simpson, *Narrative*, vol. I, p. 46 would appear in the endnotes. A further consulting of the Sources section under primary printed sources would reveal:

Simpson, George

Narrative of a Journey Round the World, During the Years 1841 and 1842, vol. I & II Henry Colburn, London, 1847.

If information is directly quoted from an archival document such as a letter, the following (FtVanCB 29, fo. 6) would be embedded directly after the quote. The endnotes would read: McLoughlin to Gov. & Committee, June 24, 1842, B.223/b/29, **HBCA** FtVanCB 29, fo. 6. A further investigation of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in the Sources section would reveal that **HBCA** FtVanCB29 is the code for:

Fort Vancouver Correspondence Book [1842-43] B.223/b/29.

Given the disparate nature of the sources, some variation of this will occur.

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Contributing descendant living in Utah: Richard C. Younger [Tygueriche].

Washington

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Contributing descendants living in Washington: Mrs. Jean Bluff [McDonald], Judy Bridges [Lucier, Arquoitte, Lachapelle, St. Martin, Tawacton, Legace], Cecilia Carpenter [Ross], Richard Cornwall [Arcasa], Edgar Desautel [Desautel], Jill Edwards [Legace, Vautrin, Work], Bob and Marie Fry [Berland, Petit], Walter Goodman [Finley], Michael J. Hubbs [Plomondon], Kathryn E. Irwin [Ross], Edwin J. Lagarde [Lagarde], Roger Newman [Delonic, McPhail], Donald W. “Sky” Skiles [McAulay], Herbert Stevens [Goudie], Trudi Jerred Tonasket [Proveau].

My apologies to anyone whom I may have missed. Also I would like to toast those cheerful and inspiring souls who have since passed on and whose very existence has made the world a better place.

Last but not least, a special thanks are owed to Michael Evans and the Centre for Social, Spatial, and Economic Justice, University of British Columbia, Okanagan, Kelowna, B.C. for taking on this project. Special thanks are also extended to editors and programmer who worked tirelessly on it: Alex Lawson, Kasondra White and James Love.

Introduction to Lives Lived

Because of the enormity of the fur trade, even its truncated version west of the Rocky Mountains, of its disparate nature in terms of ethnicity, nationality, cultural baggage, dynamic change, and commercial and cultural structures, and of competing claims to sovereignty, this introduction has been divided into four distinct sections: the people, companies, generic constructions and chronological narrative.

Part 1: The People

There were two groups of players in the fur trade, the outsiders and the indigenous insiders. The outsiders, the subject of this study, were in unfamiliar territory, so their view of the world and expectations were part of the cultural baggage they brought with them. The insiders on the other hand, whose voices remain largely silent in this study, were impacted by the fur trade and, in turn, changed those coming on to their traditional territory. Therefore the background and expectations of the outsiders are as important as are the characteristics of the indigenous peoples.

The Outsiders and their Background

The outsiders who came to work on the Pacific slopes fell into basically two categories: a handful were officers in charge who, according to the company to which they were attached, went by various rank distinctions such as bourgeois, partner, proprietor, chief trader and chief factor. The vast majority, however, were employees generally on contract.

French Canadians – A Fur Trade Culture

Of all the ethnic groups that entered the Pacific slopes, the French Canadians/*canadiens* carried with them the longest - fully two centuries - of embedded fur trade culture tradition which included strong elements of survival and accommodation to foreign environments. Before they entered the Pacific slopes several generations of *canadiens* had adapted to deal with France's contradictory, ever changing policies which were attempts to rationalize the disparate elements of colonization, conversion, settlement and commerce within the context of an already occupied continent.

Cardinal Richelieu's 1627 attempt at regulation with formation of the *Compagnie des cent-associés* and the laying out of the seigniorial system to anchor the habitants to the land was largely ignored by the opportunistic unregulated class of *coueurs de bois*.

They cast off the security and protection of the *seigneurie* opting for direct trade with the natives. This act of defiance was an escape from the indenture obligations of performing

statute labour and paying an annual rent (*cens et rentes*) and levies and the possibility of being evicted for failure to live up to these agreements. It was also alternative employment. It was during this time period, while aboriginal peoples held demographic and power dominance through their numbers and trading networks, that family kinship relations developed between the French Canadians and aboriginal people. Coincidentally with this trade was the French policy of conversion of the natives by the Jesuits. As the missionaries were supported by profits gained from the regulated fur trade, their efforts were often seen as working hand in hand with the fur traders, an accommodating relationship which moved with the fur traders, even onto the Pacific slopes.

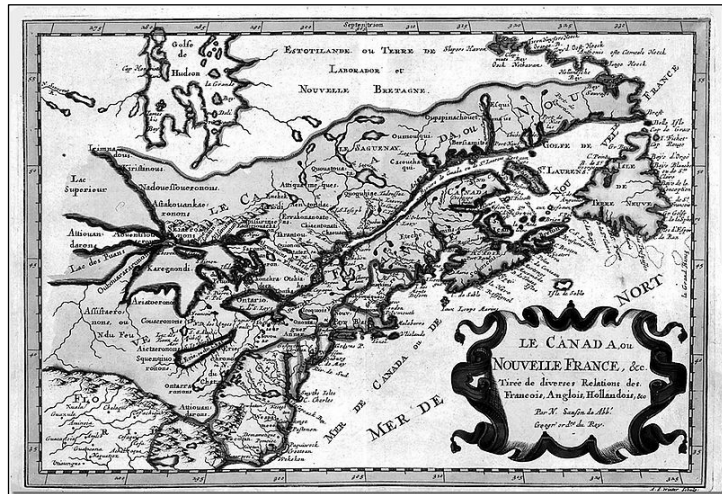


IMAGE 1 *Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France*. Carte du Golfe du Saint-Laurent au Canada. [1660]. Le cartographe français Nicolas Sanson. Ontario Archives.



IMAGE 2 Assumption Sashes. Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.

From 1650 with the change in demographic balance due to imported contagious diseases, internecine wars, etc., the dependency on native trading networks had virtually disappeared and the *coureur de bois* now moved with gusto into new expanded territory within the continent. A 1663 change of rules resulting in direct administration from France meant an even more independent role for unlicensed *coureurs de bois* and licenced *voyageurs* working under the *bourgeois* merchants. By 1680 there were six hundred *coureurs de bois* in the Great Lakes region alone and familial alliances with native women were much more common.¹ Over the next decades, the French Canadian culture, eventually extending to the gulf of Mexico and incorporating hybrid families, had become full blown with its familiar outward manifestations so familiar in the fur trade of woollen tuques, deerskin moccasins, and jambières (leggings), held up by a sash and breech cloth. The sash had been derived from Iroquoian carrying belts of the 18th century and was generally hand woven. However, later they were mass produced in the Quebec city of L'Assomption and were known as assumption sashes. Men carried with them the ever present clay pipe and beaded pouch hanging from the sash.²

Other aspects of the culture became thoroughly embedded among the fur traders. How long it took to smoke a pipe became a measurement of distance over water. They would paddle fifteen hours a day over prairie rivers in canoes armed with a blanket, shirt, pair of trousers, two handkerchiefs, several pounds of carrot tobacco paddling to the songs selected by the steersman who guided the vessel.

By the time of the French defeat by the British in 1759 and France's virtual abandonment of North America in 1763, the French Canadian fur trade culture had become an ingrained part of the North American landscape. When the fur trade began to re-organize in Montreal under largely Scottish and a few Canadian partnerships, they were already dealing with an entrenched system. Now more contracted *engagé* spread over the landscape adapting to and accommodating their new employers. Little wonder then in 1810, New Yorker John Jacob Astor sought French Canadians as the bulk of his employees for his venture west of the Rockies seeing their work habits as beneficial to his enterprise. To him, the French Canadians:

...plumed themselves upon their hardihood and their capacity to endure privations..[they were] men seasoned to hardships, who cared for neither wind nor weather. They could live hard, lie hard, sleep hard, eat dogs! – in a word they were ready to do and suffer anything for the good of the enterprise.³

Regarding their down time, Astor tempered his exuberance in that the *engagé* like the *coureurs des bois*:

...in the intervals of their long, arduous, and laborious expeditions, were prone to pass their time in idleness and revelry about the trading posts or settlements squandering their hard earnings in heedless conviviality, and rivaling their neighbors, the Indians, in indolent indulgence and an imprudent disregard of the morrow.⁴

As far as work habits go, Vermont born fur trader, Daniel Williams Harmon said “they will endure all the fatigue and misery of hard labour & cold weather &c. for several Days following without much complaining.”⁵ Fellow trader Colin Robertson found that they were hardy and able to undergo more fatigue than others.⁶

Perhaps Astor's view that “no men are more submissive to their leaders and employers”⁷ may have been a misinterpretation of an accommodation or adaptation to generations of inevitable organizational changes based on decisions made elsewhere. It may also have been expediency, for as Manitoba historian Edith I. Burley states, Canadians' careers in the fur trade were short, their wages being used to maintain a traditional way of life which they couldn't do if they had stayed home.⁸ However, as Burley goes on to say, the Canadians were “neither deferential nor submissive [and] were accustomed to setting their own pace and doing much as they pleased.”⁹ Her assessment implies a mix of the habits of a pervasive fur trade culture mixed with the expediency of tolerating the very heavy workloads. Another contributing factor to the impression of submission may have been an understated ethnic pride in bettering those around them.

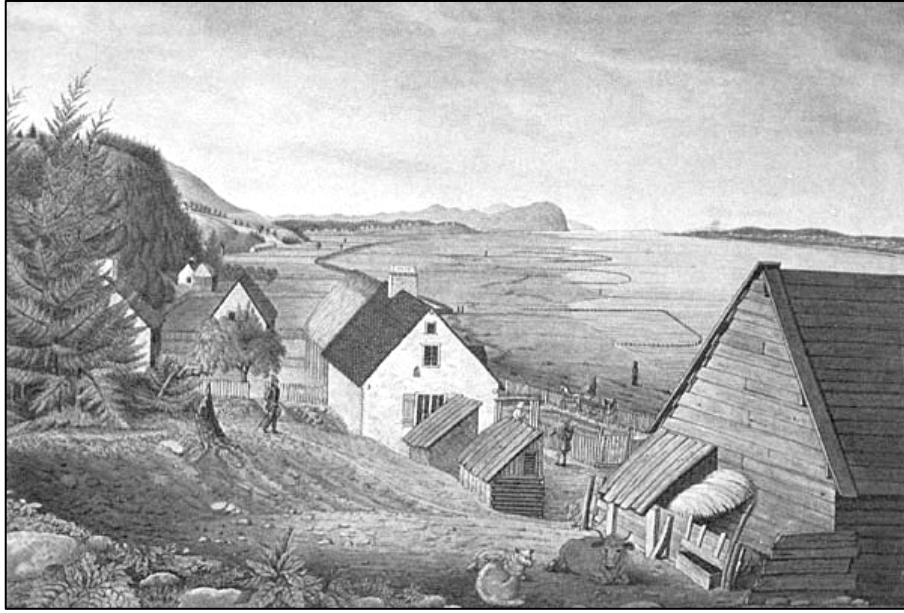


IMAGE 3 A typical seigneurie (farm) in Lower Canada near Québec. Watercolour by Thomas Davies, circa 1787. Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada/Community Canada/AMICUS 14236801/p. 218.

At the end of a contract of anywhere from one to five years, the *engagé* would return either to his seigneurie, the cities, or settlement areas that were springing up around the St. Lawrence sometimes with family in tow. However, by 1812, an estimated two thirds of the seigneuries were in the hands of English-speaking merchants giving the *engagé* less incentive to return to his family roots.¹⁰ If one considers the limited options for the largely illiterate *engagé* when compared to the relatively fewer literate *bourgeois* who had many more opportunities when returning to Lower Canada, it is understandable that some chose options outside the main French Canadian culture.

Others upon completion of their contracts chose to stay in the country with their families, renewing their contracts or working as freemen, taking their chances with “the vicissitudes of the seasons, the migrations of animals, and the plenty or scarcity of game” and occasionally trading pelts for the necessities of life. As former fur trade employee John Thompson Dunn further wrote in 1845,

Having passed their youth in the wilderness, in constant intercourse with the Indians, and removed from civilized society, they lapse with natural facility into the habits of savage life. They generally intermarry with the natives and, like them, have often a plurality of wives.¹¹

Having more than one wife for both *voyageur* and *engagé* was not only desirable, as it provided comfort and companionship in various areas, but it also provided security for the *voyageur*, *engagé* and freeman alike. Being married into a native nation created reciprocal obligations and responsibilities. Wives knew their cultural areas and survival mechanisms in their cultural areas, the ebb and flow of the seasons, the migrations of animals, etc.

The strong association with the Roman Catholic Church was a legacy from France. As the seigneurial system was a transplant somewhat modified from the French feudal system whereby the church was the third pillar of the system, the other two being the land-owning class and the peasants, or in the case of Quebec, the habitants, the Church was a necessary part of everyday life. This long association ran deep as fur trade clerk Alexander Ross reflected on the departing *engagé*:

...after bidding a dozen adieux to their friends and companions, [they] embarked at La Chine [in Quebec]... On arriving at St. Anne’s, the devout voyageurs according to usual custom, expressed a wish to go on ashore to make their vows at the holy shrine before leaving the island. There, prostrated on the ground, they received the priest’s benediction; then embarking, with pipes and song, hied their way up the Ottawa or Grand river for Mackina.¹²

On the other hand there was a diminishment of adherence to the church in the countryside as clerk Daniel Williams Harmon found:

they leave Canada young and have but a slight knowledge of the *principles* of the Religion, which their Parents profess to follow, so ere they have been many years in this uncivilized part of the World they do not appear to observe the Sabbaths or any manner of worship...¹³

Generalized observed behaviour reveal as much about the relative perceptions of the writer as they do about the French Canadians themselves as it was filtered through the lens of class and ethnicity. As Burley pointed out, one needs “to recognize that the relationship between the company and its men was a negotiated one and that, despite their cultural differences, their interests as workers determined how they would behave.”¹⁴ The American Daniel Williams Harmon in 1815 found that they had “a gay and lively disposition, consequently not subject to be often cast down or in lowness of spirits.”¹⁵ In 1845, Dunn called them wardens of the wilderness¹⁶ and in 1832 Irishman Ross Cox found they were remarkably good natured and affectionate towards each other.¹⁷ On the other hand, cultural differences manifested themselves in negative stereotyping, which, given the generalized nature of stereotyping, bore some element of truth. Harmon found them volatile and not prone to hold grudges but, he went on “they are People of not much veracity, and appear to have as little sense of what true honour is, as they actually have of real honesty.”¹⁸ He also said that they would pilfer should the opportunity arise, and that they were deceitful, exceedingly smooth and polite, “not to be trusted and obedient but not faithful servants.”¹⁹ To Ross Cox they were “thoughtless”²⁰ as they spent their gains freely and to Astor, “imprudent [with a] disregard of the morrow.”²¹ A lack of savings was understandable in the environment where social relationships often trumped wealth. The most offensive came from Scottish HBC surgeon and fur trader William Auld in 1809 writing from Reindeer Lake during the NWC-HBC battles when he not only called his fellow Scots from the Highlands “debris of the Hills of Scotland” and the French Canadians “the scum of Canada.”²²

The records, however, reveal a complexity of hard working characters, often with family in tow. It was with this background that the French Canadians as a group entered the Pacific Slopes in 1793.

The Orcadians – The Beneficiaries of Geography



IMAGE 4 Orkney Islands. Google Maps, 2009.

The Orcadians were a group of players who got into the fur trade largely as an accident of geography. Although part of the British Isles, the ninety treeless windswept islands between the North Atlantic and the North Sea north of Scotland are treated separately from Scotland. A Norwegian possession until 1468 with Norn as the lingua franca until taken over by Scotland and gradually supplanted by Scots, the Orcadian people



IMAGE 5 Crofter's house abandoned through clearances on Rousay, Orkney. Such clearances were rare in Orkney, but common in the Hebrides. Displaced crofters often sought emigration as a way out. Photograph by author, 1996.

developed a distinct culture quite unlike the Celtic Scots. Being closely related to Scandinavia, they were actually more closely related to their Norman conquering cousins.

Geography came into play through the port city of Stromness being the last provisioning stop for HBC ships en route to Hudson Bay. As well, Login's Well of Stromness was the last stop for vital fresh water. Although initially the HBC recruited servants from the London area it was only a matter of time before the Orcadians became part of the action. That came in 1702, after seven years of bad harvests as tenant farmers working for their Scottish land owners, the Orcadians were more than willing to enter the service of the HBC.²³ Within a few years the HBC was making regular stops at Orkney to pick up recruits. Most were unmarried tenant subsistent farmers and fishermen eking out a living

and there was only enough room on each small farm to support a limited number of people. Sojourning with the HBC fit right in as it gave the landless recruit, usually in his twenties, enough to purchase a farm before marrying and raising a family.²⁴ As well, the London Committee of the HBC found it preferable to hire land owning farmers who could otherwise support themselves upon return and not be a burden to the HBC.²⁵ This arrangement was so successful that by the 1770 Orcadians comprised 75% of HBC employees sailing to Hudson Bay to work at any of the seven posts initially set up by the HBC around the Bay to capture furs brought in by natives.

Hired for their labour, boat building and fishing skills Orkney Islanders left a legacy of the York Boat and possibly the Red River Cart, which resembled the farmers' carts around Orkney. Bannock (around Hudson Bay) and Orcadian music were also a legacy. Upon their return with their savings, their new-found wealth was



IMAGE 6 Reconstructed crofter house at the Kibister Farm Museum, Orkney. Photograph by author, 1996.

resented as they, unlike those who stayed in Orkney to work, were able to purchase farms.²⁶ By the 1790s, however, rumours began to surface on the deplorable working conditions for minimal wages and the HBC's refusal to listen to Orkneymen complaints.²⁷ As Orcadians returned to the more profitable whaling and fishing at the beginning of the nineteenth century, fewer and fewer joined the HBC, particularly after the merger.

Still, east of the Rockies, their services were considered valuable by people such as Lord Selkirk, as their attributes of being “careful, steady and sober” were good credentials for settlers.²⁸ Colin Robertson found them valuable for their net making abilities.²⁹

As their presence was very minor in the NWC, their presence in the Pacific Northwest was minimal even when the HBC absorbed the assets of the NWC and moved in. Consequently there was no great sweep of Orcadians onto the Pacific slopes in the initial stages of land-based fur trading there. The Orcadians became a significant presence, however, when the HBC began to bring in settlers to colonize Vancouver Island. A few, like John Greig (a distant relative of Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg) served out their contracts at places like Fort Colville.

By the 1850s compared to the Highland Scots, however, their reputation was stellar. Such an opinion can be found in a January 30, 1859 letter from Alexander Grant Dallas to M. Balfour in Orkney:

You will be glad to learn that the very best men the Company ever have had are the Orkney men. The worst are the Lewis men - being lazy, filthy, and given to drink.³⁰



IMAGE 7 The twelfth century St. Magnus Cathedral, which dominates the skyline of Kirkwall, Orkney today, would have been a place familiar to many Orcadians who became fur traders. Photograph by author, 1996.

Scots – Highlanders and Lowlanders – Circumstances of History

Like French Canadians before them, the Scots were heavily represented in the fur trade. Unlike the French, however, the Scots secured many higher level positions as partners or clerks and officers. This was no accident. A series of education acts in the 18th century resulting in a high literacy rate was one reason. Another centered around the Battle of Culloden in 1746 and a series of outcomes which steered many into the fur trade.

Scotland cannot be treated as a singular culture. Apart from the Orkney and Shetland Islands, there were and are culturally two Scotlands,³¹ the Highlands, generally northwest of the Grampian Mountains to and including the Hebrides, and the Lowlands of the crescent of generally flatter land from the Moray of Firth to the English



IMAGE 8 Scottish Highlands, Wikipedia, 2009.

border.³² The distinguishing feature between the two is the that Highlanders tended to retain a Gaelic/Celtic/Catholic/clan heritage in a harsher landscape than the more anglicized often Protestant Lowlanders who embraced literacy and “developed a society based on arable farming and gradual industrialization.”³³ The Catholic Highlander exception was those on the Island of Harris and Lewis who incorporated a strong Protestant presence.

It was precisely the Catholic-Protestant English-Scottish royal succession argument that drove exiled Jacobite claimant Prince Charles Edward Stuart’s [Bonnie Prince Charlie] invasion of Scotland in an effort to restore King

James [Jacob] to the British throne. Because of his failure at the battle of Culloden Moor in 1746, a series of English punitive legislation loosened the glue of the social system of the Scottish Highlanders that bound the people to the land. The Act of Proscription of 1746³⁴ forbade the bearing of arms and the wearing of plaid or tartans; the Heritable Jurisdictions (Scotland) Act of 1746 and Tenures Abolition Act of 1746, abolished the traditional rights of jurisdiction afforded Scottish clan chiefs. These latter two acts weakened not only his power but also his ability and willingness to protect the impoverished Highlanders under his charge on his overpopulated lands. Hence, there was every reason to leave.³⁵

In spite of this, kinship ties did persist. Many of the Highland Scots who became prominent in the fur trade, the McTavishes, McGillivrays, Frasers not only shared kinship ties with Lord Lovat, who lost his head over his involvement,³⁶ but also came from Lovat’s despoiled lands.³⁷ These same people found their way to North America in the late 1700s. Many others, such as the McDonnells also came from Inverness-shire. The second and third generation of these emigrant families found their way onto the Pacific slopes with the fur trade usually as officers with the North West Company or Hudson’s Bay Company. How this group coalesced into the backbone of the Canadian fur trade was unintentionally engineered by an English captain who had fought at the battle.

The instigator was James Wolfe, then Captain James Wolfe as he was known at the time of the battle. Having spent follow-up time in Scotland and realizing the fighting ability and loyalty of the Highlanders, Wolfe sprang to the defence of the Highlanders when in 1757 at the behest of Lord Chatham, and under a warrant from King George II, the surviving Colonel Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat was asked to raise a regiment, the 78th Fraser Regiment, to specifically fight in North America. Two years later at the battle of the Plains of Abraham the 1500 members were the largest single regiment and suffered the greatest casualties. Having done their job somewhat as cannon fodder, they were disbanded in 1763 in Quebec. This was a key move as the literate *bourgeois* French merchant and land owning class beat a quick retreat to Paris as business options had closed off leaving a vacuum to be filled in Quebec.³⁸

It was not a difficult transition for the disbanded Scots as many had some knowledge of French and were often Catholic, and so they easily blended in with the French speaking population. The Protestants, who had not been unsympathetic to the Jacobites, also got into the act by establishing the first Presbyterian church and first masonic lodge. Curling was introduced to their new homeland. With France’s withdrawal from the scene and the transfer of power to a new order, continuing the fur trade originally built by the French was a logical

option. The North West Company centered in Montreal was governed by people who shared kinship ties to the Fraser Clan. The explorer Simon Fraser's Uncle John was given a judgeship while another uncle returned to Scotland. Fraser's own father then came out and settled in the Bennington, Vermont/New York border area at the beginning of the American Revolution but the family retreated to Quebec when Simon Fraser's father died. Scottish kinship ties then became the magnet for the fur trade.³⁹

The impetus for leaving the outer Hebrides, another source of fur trade employees was slightly different. At the edge in marginal crofter plots in an already difficult landscape the marginal farmers must have found the Celtic source for the Hebrides name as heb eid (without corn) or heb boued (without food) more real than poetic. The most notable fur trade figure from the Island of Lewis, Alexander Mackenzie, had to struggle, privileged as he was his relatives being the laird's of the island. Not so the crofters. They were subsistence farmers always with little or no education. The Highlanders of Lewis were latecomers who did not really enter the HBC picture until the 1830s, ostensibly to replace the non-performing Orcadians.⁴⁰

Strong kinship ties and shared cultural values in Catholic Quebec, as well as a Presbyterian drive to overcome an accident of history, were very important in establishment of the partnerships of the North West Company and the success east of the Rockies. A link to this was Simon Fraser who came over the Rockies in 1805 to begin the land-based fur trade.

Mixed Descent or Métis –Fitting In



IMAGE 9 Métis sash. Photograph by Erin Dolmage, 2008.

From the time that the Europeans and others set foot on North American shores, a mixed descent society (metis, bois brûlé, halfbreed, country born, mixed blood, multiracial or mestizos) began to emerge and indeed a continuous mixing (métissage) has occurred since then. As well, before they arrived on the shores of the new world the Europeans themselves were the result of the mixing of many different groups who had re-organized themselves into separate language and cultural groups carving out geo-political areas of the landscape of Europe. Although a large amount of mixing took place during the fur trade it also came about because of other factors. The mixing of people and cultures was never a formal process with predictable outcomes; the process ranged from the distant colonial ancestors of people like Francois Noel Annance and Simon Plomondo being raised and assimilated by their 18th century Abenaki captors⁴¹, to the children of William Tomison who in the 19th century were taken back to Orkney to be educated and live. Much of the initial fur trade mixing in northern North America took place through the *couriers de bois* who began to establish settlements around the Great Lakes with an emerging culture (short shirt, red woollen cap, deerskin leggings, breech cloth, etc.) distinct from, although sharing some attributes with the native

cultures. As well, descendants of Orcadians trading via Hudson Bay coalesced into a distinct mixed descent culture. The problem was not that each group found nurture and sustenance in and compatibility with the landscape, but with their finding a place in the cultural and racial caste system imported by the Europeans and carried on, to some degree, with the companies of the fur trade. Just where the mixed descent people fit into the ordered system of the fur trade was problematic and loomed large in the lives of the metis particularly from the company's points of view.

As fur trade companies required undivided allegiance, people of mixed descent with ties to the indigenous population were seen to possess potentially divided loyalties not beneficial to their goal of profit. The question of any undivided loyalty partially resolved itself early on when mixed descent children were absorbed into the Home Guard bands of local natives around the fur trade posts. Subsequent native nurturing, upbringing and enculturation helped fix and anchor their loyalties and by definition, their place in the fur trade order. As well, east of the Rocky Mountains where numbers were large enough to warrant settlements, the problem was less acute as the more self-sufficient Métis could play an ancillary role to the fur trade on an as-needed basis or when they chose to do so. The problem lay with those children who had become dependent on the fur trade.

These children and young adults had to face, inculcate and fit into the ethnic, national and gender rules provided by the dominant companies.

In earlier years the HBC and the Montreal based North West Company [NWC] did not consider it within their business interests to educate the young mixed bloods. NWC bourgeois, such as David Thompson, sent their children to schools in Upper and Lower Canada.⁴² Other partners or officers took their children back to England, Scotland or Orkney. Still, there were moves to set up local schools. For example, Daniel Williams Harmon's journal editor and compiler, Rev. Daniel Haskel imbued with a strong religious bent proposed around 1820 that the North West Company "from motives of interest" set up a school for half-breed children.⁴³ According to him another plan at the time was "in contemplation" to provide the elements of a settlement with school on Rainy Lake River:

The Partners and Clerks of the North West Company, who are in the Indian Country as well as some of those who reside in Canada, and elsewhere, have subscribed several thousand dollars for the establishment of a school, either at Rainy Lake, or at Fort William, for the instruction of the children, connected with their establishments.⁴⁴

These settlement plans were set back with the amalgamation of the North West Company into the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. On the other hand, in 1822, the HBC London Committee saw the children as a potential public order issue:

It has become a matter of serious importance to determine on the most proper measure to be adopted with regard to the men who have large family and who must be discharged, and with the numerous Halfbreed Children whose parents have died or deserted them. These people form a burden which cannot be got rid of without expense; and if allowed to remain in their present condition, they will become dangerous to the Peace of the Country and the safety of the Trading Posts. It will therefore be both prudent and economical to incur some Expense in placing these people where they may maintain themselves and be civilized and instructed in Religion.⁴⁵

As late as 1855, Alexander Ross was still appealing for a school system to educate the mixed descent children.⁴⁶ He found that the over-indulged children of officers were the least equipped to handle themselves in society but potentially, given their skills and understanding of both native and non-native societies, were probably the best equipped to be a positive influence in society.⁴⁷ Irishman Cox on the other hand did not feel the same way for he felt that those brought up in the fur trade learned little from either and perhaps drew negative aspects from each parent:

While they are taught to despise the traditions of their mother's tribe, no one busies himself in unfolding to them the divine truths of Christianity, and the loose manners of their fathers are but ill calculated to impress them with any great respect for the ties of morality.⁴⁸

Even though mixed descent men carried with them over the Rocky Mountains the stigma of not fitting in, there was considerable admiration for their skills from people such as Ross Cox:

They are good canoe-men, and excellent hunters, remarkably active either on horseback or on foot; brave, daring, rather passionate, and, while they possess all the vivacity of their father, they at times manifest a slight symptom of Indian ferocity; this however is only evinced when any insulting allusion is made to their mixed origin. They are opened-hearted and generous, practice little cunning, detest hypocrisy; and while they are determined not to submit quietly to a wrong are extremely cautious against giving any unnecessary cause of offence.

...They have a wonderful aptitude for learning, and in a short time attain a facility in writing and speaking both French and English that is quite astonishing. Their manners are naturally and unaffectedly polite, and their conversation displays a degree of pure, easy, yet impassioned eloquence, seldom heard in the most refined societies.⁴⁹

For mixed descent women, the role of upward mobility within the Euro-fur trade culture was more easily defined than the men as they were considered prize catches for officers in the field:

...her role would be primarily defined with the framework of being a wife and mother. The Indian custom of paying a bride price to the parents of the girl was no longer operative; instead, in many cases, fur-trade fathers began to provide their daughters with dowries as was customary in their own country. The wealth of some of the officers enabled them to dower their daughter handsomely...⁵⁰

Cox also noted the adaptability of the mixed descent women:

The half-breed women are excellent wives and mothers, and instances of improper conduct are rare among them. They are very expert at the needle, and make coats, trousers, vests, gowns, shirts, shoes, &c., in a manner that would astonish

our English fashioners. They are kept in great subjection by their respective lords, to whom they are slavishly submissive. They are not allowed to sit at the same table, or indeed at any table for they still continue the savage fashion of squatting on the ground at their meals, at which their fingers supply the place of forks. They wear no caps in the house; but in travelling, hats are used instead of bonnets. With the exception of the head their dress resembles that worn by the Bavarian broom-girls who of late year visit our shores.⁵¹

Mixed descent daughters within the North West Company were not only a benefit to officers but regular French Canadian employees. Coupling with mixed descent offspring was seen as a cohesive factor in binding together the spirit of the Company. Cox noted a returned *engagé* in Montreal in 1817:

La Liberte was an extraordinary old man; he had several fine daughters by an Indian wife, and became father-in-law to three proprietors. He was therefore proud of his connexions⁵²

Many sons also found meaning and fulfillment both during and after the fur trade. The educated sons of officers were able to rise to their level of competency but their father's position did not always guarantee success. Sometimes sons of officers worked together against their own better interest:

Three Rascals are Pierre Guillaume Sayer, Peter Grant and Ignace McDonnell all three half Breeds. They stole three new Guns out of a case which they broke open.⁵³

On the other hand several managed to gain an education rising through the ranks and becoming engaged citizens. However, those who were given limited opportunity found meaning and made lives for themselves by skirting the margins of the fur trade social order and making family the focus of their lives.

Mixed blood Métis did coalesce and settle around the fur trade enclave of Red River in the early part of the 19th century. There Michif (a pronunciation variant of the French *métis*), a mixture of Cree and Canadian French with influences from English and Ojibway [Saulteaux], the lingua franca and core to the culture, came to be spoken. Many French Canadian traditions relating to religion and farm layout were carried on. To the otherwise landholding metis was added an annual buffalo hunt, giving them a lifestyle distinctive from the native peoples. They also carried with them a mistrust of the HBC as their appointed governor of Assiniboia [which included Red River] had banned their traditional annual buffalo hunt. For those with an English speaking background, the threads of heritage remained in songs and fiddle tunes which, when played in Orkney, are even today readily recognized by Orcadians. It was from this base that some of the mixed descent fur traders came and from 1811 rigorously defended themselves against what they considered HBC intrusion. Those who settled west of the Rockies also brought the ideas of strip farms familiar from New France with them when they settled in Washington and Oregon.

The Iroquois – Looking Out for Themselves

Considering the vast spread of the Iroquoian people and many language subgroups over much of eastern North America during several millennia, the Iroquois involved in the fur trade came from a remarkably small area. What drove this one particular group of accomplished warriors, agriculturalists and diplomats, namely the Mohawk, to bring with them to the Pacific slopes a sense of historical privilege and entitlement?

Their story begins in the 1400s when five groups of Iroquoian speaking peoples⁵⁴ based largely in present day New York State confederated beyond tribal organization. By the mid seventeenth century they had moved well beyond their traditional territory conquering and replacing the Algonquins and Hurons as middlemen for the fur trade. They had learned to play one European group off against another and had become adept at revising strategies in ever changing situations including their own mixing with other groups.

One breakaway group, mostly Mohawk but including some Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga, became kernel to the Iroquois movement westward. After being handed Christianity by French Jesuits, this group separated from the Iroquois League after 1667 and settled along the banks of the St. Lawrence near Montreal on several locations. In 1680 when King Louis XIV granted a seigneurie at Sault St. Louis (Caughnawaga/Kanawake)⁵⁵ he did it exclusively for Iroquois. Here they had a role as a western defence of Ville Marie (later Montreal) making the military garrison and its Jesuit mission its early warning sentinel. Caughnawaga was also a religious

launch site for canoes taking priests in a westerly direction. Thus, being proselytizers for the Catholic Church was also natural for the Caughnawa Iroquois.

Later two groups split off from Sault St. Louis: Oka (also known as Kanesatake, Lac des Deux Montagnes, Lake of the Two Mountains, Scawendadey, Scenodidi, etc.) and St. Regis (Akwasasne). The three groups (Caughnawaga/Oka/St. Regis Iroquois) in the Montreal area all shared values common to the Mohawk and it was these shared cultural values that they took out into the Prairies and that they saw prevail in the fur trade.⁵⁶

In the late 1700s, having exhausted their own territory of furs, the Iroquois were travelling in large bands of up to 250 individuals denuding sections of the prairie landscape of furs and no doubt deftly balancing company and local native based rules. Unlike pre-ordained patterns of British or determining leadership roles, for generations the Iroquois:

leaders...attracted followers by their person traits and reputations. Kin ties were important. Clan brothers were easily linked...Men traveled in parties often composed of clan brothers.⁵⁷



IMAGE 10 Furs. Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.

The picture became more complex on the prairies as even though the biological mix increased, strong Iroquois cultural values were retained. Some from this group maintained contact with their Montreal area homes functioning as fully contracted servants properly returning home at the end of their contracts, others vacillating between contracted servant status and freemen, with still others functioning totally as freemen, establishing families with local native women. They were tough negotiators, having it written into their HBC contracts that someone would be placed on their land to work it should they not make it back on time.⁵⁸ As outsiders on the prairie landscape they

negotiated their way into intermediary roles playing cultural brokers devising “ways and means to extract the maximum benefits from the trading

companies without jeopardizing the business relationships.” To survive as freemen, they had to “establish dominance” over the fur trade within an area often by ignoring traditional native patterns. This would suggest the basis of a parallel system.⁵⁹ They both secured employment in trading posts and wintered with Indian bands. To ensure a free flow of goods, they adjusted their strategies accordingly, avoided sanctions by being highly mobile while, knowing that their services were essential, playing one fur trade company off against the other within defined areas.

By the early 1800s free Iroquois were particularly active in the areas of the foothills and eastern slopes of the Rockies, upper Athabasca River and Peace and Smoky Rivers. They had found their way into the Flatheads area by travelling in from the Prairies or up the Missouri. So it was not unusual to find an ebb and flow of Iroquois throughout the journals of NWC partner David Thompson. Since, by 1816, the NWC could not make a profit west of the Rockies, the partners decided at the Fort William Rendezvous that year to employ Iroquois from the Montreal area as they were such “expert hunters and trappers.”⁶⁰ So when they crossed the Great Divide, their behavioural patterns were well established.

On the Pacific slopes, and as fitting their nature, they took on roles of leadership within some indigenous communities on both sides of the international border.⁶¹

Hawaiians – Another Accident of Geography⁶²



IMAGE 11 The Hawaiian Islands chain, Google Maps, 2009.

The Hawaiian entry into the land-based fur trade is not difficult to see given their relative geographic proximity to the Pacific Northwest. These paradise islands lay directly on the path between the Pacific Northwest and the sea otter market in China during the maritime fur trade. As well, it became a watering hole and replenishment site for vessels rounding the horn on their way to the Pacific Northwest.

One might ask why Hawaiians would leave “paradise” to work in a much colder environment in the maritime fur trade or the land-based fur trade which had nothing to do with anything in their traditional way of life? By its very definition, paradise is a place that one prefers to stay in rather than leave. The answers lie within the Hawaiian perception of their role on the high seas as well as conditions on the islands themselves.

First, there is the deeply rooted culturally imbued understanding within the Polynesian culture that they were great travelers, great navigators who could negotiate their way through endless empty ocean just by the stars. Migrating over several millennia from a possibly Melanesian origin,⁶³ the Polynesians had acquired considerable navigation skills. When most cultures never traveled out of sight of land, the Polynesian select navigators using air/sea interactions, clouds, color of ocean, bird flights, etc., to navigate their way around the vast expanses of Polynesia cornered by New Zealand, Rapa Nui [Easter Island] and Hawaii. There is good evidence to suggest that they introduced chickens to South America, which had lived in relative comfort in conical stone houses in Rapa Nui, at least one hundred years before the arrival of the Europeans.⁶⁴ As extensive travel was not new, when foreign ships arrived, opportunity presented itself. During the maritime fur trade from the 1780s, as most all were safely returned to the Hawaiian Islands, any fears of working with foreigners were dispelled. The first Hawaiian to arrive in the Pacific Northwest in 1787, a woman by the name of Winee died before returning home, but a respected Hawaiian chief also on board could attest to the fact that she had died of natural causes.

Aside from the innate value of travel, there were also home-grown reasons to leave. One was the civil unrest. Hawaii was at war with itself and in a campaign to unite the Hawaiian Island group by force, Kamehameha, from the big Island of Hawaii engaged in internal Hawaiian warfare of which there were many disruptions and casualties.

The human desire for some to escape from the excessively harsh *kapus* or taboos, a civil and social control device used by the ruling classes, or *ali'i* was another major factor. The *kapus* had begun to lose their hold as social strictures when it was found that nothing detrimental happened to the new visitors to the islands when they intentionally or unintentionally broke *kabus*.

From the arrival of the missionaries in the early 1820s, the average person was marginalized in favour of the king and ruling classes. The average person was no longer an integral part of the tightly knit distinctly Hawaiian society with its understood consensus rules.

Finally, and much later in the 1840s, the Great Mahale, or redistribution of land left many Hawaiians landless.

So there are several real reasons why the Hawaiians left paradise and headed for the land based fur trade when opportunity presented itself. The first opportunity to work on land came in 1811 with the American vessel *Tonquin*.

Americans – Delayed “Continentalism”

While an admixture of several ethnicities and nationalities rather than a definable ethnic group, the Americans carried with them certain collective expectations. From Dutch and British beginnings and their trading alliances and disputes with peoples such as the Mohawks and Mohicans to the deerskin trade out of Charleston North Carolina, the hit-and-miss fur trade was dominated by the French west of the Appalachians. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris gave Britain territory east of the Mississippi and Spain the territory west. At that time, many American frontiersmen were the sons of Scottish Highlanders, some of whom came with Wolfe’s army and became involved in the fur trade or moved north as United Empire Loyalists in the American Revolution, becoming the early employees of the North West Company in Montreal.⁶⁵

From 1796, US restrictions had been placed on fur traders when the first government factories or government run fur trade posts were set up. They were to serve two purposes, the first was to “woo the friendship” of the Indians and second, to “set up standards of fair dealing with which private traders would have to compete.”⁶⁶

However, shortly after the French re-acquired Louisiana from Spain by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, continued strictures by the American Congress were put on Americans trading in the area of the Mississippi River. On March 30, 1802, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, Congress passed the Regulation of Trade and Intercourse with the Indians Act which prohibited traders from following Indians to their hunting camps or taking liquor into Indian Country.⁶⁷

When Louisiana, then east of the Mississippi and west of the Rocky Mountains, was sold to the United States in 1803, the nature of the American fur trade changed again particularly in the Missouri region right up to the Rocky Mountains. This was followed in short order by the exploratory expedition of Lewis and Clark down the Columbia in 1805 to extend America’s claim to the Pacific. Since Americans had successfully exploited the maritime fur trade in the decades before, it was logical that they could replicate it on the Pacific slopes right to the coast in short order. However, this did not materialize for several decades as American fur traders were out-competed on the western slopes by Canadian and British fur trade companies. Perhaps in compensation for this delayed success a founding mythology grew up around the largely successful Lewis and Clark expedition. While their journals accurately recorded previous traffic in the area, the mythology ignored the use already of trade goods, western clothes and the presence of mixed descent children resulting from the maritime fur trade. They had no way of knowing that six other African Americans in the maritime fur trade had preceded Yorke, the slave of William Clark, to the area. Neither would they have known that an experimental garden had been planted at the mouth of the Columbia in the last 1790s.⁶⁸ A similar analogy could explain the amount of emphasis given to the Mountain men whose numbers on the Pacific slopes paled in comparison to those employees of the Canadian and British companies.

Within the first decade of the 19th century, American fur traders of various ethnicities were making their way through the Great Lakes, down to the foot of Lake Michigan, down the Illinois River to St. Charles and up into Missouri country. As well, those of French, Spanish and other origins based in Kaskaskia, St. Genevieve and St. Louis as well as Americans from farther east were also making their way into Missouri Country. Indeed, 1807 was the beginning of the American fur trade of the Missouri, a span which lasted thirty-seven years. Although the closing of the government run factories in 1822 opened trade somewhat east of the Rocky Mountains, several American attempts to establish a presence west of the Rockies were not successful. In 1811, John Jacob Astor’s company had tried to establish a base at the mouth of the Columbia, in the 1820s Jedediah Smith trapped his way through Oregon Territory to California and in the 1830s Nathaniel J. Wyeth

had tried to establish a Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company. All ultimately succumbed to a variety of circumstances, as well as competition from Canadian and British companies.

Some Americans revised strategies to gain a foothold. Starting in 1826 William Ashley organized the Rocky Mountain Rendezvous system of supplying fur traders and trappers whereby individuals would not have to go east of the Rockies to trade and replenish themselves with supplies. This gave rise to the presence of the Mountain men, embodiment of the independent American spirit.

English – A Minor Presence



IMAGE 12 Officer's quarters. Fort Langley, Parks Canada.
Photograph by author, 2009.

Beyond establishing an economic model largely through the HBC, the English as an ethnic-cultural group played a relatively minor role in the fur trade on the Pacific Slopes. Through the HBC, they were more effective at providing a business and behavioural model than distinguishing themselves in the field. Earlier, as London was the early main recruitment area, they played a much larger role in the fur trade, particularly around Hudson Bay. The English were the dominant group of servants with the Hudson's Bay Company between 1670 and 1707, when various parts of the British Isles united to become the British Isles and options such as the Orkneys became available for recruits. By the late 18th century, the master-servant model which reflected the English society when it was chartered had begun to unravel. As Edith Burley noted:

The company needed men who knew how to build, repair, and manoeuvre canoes and it required them to travel hundreds of miles, often into unknown territory, where they were expected to live off the land as much as possible. Many of the company's workers objected to these new duties and new working conditions... Therefore, although it did recruit officers and skilled tradesmen in London, it did not want labourers from there. It had, after all, been the desire to avoid the disorderly population of that city...⁶⁹

The English were very successful at harnessing the energy of others to achieve their own goals.

The Indigenous Insiders on the Pacific Slopes

The indigenous occupation of the Pacific slopes can be looked at roughly as two separate cultural groupings, the diverse coastal and equally diverse cordillera/plateau, both fixed in north-south directions and determined by the topography. Linguistic divisions, however, transcended topography and often languages were shared across both coastal and inland areas. The coastal culture, then, was shared by several unrelated linguistic groups as was the plateau culture. The attributes common to the coastal cultures were a dense population based on a plentiful supply of food, marked status distinctions based on inheritance, elaborate material culture including a highly developed art tradition, and complex social events involving the distribution of wealth items. Also common to the coastal cultures was the retention of slaves for menial work and status and their disposition at the will of their owners. Potlatches were a way of cementing social, political and kinship ties, displaying wealth and power and redistributing that wealth. All coastal communities had established villages of varying sizes

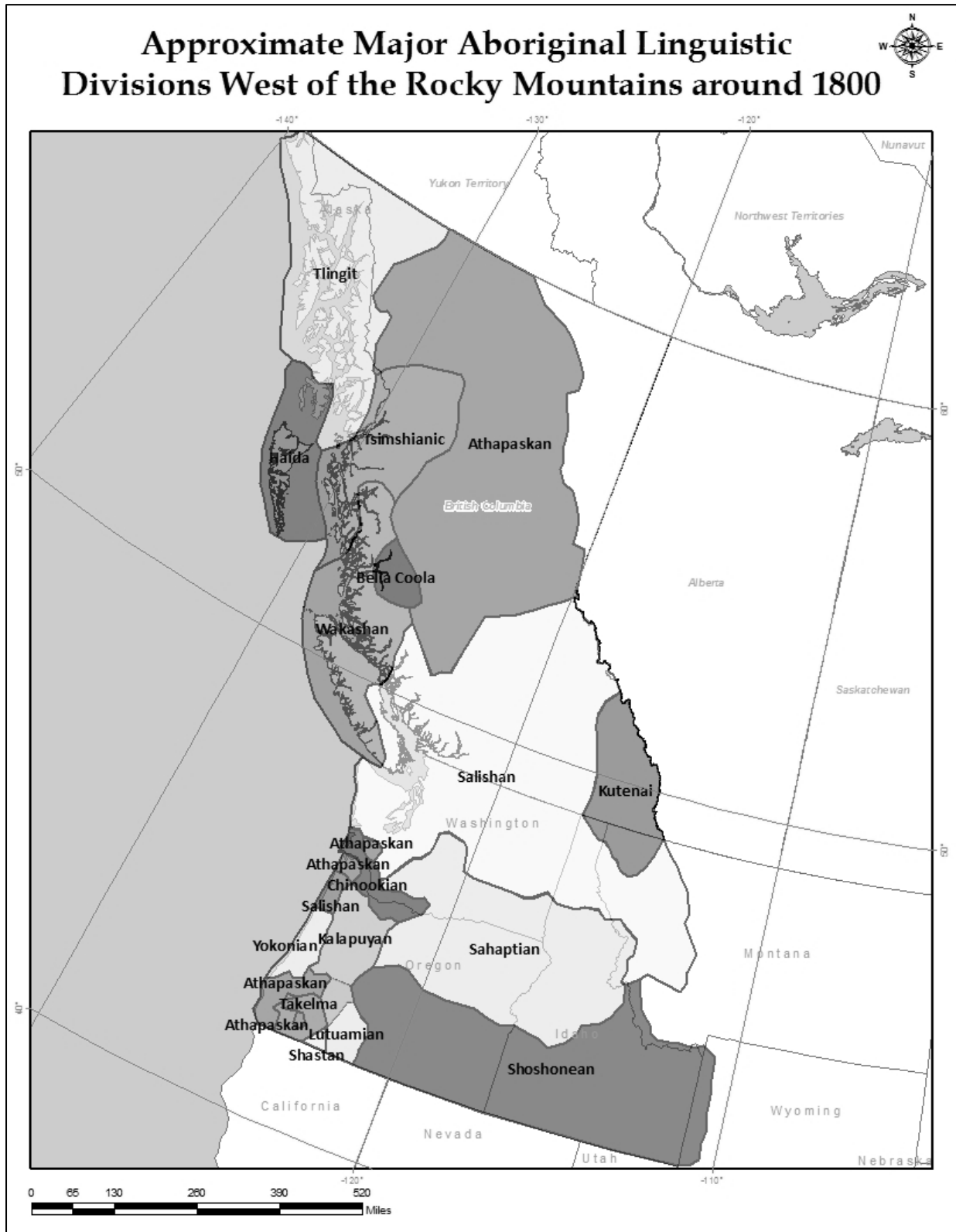


IMAGE 13 Linguistic map of major Aboriginal groups on the Pacific Northwest. 2010.

In was into this living landscape that fur trade companies and fur traders thrust themselves. As all natives knew the value of trade, it was not difficult for a trading company to negotiate space from which it could operate. With understood rules of mutually beneficial engagement, the fur trade companies set up their posts, around which the natives moved as a kind of home guard ensuring not only a supply of goods and security for themselves, but also a tacit license to exact tolls on other groups coming to the posts to trade. A symbiotic relationship, so to speak, emerged. Apart from initial marriages with post officers to higher status women to cement relations or mitigate wrongdoings, couplings took place on all levels and many of them were enduring. Nonetheless, stockades and bastions were in place should misunderstandings escalate into violence.

To prevent a fragmenting of information on indigenous people, the information below is presented within the context of linguistic grouping even though there were large cultural differences depending on where persons lived.

Athapaskan

Occupying the western subarctic the Athapaskan linguistic stock was one of the larger linguistic groups in North America. In present day British Columbia those Athapaskan groups closest to the fur trade posts or forts are cited: the Cordillera Athabascans (Dené) who were the Sekani/Sekanaish-Yutuwichan (McLeod Lake), Carrier-Necosliwoten, (Fort St. James), Carrier Nataotin (Forts Babine), Carrier-Kluskoten/Kluskus (Tluz Kuz post); Carrier-Talkotin/Tauten (Fort Alexandria), Carrier-Tanoten (Fort George) and Carrier-Natliwoten (Fort Fraser). The basic organization for the Dené was the extended family although their extended trade with the Coast showed influences from that culture. Further south were the Chilcotin (Fort Chilcotin) who were part of the Plateau cultural area living in “a seasonal round of hunting, fishing, digging roots and collecting berries.”⁷⁰ For the Dené, the bounty of food or lack thereof affected the culture. The relative scarcity of food particularly the absence of seasonal salmon runs, forced the Sekanaish, for example, to be more nomadic following game and thus had little in the way of village structures; leadership fell to the older heads of related families. This constant search for food during times of scarcity was also felt by the men at the various posts. With the Babines and Carriers succession of rank or property was achieved through the matrilineal line. For the fur traders who married in, this meant more aboriginal access to the aboriginal network. The patrilineal succession⁷¹ of the Chilcotin and Sekanaish would not have presented the same opportunity for the family of the fur trader. Whereas the Plateau Chilcotins buried their dead, the Cordilleran Carriers burned their dead on funeral pyres in great celebrations that impacted on reliance on the natives for a steady supply of furs. The deceased widow would carry the remaining bones from the funeral pyre and carry them on her back in a leather satchel “until the co-clansmen of the deceased had amassed a sufficient quantity of eatables and dressed skins to be publicly distributed” in a potlatch.⁷² Hence the name, Carrier/Porteur. The Babines on the other hand, acquired their name from fur traders who observed their custom of inserting labrets in their lips, thus distending them. Established trading was the norm. Those who did not live with the accessible river runs had to trade dried fish for other items. The Chilcotin who traded dentalium shells from the coast to trade with the Interior Salish, also took on some aspects of coastal natives with their three classes, nobility, commoners and slaves. They also developed some aspects of the clan system.⁷³ Not all was peace and harmony. For the fur trader, the Chilcotin were unseemingly testy. Part of the reason could be their disputes with the Talkotin of Fort Alexandria.⁷⁴ As well, the location of the Fort Chilcotin site was in the area of many previously occupied pit house remains indicating that it was a nexus area which had relied on the nearby river for food. A post presence would become problematic where fish at times was relatively scarce. The fact that the Chilcotin leadership was split between chiefs for peacetime and those chosen for war⁷⁵ would have weakened any negotiation for land on which to place a post in the first place.

In present-day Washington and Oregon there were several pockets of isolated Athapaskan speakers, left overs from Athapaska wanderings. These groups usually took on the culture of the groups that surrounded them. One of these groups, the Umpqua (Fort Umpqua) had undoubtedly taken on the cultural characteristics of those in the area.

Tlingit

The Tlingit occupied what is known as the Alaskan Panhandle. The Na-Dené Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit associations of the Tlingit language indicate a migration of the Tlingit from inland to the coast. Oral tradition

suggests that they came down through the Skeena River territory and migrated northward subsuming the existing indigenous population and populating the islands and mainland of the Alaskan Panhandle..⁷⁶ In their new location, they became seafaring traders, “exchanging copper and mountain-goat wool blankets for such goods as slaves and shell ornaments.”⁷⁷ HBC head George Simpson’s estimate of their slaves being one third of the population appears to be high.⁷⁸

Two of the more than a dozen Tlingit groups are of concern to the Pacific Northwest fur trade, the Stikine (Fort Stikine) and Taku (Fort Durham/Taku), both situated at the mouths of respective rivers. Part of both groups’ prosperity came from their role as middlemen for up-river trade which appears to have increased significantly during the maritime fur trade. They retained the traditional right to exact a very heavy toll on any interior group that would venture down river to trade. Zealous guardianship of these traditional trade routes presented major problems for the HBC when it established posts near the mouths of the rivers of the same name. The 1839 HBC-Russian agreement giving access to trade meant little to those native groups who traditionally held the trading rights, therefore considerable negotiation was required with a complex social organization of moieties (2 groups) and clans. There were sometimes no clear heads or chiefs with whom to negotiate. For example, the HBC had difficulties negotiating with Chief Shakes and his Russian educated son, whose large house on an island next to Fort Stikine was a manifestation of his power but in fact he had little influence. The HBC had more success in negotiating with Quatkay/Quatkie who showed less power but had far greater influence..⁷⁹ As potlatches were as much displays of power and wealth as they were in settling differences, the HBC was sometimes caught up in the unpleasant act of witnessing the killing of slaves as demonstrations of indifference to wealth which translated into power.

Haida

The Haida, whose home is the Queen Charlotte Islands/Haida Gwaii and portions of the southern islands in the Alaskan panhandle, appear to be a linguistic isolate. Although they had considerable interaction with and often vigorous opposition to maritime fur traders, there was little reason for land-based fur traders to set up operations there before 1858. Not only did the Haida become the main procurers of slaves from coastal and inland areas and vigorously guard this market niche, the islands were not a great catchment area for furs. However, the Kaigane Haida of southernmost Alaska frequently appeared as traders at Forts Simpson and Stikine.

Tsimshian

The Tsimshianic language of the Coast and adjacent interior is a separate language comprising four groups, two of which are of concern to us because of their proximity to fur trade posts. The two groups are the Nisga’a (the first Fort Simpson site on the Nass River), which inhabited the basin of the Nass river and the Coast Tsimshian (the second Fort Simpson site on the Tsimpsean Peninsula) which traditionally inhabited the lower reaches of the Skeena River and the coastline on each side of the river’s mouth. Culturally, both groups exhibited many coastal characteristics. The society was divided into arbitrary divisions (moieties or phratries) outside of which one had to seek a mate, for seeking a mate inside his/her group would be considered incestuous. As well, since descent was traced through the female line children would take on the affiliation of the mother. This meant that:

A chief could not transmit his name and property to his own sons since they belonged to a different kin group; instead his sister’s sons were his heirs. As high-status marriages were frequently alliances between groups, young men might have to set out for the villages of their maternal uncles to seek their inheritance..⁸⁰

The first post that the HBC established in Nisga’a territory was a negotiated toe-hold near the mouth of the Nass River. This was perfect for the local Nisga’a home guard who could exact tolls of others coming from the interior. The problem arose when the HBC decided to retreat to the Tsimpsean peninsula and the Nisga’a rebelled..⁸¹

As disease had significantly reduced the Tsimshian numbers when the HBC established its post at Lax Kw’alaams [Fort Simpson] in 1834 “most of the Coast Tsimshian moved near the post, leaving only large shell middens to mark where their ancestors had lived for millennia.”⁸² The Coast Tsimshian were the strong home

guard at Lax Kw'alaam and many Tsimshian-fur trader marriages took place, rooting the fur traders solidly in the Tsimshian community.

Kwakwaka'wakw (Wakashan)

The Wakashan linguistic family consisted of two major branches spread along western and northern Vancouver Island, the adjacent Cape Flattery region of Washington State, and the central portion of the British Columbia mainland. Of concern here are two groups in the northern Wakashan branch, the Kwakwaka'wakw [Kwakiutl] peoples of Fort Rupert whose language is known as Kwak'wala, and the Heiltsuk [Bella Bella] at the site of Fort McLoughlin.

The Kwakwaka'wakw peoples were a highly structured class society consisting of four levels: the nobility who attained their status through birthright, lineage and correct moral behaviour, the aristocracy who attained their status through displayable and distributable wealth through potlatch ceremonies, commoners and slaves. Inheritance rights came through both the male and female lines.

The HBC post set up on Northern Vancouver Island at mid-century to exploit a non-traditional exploitable resource (coal), was reduced to a short-lived coal extraction and goods merchandizing function. Here aspects of the Kwakwaka'wakw culture meshed through the progeny of HBC servants although not in a traditional fur trade sense. The variety of brightly coloured paints that the HBC store was able to provide vastly enriched the Kwakwaka'wakw woodcarving totemic and mask culture.

The stratified society Heiltsuk [Bella Bella] (Fort McLoughlin) which traditionally guarded the entrance to the Burke and Dean Channel and which gave trade access to the interior became the home guard. The initial brutalities against the fur traders may have been Bella Bella application of their own idea of how to treat what they perceived as slaves on their own territory.

Salishan Language Group

Another very large language group which spanned both Coastal and Plateau cultures was the Salishan group of languages. The coastal group cited here are the Lushootseed (Fort Nisqually), Lekwungen-Songhees (Fort Victoria), Halkomelem-Nanaimo (Nanaimo), Halkomelem-Stalo (Fort Langley), Tsamosan-Cowlitz (Cowlitz Farm, Cawee-man Store). They all to some degree shared the coastal cultural characteristics although the rigid class distinctions were not evident.

True "chiefs" appear not to have existed, the native term being better translated as "leader." While people of high birth had a great advantage, the system was flexible enough to accommodate upward mobility for talented individuals of more humble origins. Leaders spoke only for their extended families (or "households," as they tended to be the group occupying one house). Households were the largest effective political groups, even winter villages being essentially only clusters of households. The loose social organization allowed frequent shifting of households into different village groups. Slaves purchased or obtained in war, were not numerous in Salish villages.⁸³

The Plateau group comprised the Shuswap (Fort Kamloops/Thompson River), Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead (Forts Spokane, Flathead, Saleesh House [Flathead Post], Kullyspell House), Colville-Okanogan (Forts Colville, Okanogan, Similkameen). The Plateau Salish differed from the Coast Salish in that they were seasonally mobile coming together in the winter in relatively permanent pit house villages where they would last out the winter with stored foods. Fish as a food source were gathered from seasonal runs on the rivers and preserved in various ways. The further away from fish runs they were the more nomadic they became. For the fur traders in the Flathead area, this meant that fur trade posts were often transitory, lasting no more than a season or two. The women were the plant gatherers (digging roots and picking berries) and on the Plateau, pit house builders. Leadership was a shared affair, wealth and ability being determining factors for selection. Generally peaceful, except for the occasional slave raids, Simon Fraser noted on June 15, 1808 a fortified settlement while passing through the Lillooet area.

The village is a fortification of 100 by 24 feet, surrounded with palisades eighteen feet high, slanting inwards, and lined with a shorter row that supports a shade [shelter], covered with bark, and which are the dwellings. This place, we understand, is the metropolis of the Asketih [Lillooet] Nation.⁸⁴

Throughout the fur trade records, there were numerous references to varying degrees of internecine skirmishes. Hunting expeditions into the foothills often brought them into conflict with the Blackfeet and captives were painfully and summarily dispatched.⁸⁵ To the fur trader, the Spokanes were “honest and friendly”, and “good hunters but somewhat indolent, fond of gambling, despotic husbands, and indulgent fathers.”⁸⁶ Infidelity on the part of the husband did not go unpunished by the wife.⁸⁷

The Coastal and Inland Chinook

The Chinookian language is treated here as an isolate even though there is speculation that it belonged to the larger Penutian language family. The Chinookian peoples generally populated both sides up the Columbia River up to the Dalles, occasionally interrupted in areas with Salishan occupation, and were strongly influenced by the coastal culture. The coastal Chinook on the north side of the mouth of the Columbia, and the Clatsop (Fort Clatsop, Fort Astoria/George) on the south shared much in common with other coastal cultures. They had hierarchical ranking based on accumulation of wealth and slaves, grouping by kinship, multiple wives, and permanent winter and summer village sites. Inheritance rights appear to have been matrilineal and women played a strong role in the society even though they could be traded or gambled away:

When male contenders for leadership were lacking, women held the position, as they also held property independent of males. They engaged frequently in village council debates, sometimes vociferously, approving or disapproving decisions, as did the males, by acclamation or silence.⁸⁸

High ranking Chinook women were sensitive to their position for when the wife of NWC partner Duncan McDougall felt the social order was being tested, she took on the lower order wife of Iroquois Ignace Salioheni resulting in a brawl in which several of the women ended up in the water.⁸⁹ Mixed descent children, such as Ranald McDonald retained his right of hereditary chieftenship through his mother's line.⁹⁰ The Chinook also played the role of peace brokers for in 1819 when HBC clerk Peter Skene Ogden's men had during an expedition to avenge the killing of an Iroquois by the Cowlitz [Salish] blundered by allowing the killing of thirteen innocent Cowlitz women and children, the Chinook allowed their traditional enemy, Cowlitz chief How How to come onto their territory to allow the marriage of How How's daughter to an officer, presumably Ogden himself. However, renegade Chinook couldn't resist attacking the Cowlitz while they were there, negating Chinook diplomatic efforts.⁹¹

Of the several upper, inland or riverine Chinook, the group that concerns the fur trade is the Multnomah (Fort Vancouver, Fort William [Sauvie Island]). Chief Casseno/Casino of the Multnomah Chinook appears to have had a long standing good relationship with the fur traders⁹² and, on March 17, 1825 when Simpson met chief Casseno, there appears to have been previous negotiation for Casseno:

offered to put a son...under my care for the purpose of being Educated at the Missionary Society's School in Red River Settlement but the Boys appeared too young & delicate to undergo the Labour and hardship of Crossing the Mountain at this early Season and as any accident happening to them might be seriously taken up by the Indians I thought it would most prudent to leave them...⁹³

The initial home guard for the principal fur trade post of Fort Vancouver would probably have been the Multnomah and later a mix of Chinook groups from up and down the Columbia. Because of a long standing contact with both the maritime and land-based fur trade, the population severely declined.

Sahaptian

The Columbian Plateau Sahaptian group is considered as distinct. Culturally it comprised many Plateau groups but the Walla Walla appeared to be the main occupiers of the critical high traffic nexus area of native trade and exchange at the juncture of the Columbia, Walla Walla and Snake Rivers. However, they were the host to many others such as the Nez Perce, Umatilla/Tenino, Yakima and Klikitat who also came to the area to fish, trade, etc. Sahaptian territory extended downriver to the Dalles and eastward for hunting parties as far as the Bitterroot and even beyond. Like other Columbia plateau groups organization was loose (no clan system) and centered on the village which changed seasonally with the changing food supply. Depending on the specific group villages functioned either collectively as political units or as independent entities. The introduction to the horse to the plateau culture in the eighteenth century allowed them to move beyond fish as a staple food supply and seek out animals. Leadership positions were achieved through a mixture of prestige and ability.⁹⁴

When the fur traders set up a post in the area in 1818, they initially relied too heavily on negotiations that had taken several times over the past dozen years. Negotiation with the Walla Walla took place as early as October 1805 and April 1806 when Lewis and Clark came down the Snake to the Columbia and returned the same way exchanging gifts with Walla Walla chief Yelleppit.⁹⁵ To fur trader Alexander Ross, this was a ratification of peace and was a precursor for interaction.⁹⁶ The next to negotiate with the Walla Walla was David Thompson who, on his way down the Columbia in the summer of 1811, planted a British flag with the Walla Walla promising to return to build a post. Building did not take place under Thompson and in 1818 when Donald McKenzie went to the area to build a NWC post to access the Snake Country, there was a decided chill in the air and negotiations were somewhat after the fact:

On reaching the place instead of advancing to meet us at the water's edge as friends, on making for the shore the Indians, as if with one accord, withdrew to their camp! Not a friendly hand was stretched out; the least joy, usual among Indians on such occasions...⁹⁷

The Walla Walla were afraid that the fur traders' friendly relations and trading of armaments with their enemy, the Shoshoni/Snakes would go against them. They feared their own demise should such a trade flourish and so they put obstacles in the way of the post's construction. They made the fur traders pay for the timber they were collecting and forbade them to hunt or fish.⁹⁸ It was only then that the NWC began negotiations offering "such terms as were given in other parts of the country" and were rejected did they use their weapons to force a deal.⁹⁹ An uneasy accommodation was reached after a liberal distribution of gifts.¹⁰⁰ Finally, after many councils, the Nor'westers were allowed unencumbered passage to Snake Country. However, complete trust between the post and natives took many years to normalize.

Kutenai/Kutenay/Ktunaxa

The Kutenai language (Kootenae House and Forts Kootenay) is an isolate and cannot be connected to any other language group. As well, the origin of the Kutenai culture has not been established as the culture borrowed heavily from both Plains and Plateau culture. It seems likely that they inhabited both the Plains and the Plateau before they were driven into an area defined by the drainage system of the Kootenay River and Kootenay Lake. Still, to their own peril they went onto the Plains for their annual buffalo hunt for fresh buffalo meat and meat for pemmican. On the other hand, the Kutenai down the Kootenay River and Kootenay Lake, hunted deer and took sturgeon from the river. Both used tipis, the group nearest the Plains covering them with hides and those further inland, with mats. For the upper river Kootenay, a chief chosen from the Tobacco Plains group was standard, whereas chiefs from further down the river were chosen by a council of elders. Lesser chiefs would be appointed for specific tasks when needed.¹⁰¹

There seemed to be a willingness to trap beaver in order to secure guns. At first there was tremendous animosity towards the whites who provided guns to the Plains Blackfoot/Blackfeet who readily stopped the Kutenai from their annual buffalo hunts. However, when they found they could readily acquire guns by trading beaver pelts with the North West Company, they seized the opportunity.¹⁰²

¹ The above generic information can be obtained from any number of books on Canadian and/or Quebec history.

Two which provide easy access are Conrad & Finkel and Dickinson & Young.

² These descriptions appear in a variety of sources but a good site on the web is

www.sasked.gov.sk.ca/docs/francais/frcore/elem/progeted/PKK1-3.html; Cox, p. 305; Irving, *Astoria*, p. 30

³ Irving, *Astoria*, p. 32-33

⁴ *ibid*, p. 30

⁵ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal* p. 177

⁶ *II*, p. 54

⁷ Irving, *Astoria*, p. 31

⁸ E. I. Burley, p. 74

⁹ *ibid*, p. 75

¹⁰ Conrad & Finkel, p. 140

¹¹ J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 43

¹² A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 171-72

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- ¹³ Harmon, Harmon's Journal, p. 178
- ¹⁴ E. I. Burley, p. 12
- ¹⁵ Harmon, Harmon's Journal, p. 177
- ¹⁶ J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 43
- ¹⁷ Cox, p. 306
- ¹⁸ Harmon, Harmon's Journal, p. 177
- ¹⁹ *ibid*, p. 177
- ²⁰ Cox, p. 306
- ²¹ Irving, *Astoria*, p. 30
- ²² HBRS II, p. 31
- ²³ E. I. Burley, p. 68
- ²⁴ *ibid*, p. 71
- ²⁵ *ibid*, p. 75
- ²⁶ Sir John Sinclair, *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, (Wakefield, 1978) p. 155 as found in Jim Troup, "Orphir 1821: Attractions of Hudson's Bay company Service," paper, Rupert's Land Colloquium, Edmonton, Alberta, 1994
- ²⁷ Burley, p. 78
- ²⁸ Selkirk Memorandum, Selkirk Correspondence, HBCA A.10/1, fo. 318, 393d cited in Introduction to Colin Robertson's Letters, 1817-22, HBRS II, p. xli
- ²⁹ Colin Robertson's January 25, 1820 Fort St. Mary's letter to William Williams, HBRS II, p. 269
- ³⁰ OrkA D.2/45/4
- ³¹ Bumsted, *The Scots in Canada*, p. 3
- ³² *ibid*, p. 28
- ³³ *ibid*, p. 3
- ³⁴ This punitive act was to take effect August 1, 1747 and stipulated that no man or boy in Scotland, unless they were part of the military:
 "shall on any pretext whatsoever, wear or put on clothes, commonly called Highland clothes (that is to say) the Plain, Philabeg, or little kilt, Trowes, Shoulder-Belts, or any part whatever of what belongs to the Highland Garb; and that no tartan or partly-coloured plaid or stuff shall be used for Great Coats or upper coats, and if any such person shall presume after the first day of August, to wear or put on the aforesaid garments or any part of them, every person so offending, being convicted thereof by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses before any court of justiciary, or any one or more justices of the peace for the shire or stewartry, or just ordinary of the place where such offence shall be committed, what suffer imprisonment, without bail, during the space of six months, and no longer; and being convicted for a second offence before a court of Justiciary or at the circuits, shall be liable to be transported to any of His Majesty's plantations beyond the seas, there to remain for the space of seven years." This act was repealed July 1, 1782
- ³⁵ www.electronicScotland.com/history/other/proscription_1747.html
- ³⁶ Fraser, p. 2
- ³⁷ Adams & Somerville, p. 26; ChSoc XXII, p. 35
- ³⁸ www.yorkgarrison.com/about_the_regiment.html
- ³⁹ Fraser, p. 2-9; Barbara Rogers, conversation, 2008
- ⁴⁰ E. I. Burley, p. 95
- ⁴¹ MacLachlan, *Fort Langley Journals*, p. 240 n.10
- ⁴² Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 97-99, Cox, p. 310
- ⁴³ Harmon, Harmon's Journal, p. xli
- ⁴⁴ *ibid*, xl
- ⁴⁵ HBRS III, p. 32-33
- ⁴⁶ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 196
- ⁴⁷ *ibid*, p. 197-98
- ⁴⁸ Cox, p. 310
- ⁴⁹ *ibid*
- ⁵⁰ Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 108
- ⁵¹ Cox, p. 310
- ⁵² *ibid*, p. 307
- ⁵³ HBCA FtStJmsPJ 5, nd
- ⁵⁴ the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida and Mohawk
- ⁵⁵ www.tolatsga.org/iro.html

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- ⁵⁶ McMillan, p. 79
- ⁵⁷ Snow, p. 125, citing Druke (1987, p. 31)
- ⁵⁸ An example of this practice may be found in the May 1, 1817 HBC Montreal contract of François Ghansniaharoton [standardized as Gitaniagharoton], from Sault St. Louis, signed in front of notary public, Joseph Desautels. He was on a defined length of time trip to Fort William and/or Grand Portage and back. If he did not make it back within two months and eight days, a man would be sent to work his land, a condition which does not appear in French Canadian contracts. The codicil read: "Il a été présentement convenue que si le dit engagé est plus de deux mois est huit jours dans son voyage la dite honorable compagnie s'oblige de mettre un homme sur la terre du dit engagé pour faire les travaux jusqu'à son retour." from Voyageur data base project, University of Ottawa.
- ⁵⁹ E. J. Devine
- ⁶⁰ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 56
- ⁶¹ Jean Barman, "A Gutsy Determination: Iroquois in the Pacific Northwest Post the Fur Trade," paper, Rupert's Land Colloquium, Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, May 16, 2008; *ibid*, "Iroquois Persistence in the Pacific Northwest," paper, American Society for Ethnohistory Conference, Eugene, Oregon, November 13, 2008.
- ⁶² unless otherwise noted, information taken from Barman & Watson, *Leaving Paradise*
- ⁶³ Kayser, M. et al
- ⁶⁴ Storey et al. [<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1965514>.]
- ⁶⁵ NWC Documents, p. 35
- ⁶⁶ Lavender, p. 43
- ⁶⁷ *ibid*
- ⁶⁸ B. Watson, "Diversity of Activity"
- ⁶⁹ E. I. Burley, p. 3
- ⁷⁰ McMillan, p. 166
- ⁷¹ Morice, *The History of*, p. 5
- ⁷² *ibid*, p. 6
- ⁷³ McMillan, p. 166-67
- ⁷⁴ HBRS X, p. 213
- ⁷⁵ Ray, p. 23
- ⁷⁶ George T. Emmons and Frederica de Laguna, *The Tlingit Indians*, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991, p. 8-
- ⁷⁷ McMillan, p. 191
- ⁷⁸ G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 211
- ⁷⁹ *ibid*, p. 211-212
- ⁸⁰ McMillan, p. 192
- ⁸¹ W. F. Tolmie, p. 289-92
- ⁸² McMillan, p. 193
- ⁸³ McMillan, p. 202
- ⁸⁴ Fraser, p. 82
- ⁸⁵ Cox, p. 118-19
- ⁸⁶ *ibid*, p. 231
- ⁸⁷ *ibid*, p. 231-32
- ⁸⁸ Ruby & Brown, *The Chinook Indians*, p. 9
- ⁸⁹ Coues, p. 891
- ⁹⁰ see Ranald McDonald biography
- ⁹¹ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 129-32
- ⁹² G. Simpson, *Fur Trade* p. 87
- ⁹³ *ibid*, p. 85
- ⁹⁴ Ray, p. 19
- ⁹⁵ DeVoto
- ⁹⁶ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 119
- ⁹⁷ *ibid*, p. 118
- ⁹⁸ *ibid*, p. 120
- ⁹⁹ *ibid*, p. 121
- ¹⁰⁰ *ibid*, p. 119-126
- ¹⁰¹ McMillan, p. 161-65
- ¹⁰² Cox, p. 232-34

Part 2: Some Major Land-Based Fur Trade Companies that Operated on the Pacific Slopes from 1793 to 1858

Companies mattered to the land based fur trader, for these commercial enterprises were the primary agents through which the fur trade operated and company structure, policies and attitude directly affected the lives of their employees. Preceded by maritime fur trade companies and partnerships operating on the Pacific Northwest Coast from the 1780s through the 1820s, the land based companies were, with the exception of five Boston and New York partnerships included here, largely based in London, Montreal and St. Louis. All existed solely for the profit of their shareholders and principals and with few exceptions, showed little interest in colonization and settlement. Finished products were traded for raw furs that were again traded elsewhere within complex trading networks, only one component part of which operated on the Pacific slopes. While officers, partners or proprietors shared in the profits, average employees, under contract or not, were paid both in kind and by wage which became the basis for their savings. For the average fur trade employee it was a matter of balancing self-interest and loyalty to family with loyalty to the employer, which came with its prescribed expected behaviours. For the company then as now it was also a balancing act between the maximization of company profits, assuaging the interests of employees and natives, protecting the employee from harm and avoiding disfiguring the landscape in their role of establishing order for possible later colonial design.¹

The Hudson's Bay Company, 1670+ (HBC)



IMAGE 14 The Hudson's Bay Company coat of arms, Wikipedia, 2007.

The Hudson's Bay Company was one of many European royally chartered monopoly companies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries whereby a joint stock company was permitted to monopolize trade of their own nationals in a defined area. Armed with quasi-governmental powers, as well as an ability to wage war and to negotiate treaties, it extended European national economic and later, colonial interests to different areas of the world, all with royal government permission. For example, the British English East India Company (1600-1858) operating in Asia spawned many others: Dutch (1602-1800), French (1664-1769), Danish (1616-1850s), Swedish (1731-1813), and Austrian (1775-1785). Other companies covered the South Seas, Africa and Caribbean-South America. One of the last such companies to get into the game was the Russian American Company (1799-1867). Of all of the above only the Hudson's Bay Company remains in existence today.

Chartered as the Governor and Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay in 1670, the HBC was granted the monopoly of trade on all the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay, a huge geographical area extending across today's Canada to the Rocky Mountains and south to parts of the United States.² Structurally, an inherently paternalistic master-servant relationship demanding complete loyalty by employees reflected the consensus rules of the society of the day. As the company was perceived to be functioning in a political vacuum rules governed the security and all aspects of an employee's life. Any departure before the end of a

contract for whatever reason including personal gain was considered “desertion” rather than quitting and in itself was an act of disloyalty.³ Although it varied over time, private trading for personal gain was forbidden.

Initially, at the Annual Court (Annual General Meeting) the shareholders gathered together at a convenient location to elect a governor and committee. The committee would organize fur auctions, order trade goods, hire men and arrange for shipping. Although the Company eventually erected its own headquarters and appointed an additional governor (originally two) in the field, the executive in London was always deferred to for important decisions. Reflecting its early years of trade in the Bay, company officers were often called “Captain”. Initially company servants, the majority of whom came from the London area or Orkney, did not settle in the Bay area:

Occasionally men climbed the fences and went off to the Indian tents by night absented themselves from the factories and threatened to go off and live in the country, but there is no record of any men attempting to live independent of the company.⁴

The Company survived its first 150 years by being flexible and changing policies to meet its needs. These policy decisions would arise from careful examination of all the journals, district reports, account books, etc. which came in from the various posts. For example, by 1810 it was felt necessary to give the Superintendents of Departments and Factors in charge of trading houses a defined share in the profits whereas previously only senior officials and shareholders had that right.⁵

After years of animosity, a negotiated 1821 amalgamation of the HBC and the Montreal based North West Company (NWC) brought about changes to the HBC. British North America was divided into a number of districts and governors were appointed for the Northern and Southern Departments until 1826 when they were put under the jurisdiction of one governor.⁶ Each year, district managers met at York Factory on Hudson Bay to discuss policy and organize the deployment of men. Like the wintering partners of the now defunct NWC, the field officers were issued shares as a way of sharing in the profits.

The mix of personnel also changed. In 150 years during which numerous mixed descent offspring had come of age in both NWC and HBC trading areas, the merger meant a pruning of personnel. The axe fell on many of the mixed descent French Canadians of whom Simpson thought “depraved” and overly loyal to the old NWC except for a select few “a superior class of Men.”⁷ He also felt that leaving young halfbreeds at posts would eventually evolve into a question of public order in the field and so suggested they should be taken to Red River.⁸ It was at this time that numbers of dismissed NWC employees went to work for the American companies out of St. Louis. Although at the time Simpson was pressing for more educated Scots and Orcadians, the records show large numbers of Scots, Iroquois, French Canadians and those of mixed descent were still employed. Those who did not retreat to the Americans or return to Lower Canada, stayed in the field as freemen, some of whom became a thorn in the side of the London company. As experience had taught the company to move with the market exigencies of the time, a move to self sufficiency was imperative as was a move towards diversification away from fur trade. Consequently, the “fur trade” tasks of the workers on the Pacific slopes became much more broadly defined. As well, ships’ crews could also be included under the aegis of the “fur trade.”



IMAGE 15 Hudson Bay Company flag, originally used in 1682. Wikipedia, 2006.

When the 1846 border was drawn between the United States and British North America, the HBC lost its control over territory south of the 49th parallel although it continued trading out of its American posts for over a decade. However, when Vancouver Island became a colony in 1849 and like the East India Company before it in India, the HBC became involved in the colonial rule of that new island British Colony. Nonetheless, when mainland British Columbia became a colony in 1858, the HBC lost its monopoly mandate to the area and

James Douglas, who had been a leading fur trader and also governor of Vancouver Island, had to resign his HBC commission to take on the new role of mainland governor.

The subsidiaries of the HBC, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1836-1858) and the Vancouver Island Coal Company (1851-1858), representing a more diverse HBC extending beyond the fur trade, are not considered here.

The North West Company, 1770s-1821 (NWC)



IMAGE 16 The North West Company coat of arms, Library and Archives Canada, 1800-1820.

In contrast with the HBC, the North West Company was not, although based in a British possession, a charter company⁹ and thus did not have full reign and protection of the British Crown. It was more of a loose association of ever changing partnerships built on the foundation of two centuries of the formerly successful French fur trade. Although post-Conquest traders out of Montreal had been penetrating the prairies from the late 1760s under loose business arrangements,¹⁰ it wasn't until 1779 that a formal agreement was made between eight business concerns under the name "North West Com pany."¹¹ The NWC partnerships changed on a regular basis and by 1783, for example two Englishmen, four Scots, one Irish and one French Canadian formed a partnership under the NWC banner, the plurality of them being Scots.¹² Shut out from trading south of the 1783 international boundary with the United States, the NWC turned its attention to the Athabasca region and for the next twenty years under this name there were reorganizations and mergers. As of 1787, twenty-three partners were supported by two thousand workers. In 1812, there were thirty-eight wintering partners. Throughout, the Scots dominated the Montreal fur trade scene.¹³

Structurally, the NWC differed from the HBC in that it took on elements of the old French fur trade organization. At the top of the chain were the *bourgeois*, as they were called by the voyageurs, the financiers, wholesalers and suppliers. Next were the owners or partners who were paid in shares and had a vote at the annual general meeting in Grand Portage/Fort William each year. They also were loosely referred to as *bourgeois*. There were two types of partners. Merchant partners were those who stayed within the city of Montreal, marketing the furs while overseeing the bringing in of goods destined for trade.¹⁴ The wintering partners were the field managers who, elected from the ranks of the clerks and apprentice traders, were on their way up the corporate ladder.¹⁵ In the field they became the proprietors of the area that they managed. Two wintering partners on the Pacific slopes, for example, were Simon Fraser and David Thompson.



IMAGE 17 North West Company flag, Wikimedia Commons.

As it was never a chartered company, the NWC made considerable efforts to extend British sovereignty in the hopes of winning concessions from the British Government. This was one of the factors driving Alexander Mackenzie to complete the crossing of the continent to the Pacific Ocean.¹⁶ As they did not have the legitimacy and weight and protection of charter status, there was no need to carry with them the same degree of patriarchal English class arrangement as the HBC. Thus, in terms of lives on the Pacific slopes, there was a certain NWC spirit allowing for a greater fluidity between ethnic groups. As mentioned earlier, contracts reflected this, for some Iroquois were able to negotiate into their contracts labour replacement on their farms should they not be about to make it back in time for harvest.¹⁷ This fluidity showed up in marriages, for mixed descent daughters of ordinary French Canadians were sought after by officers, clerks and fur trade workers.

The Pacific Fur Company, 1810-1813 (PFC)

The Pacific Fur Company was one of two American fur trading companies that attempted to get a land foothold on the Pacific slopes. With full knowledge that British trade with China was restricted by the monopoly of the British East India Company, New Yorker John Jacob Astor proposed to the Montreal NWC a joint venture that would work from the mouth of the Columbia River. His offer was declined. Consequently, building on the financial foundation of his two year old American Fur Company, he formed the Pacific Fur Company on June 23, 1810 to exploit trade in a commercial network involving New York, the Pacific Northwest, Russian America, Hawaii and China. Using the NWC as a model, and retaining half the company's ownership for himself, he issued much of the remaining ownership to "wintering partners," the future proprietors in the Pacific Northwest. As clerk Alexander Ross reported:

The association was not a joint-stock concern; Mr. Astor alone furnished the capital, amounting to 200,000 dollars, divided into 100 shares of 2000 dollars each, with power to increase the capital to 500,000 dollars... Of the above shares, Mr. Astor held fifty... Mr. Hunt as his representative and chief manager of the business, five; while the other partners, who were to carry on the trade with the Indians, were to have four each, in the event of the business succeeding. The remaining shares were reserved for the clerks, who joined the concern as adventurers, without any other remuneration than their chance of success at the end of the five years' trial. The only exceptions were Mr. Robert Stuart and myself, who were to have our promotion at the end of the third year.¹⁸

Astor's chief partner was Wilson Price Hunt, a businessman of St. Louis. Other partners were Alexander McKay, Duncan McDougall, Donald McKenzie, Ramsay Crooks, Robert McLellan, Joseph Miller, David Stuart and John Clarke, some being former NWC men. The workforce included eighteen clerks who were split into two groups, one to follow the ocean route, the other, the Lewis and Clark route overland.¹⁹

The enterprise was not a success because of the loss of a supply ship (*Tonquin*), a poorly planned overland journey and the War of 1812. The end came in 1813. Having seen a weakness provided by the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States, members of the North West Company set up next to Fort Astoria and negotiated a sale of the PFC. Of the partners, four returned east, one was killed on the *Tonquin*, two (McDougall and McKenzie) joined the NWC, one (Clarke) left to join the HBC. The senior man, Hunt, stayed in the Pacific trying to tie up loose ends.

The importance of the short-lived PFC was that it was not only a bridge between the Maritime fur trade and the land based fur trade, but also that it was the first company in the Pacific Northwest to establish inland posts from the Pacific.

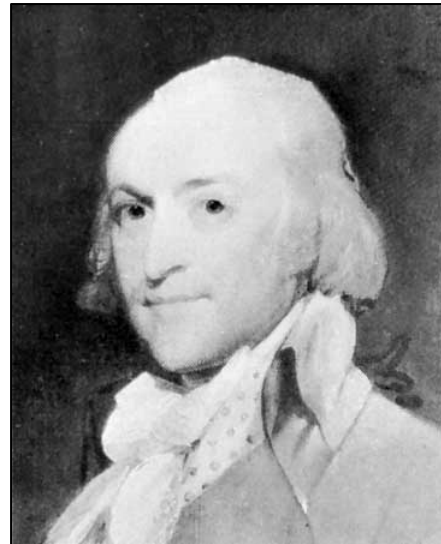


IMAGE 18 John Jacob Astor, detail of an oil painting by Gilbert Stuart, 1794. The Brook Club, New York.

East Coast Maritime Fur Trade Partnerships Associated with the Pacific Northwest Land Based Fur Trade

East coast partnerships, mainly from the Boston area, played a significant role in the exploitation of the maritime fur trade from the late 1780s. The thirty-four mainly Boston merchants were the backbone of over seventy partnerships which, on shares, financed many ships that exploited the Pacific Northwest, Russian America, Hawaii, China and east coast trade network. Although along with the precious sea otter, land based furs were sometimes taken, exploitation was generally for furs for the Chinese market. However, three partnerships, along with the Astor enterprise, stood out as having an active association with the land based fur trade.

1. Winship Partnerships (Winship)

The Winship brothers of the Boston area actively exploited the maritime fur trade from 1797 to 1817. A more directed role into the land base fur trade came in the summer of 1810 when they tried to establish a trading post on the Columbia River (Oak Point) but were flooded out. Captain Nathan Winship of the *Albatross* carried with him instructions probably from senior brother Abiel Winship to sail thirty miles up the river, purchase the land from the natives and build a two-story house. He was also advised to clear a piece of land for cultivation and procure:

skins of sea otter, beaver, mink, fox, bear, sable, muskrats, and, in fact, any production suitable for the China and American market.²⁰

They arrived on May 26 but were flooded out by June 12 and gave up any further attempt. Abiel ran the office from the Boston area. Charles had the misfortune of being arrested by the Spanish for poaching and died in a San Blas [Mexico] prison in 1800. Caleb, Nathan and Jonathan returned to Brighton. Jonathan tended gardens and a nursery in Brighton after that.

2. Perkins Partnerships

The Perkins brothers, namely James and Thomas Handasyd Perkins, exploited the maritime fur trade from 1801 to 1822 (when James died) and formed the basis of a variety of partnerships during this period. Thomas himself had begun investing in Northwest Coast vessels from 1790. In 1804 they established their agency in Canton as Perkins and Company choosing as their agent, John P. Cushing.²¹ Their choice was excellent for the young Cushing managed to gain a stronger influence with the Chinese authorities than even the East India Company.²² Given their strong representation in China, they were a logical choice when the North West Company came calling in 1816 to charter three vessels (*Alexander, Levant, Houqua*)²³ to carry furs and to also avoid punishing licensing fees placed on British ships by the East India and South Sea Companies. Even though Thomas H. Perkins was a dominant player in the China market in 1825,²⁴ the company was liquidated in 1830.²⁵

3. Josiah Marshall and Dixey Wildes Partnership

Boston merchant Josiah Marshall (1771-1848) was a latecomer to the maritime fur trade in which he played an active role from 1819-1836. However, his partnership with Dixey Wildes, who worked in the field,²⁶ and specifically their two vessels, the *Onhybee* and *Convoy* are of concern here as both vessels played a prominent role in competing with the HBC. At this late stage, merchants had expanded their trade to include fish, turtle shell, whale oil and sandal wood and anything else that the China and other markets would bear. Particularly with China, furs from the Pacific Northwest were becoming less important as a trade item. In spite of this, in 1827 Josiah Marshall's instructions to Captain John Dominis specifically directed him to collect land furs.²⁷ Thus in July of that year it was reported that the *Onhybee* had returned with a small collection of skins, "principally Beaver."²⁸ By March 4, 1829, John Dominis reported from the mouth of the Columbia that he had acquired sixty beaver, forty land otter and three "black skins."²⁹ As their prospects were not great, either for

trading or for selling beaver skins, the last year they went head to head with the HBC in the Columbia River was 1830.

4. The Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company, 1834-1838 (CRFTC)

The second American company after the Winships to try to establish a land toe-hold on the Pacific slopes was the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company out of Boston. However, it was unable to successfully challenge the monopoly of the HBC in the Columbia. The 1834 best known try was actually the second Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth effort to establish a presence in the Pacific Northwest, the first being in 1832. On his first attempt to set up a commercial enterprise he organized a joint stock company but in the end because of a variety of circumstances, he largely financed it by himself and things fell apart. When he returned to Boston in 1833 armed with a Milton G. Sublette-Rocky Mountain Fur Trade Company contract³⁰ to bring out supplies for it, he had no problem organizing a second company, The Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company, to do business in the Columbia and Hawaii. Wyeth reserved one share of sixteen for himself the rest going to Boston area merchants George F. Williams and William Tucker (4), Abraham Howard and Robert D. C. Merry (4), John D. Williams (3), Henry Hall (3) and George Abbot (1).³¹ With a large supply of goods, one quarter of which was for the RMFC, Wyeth headed west again. However, as Milton's older brother William Sublette and Robert Campbell had a poor season themselves and were calling in debts, the RMFC was forced into bankruptcy.³² As the contract could not be honoured, Wyeth took the supplies to Henry's Fork where he set up a post, Fort Hall named after the senior director to unload the goods. In August he left Robert Evans in charge along with a support staff of eleven men and set out down the Columbia. He next built what was to be a post, Fort William, for curing fish, etc. and sent his vessel, the *May Dacre*, to Hawaii to pick up Hawaiian labourers.

This company, in spite of attempts to negotiate sharing arrangements with the HBC, ultimately failed. As many of the records indicate a mercantile as well as a trading company, where goods were bought and sold and people were paid with American dollars, Wyeth succeeded until 1838, in resetting the landscape in an other-than-HBC context. A few members of his overland expedition stayed on in the Columbia as settlers and missionaries.

Four Main Rocky Mountain Fur Trade Companies

The Rocky Mountain fur trade companies represented the American thrust into the Rocky Mountains initially to compete with the HBC which had effectively held them back from the British-American disputed territory of Oregon. From 1822, select American partnerships and companies monopolized the Rocky Mountain trade until 1832 after which other companies and partnerships entered into a free-for-all competitive fray. By 1834, however, competition had grown so fierce, underhanded and violent that the trade took on an entirely new complexion:

Outrages of this sort [*example given*] show to what a state the fur trade had now degenerated. Unrestrained competition had filled the mountains with rival companies, each using every effort, regardless of honor, to undermine the power of the rest. It became as much as one's life was worth to change service from one company to another, and it is stated that murders were committed on account of these rivalries. The Indians were utterly demoralized by the strange conduct of the whites toward each other and of course lost all confidence in them.³³

From that point on, the Rocky Mountain fur trade was gradually depleted and by 1843, trappers of all sorts had almost entirely disappeared.³⁴ What follows are the major groupings that took place.

The William H. Ashley-Andrew Henry Partnership 1822-1825

The Ashley-Henry partnership out of St. Louis from 1822 was important for two reasons. It was among the first of the American Rocky Mountain companies out of St. Louis to actively pursue a policy of trapping rather than fur trading in the Rocky Mountains. Secondly, because Ashley had had such a difficult time trapping in the area east of the Rockies and because of the need to avoid the strictures of the US Trade and Intercourse Acts³⁵ regulating trade in Indian territory, he suggested in 1825 that all trappers meet in a certain area to exchange furs, etc. For the first few years, this gathering was held south of the 42nd parallel and technically in

Mexican claimed territory on the Pacific slopes.³⁶ Eight of sixteen were later held in disputed Oregon territory. This move not only enabled trappers to stay in the mountains without having to return to a post to re-supply but it was also the beginning of the American Rocky Mountain Rendezvous system which lasted a number of years.³⁷ This followed the Canadian pattern established by the North West Company which had held annual Rendezvous at Grand Portage and then Fort William. Although freemen had been trapping and trading in the Rocky Mountains for around two decades, these Mountain Rendezvous gave rise to the singular Mountain Man mythology exclusive to the United States. It was also under this partnership that many HBC men deserted for the higher prices that this partnership offered.

There is some uncertainty as to how the men were paid under the Ashley partnership. Although Ashley's original advertising stated engagement, implying contracted employment for the men, similar to other trapping companies, they may have paid for their advanced supplies of traps, firearms, etc. with furs and traded the surplus at prevailing prices.³⁸

The Jedediah Smith, William Sublette, Milton G. Sublette and David Jackson Partnership, 1826-1830 (SJS)

In 1826, the Smith, Jackson and Sublette (SJS) partnership bought out the Ashley-Jedediah Smith partnership that had formed after Andrew Henry had exited the year before and Jedediah Smith had taken his place.³⁹ Although the new partnership did not establish posts west of the Rocky Mountains, it actively engaged in and was a major player in Rendezvous for the next four years. This partnership was important in that it took American traders and trappers, specifically under Jedediah Smith, deep into California, the Umpqua and Rogue Valleys posing a direct challenge to the HBC. In June 1828 when Smith was in the Umpqua after coming through a difficult trading expedition in California, all but three of his men were killed in an altercation; the seeds of this may have lain in a skirmish which took place a decade previous. An HBC expedition was launched from Fort Vancouver to retrieve the goods.⁴⁰ In spite of this heavy loss, the partnership lasted another two years. This partnership was bought out at the 1830 Rendezvous by the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.⁴¹

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company 1830-1834

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company (RMFC) was an active player on the Pacific Slopes for four years and was the major American contender in the field until 1832. At the 1832 Rendezvous, the last year of its dominance in the Rocky Mountain trade, the numbers of RMFC men were anywhere between one and two hundred men.⁴² Two years before at the 1830 Rendezvous at the mouth of the Wind River in US territory, the newly organized RMFC had bought out the Smith, Jackson and Sublette (SJS) partnership. This partnership under the RMFC name comprised Thomas Fitzpatrick, Milton G. Sublette, Jim Bridger, Henry Feaeb and Jean Baptiste Gervais.⁴³ During its four year activities it traded in the Snake Country reaching as far as Fort Vancouver in 1834 when RMFC principal, Mr. Christie, showed up there to purchase supplies from the HBC.⁴⁴ Due to fierce competition, however, the company was effectively ended in 1834⁴⁵ at the Green River Valley Rendezvous but was not officially dissolved until after the death of Milton G. Sublette in 1836.⁴⁶

The American Fur Company, Western Department, 1822-1839



IMAGE 19 Restored American Fur Company Store, Mackinac Island, Michigan, U.S.A. Photograph by Mary McGuire, 2005.

Under Ramsay Crooks, the American Fur Company, after having engineered the abolition of the Government Factory system (the US government attempt to control and regulate the fur trade), established a Western Department in 1822 with its headquarters in St. Louis.⁴⁷ When it united with the Columbia Fur Company in 1828, it became one of the strongest competitors in the area. The AMF entered the Rockies in 1831. That year just east of the Continental Divide [Powder River, Wyoming], William Henry Vandenberg, Andrew Drips and Lucien Fontenelle as agents of the American Fur Company, followed the Rocky Mountain Fur Company around so they could learn their trading practices.⁴⁸ By 1832 they were present at the Rendezvous with a large party⁴⁹ and were then serious competitors to the RMFC. However, as the area became over-trapped and the quality of furs dropped, the AMF held its last mountain Rendezvous in 1839⁵⁰ and so ended their presence on the Pacific slopes.

Other partnerships formed and re-formed during the heady days of the Rocky Mountain fur trade. Later partnerships formed during the decline of the fur trade but are not followed here. Fur trade historian H. M. Chittenden gives a general overview of most partnerships.

¹ Galbraith, *The Hudson's Bay Company*

² "...the Company was granted the 'sole Trade and Commerce of all those Seas Streights Bayes Rivers Lakes Creekes and Soundes in whatsoever Latitude they shall bee that lye within the entrance of the Streightes commonly called Hudsons Streightes together with all the Landes and Territoryes upon the Countryes Coastes and confynes of the Seas Bayes Lakes Rivers Creekes and Soundes aforesaid that are not actually possessed by or granted to any of our Subjectes or possessed by the Subjectes of any other Christian Prince or State'." HBRX XXI, p. 53

³ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. xvii

⁴ HBRX XXI, p. 606

⁵ HBRX XII, p. 292.

⁶ *ibid*, p. 438

⁷ *ibid*, p. 408

⁸ *ibid*, p. 429

⁹ Campbell, p. 67

¹⁰ ChSoc XXII, p. 2-4

¹¹ *ibid*, p. 5-7; M. W. Campbell

¹² Innis, *"The North West Company,"* p. 309-10

¹³ <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/nwc/history/07.htm>

¹⁴ HakSP Mackenzie, p. 6

¹⁵ *ibid* <http://digital.library>

¹⁶ HakSP Mackenzie, p. 7

¹⁷ Conversation with Nicole St. Onge, 2008.

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- ¹⁸ A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 7-8
- ¹⁹ Chittenden, p. 168-70
- ²⁰ In CU-B Phelps, p. 20 Phelps claimed to have in his possession a copy of the original letter of instructions.
- ²¹ Gibson, *Otter Skins, Boston Ships*, p. 293.
- ²² *ibid*, p. 97
- ²³ Malloy, p. 69, 123, 112.
- ²⁴ Gibson, *Otter Skins, Boston Ships*, p. 250.
- ²⁵ *ibid*, p. 95
- ²⁶ for various letters from Dixey Wildes in the field, consult Josiah Marshall letters in the Houghton Library (**HU-HL** Marshall) or for social and financial dealings in Oahu, see Reynolds, *Journal of Stephen*
- ²⁷ Marshall and Wildes to Captain John Dominis of the Owhyhee, 1827 as found in Gibson, *Otter Skins, Boston Ships*, p. 204.
- ²⁸ **HU-HL** JMarshallLB John C. Jones Jr. Sept. 30, 1827 letter to Josiah Marshall
- ²⁹ *ibid*, John Dominis March 4, 1829 letter to Josiah Marshall
- ³⁰ **OHS CRFTCLet** Agreement with Sublette and Fitzpatrick, p. 5; Chittenden, p. 301-03, 446, 448
- ³¹ **OHS CRFTCLet**: Articles of Agreement, p. 6-9
- ³² Chittenden, p. 450
- ³³ *ibid*, p. 303
- ³⁴ Phillips, vol. II, p. 526
- ³⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Intercourse_Act
- ³⁶ Gowans, p. 15-45
- ³⁷ Chittenden, p. 273
- ³⁸ Phillips, vol. II, p. 395-96; Chittenden, p. 262-63; Gowans, p. 19-20
- ³⁹ Chittenden, p. 279-80
- ⁴⁰ **HBCA** FtVanCB 4 McLoughlin's Aug. 10, 1828 letter to Gov. & Committee, fos. 23-24d; D. L. Morgan, *Jedediah Smith*, 268ff
- ⁴¹ Phillips, vol. II, p. 524; Chittenden, p. 292
- ⁴² Chittenden, p. 297
- ⁴³ D. L. Morgan, *Jedediah Smith*, p. 320-21
- ⁴⁴ HBRS IV, p. cx, 141; FtVanCB 11 McLoughlin Sept. 30, 1835 letter to Gov. & Committee, fo. 38
- ⁴⁵ Chittenden, p. 304, 864
- ⁴⁶ *ibid*, p. 305
- ⁴⁷ *ibid*, p. 319-320
- ⁴⁸ *ibid*, p. 295
- ⁴⁹ *ibid*, p. 297
- ⁵⁰ Phillips, vol. II, p. 525-26

Part 3: Built Structures and Manufactured Necessities

The Generic Fur Trade Post or Fort

Fur trade posts or forts were built on the same general principle: a secured negotiated space from which bartering and trading could be safely conducted. They evolved from stone structures on Hudson Bay to the more familiar rectangular structures with fort-like appearance of a stockade and bastions enclosing several buildings. Because the home guard natives outnumbered the resident fur traders, a precautionary stockade was erected should misunderstandings escalate to violence, which happened on occasion. It was also an area of mixing, producing a hybridity of peoples and cultures. A large number of people would be deployed to build a post whereas after construction, relatively few would actually run it. The North West Company (NWC) had posts on the prairies which would last only a few seasons reflecting the nomadic nature of the Plains people. Given the relatively higher population of the Pacific Slopes, particularly the coast, posts tended to be of a more fixed nature.

The posts constructed west of the Rockies and their years of construction from 1805 to 1858 given here are followed by initial and later company ownership:¹

1805

McLeod Lake Post [NWC-HBC]

1806

Fort St. James [NWC-HBC]

Fraser Lake [NWC-HBC]

1807

Fort George [NC]/Chala-oo-chek [NWC-HBC]

Jeremy Pinch's Establishment

Kootenae House [NWC]

1808

Kootenai Falls House [NWC]

1809

Kullyspel House [NWC]

Saleesh House [NWC]

1810

Howse House [HBC]

Spokane House [NWC]

Fort Henry [MFC]

1811

Fort Astoria [George] [PFC-NWC-HBC]

Fort Okanogan [PFC-NWC-HBC]

1812

Fort Flathead [PFC]

Fort Spokane [PFC]

Thompson River Posts [PFC-NWC-HBC]

Donald McKenzie's Outpost [PFC]

Wallace House [PFC]

1813

Kootenai House [NWC]

Kootenay Fort [PFC]

John Reed's Post [PFC]

Willamette Post [NWC, HBC]

1818

Fort Nez Perces [NWC-HBC]

1820

McKay's Old Establishment [NWC]

1821
 Fort Alexandria [NWC-HBC]
 Kooteney Post (HBC)
 Fort Flathead/Saleesh House [HBC];
1822
 Fort Babine [HBC]
1825
 Fort Vancouver [HBC]
 Fort Colville [HBC]
1826
 Desportes' Camp
1827
 Connolly Post (HBC)
 Fort Langley [HBC]
1829
 Fort Chilcotin (HBC)
1831
 Fort Simpson [Nass] [HBC]
1833
 Fort Nisqually [HBC-PSAC]
1834
 Fort Hall [CRFTC-HBC]
 Fort William [CRFTC-HBC]
 Fort Boise [HBC]
 Honolulu, Hawai'i [HBC]
1836
 Fort Umpqua [HBC]
1840
 Fort Stikine [HBC]
 Fort Taku [HBC]
1841
 Yerba Buena San Francisco [HBC]
1842
 Champoege post (HBC) 1842)
1843
 Willamette Falls sawmill [HBC]
 Fort Victoria [HBC]
 Fort McLoughlin [HBC]
1844
 Fluz-Kuz Post [HBC]
1847
 Fort Connah [HBC]
1848
 Fort Hope [HBC]
 Fort Yale [HBC]
1849
 Fort Rupert [HBC]
1851
 Cauweeman store [HBC]
1858
 Fort Shepherd [HBC]

Not all Posts were the Same

In the case of moveable posts, such as the early posts in Kootenay and Flathead, a small storehouse would be created out of logs, followed by a sleeping quarters for the men which could have been a tent or log house. Within these temporary cabins, the flooring could be bare earth or split poles. This arrangement may have lasted a season or two before the “post” was shifted to a more advantageous location. More substantial posts came in a variety of sizes.

A Small Post: Umpqua

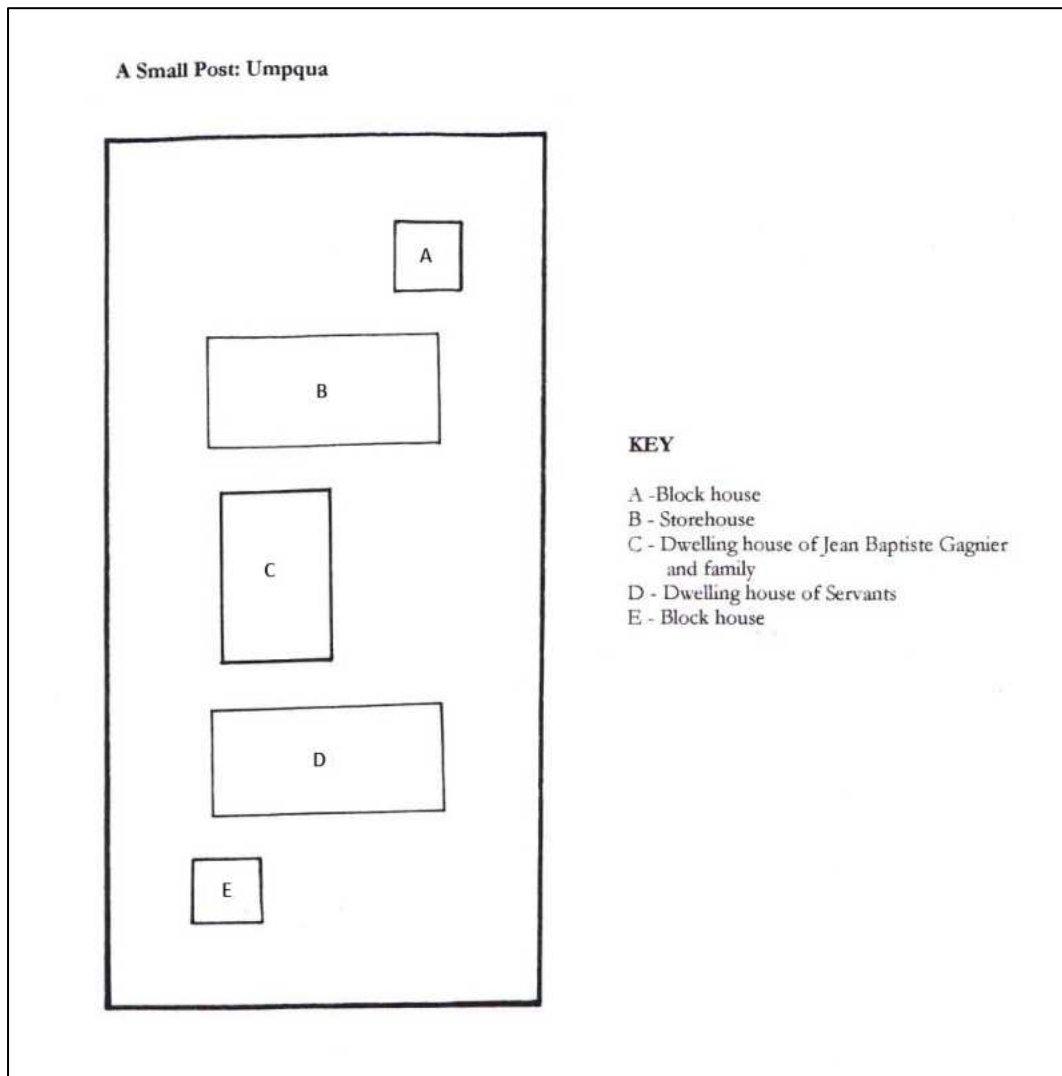


IMAGE 20 The plan of Fort Umpqua based on drawing by Rev. Gustavus Hines, *Oregon, Its History, Condition and Prospects*, New York: Hurst & Co., 1881. Illustration by Toben McFarlane.

A Medium Sized Post: Langley

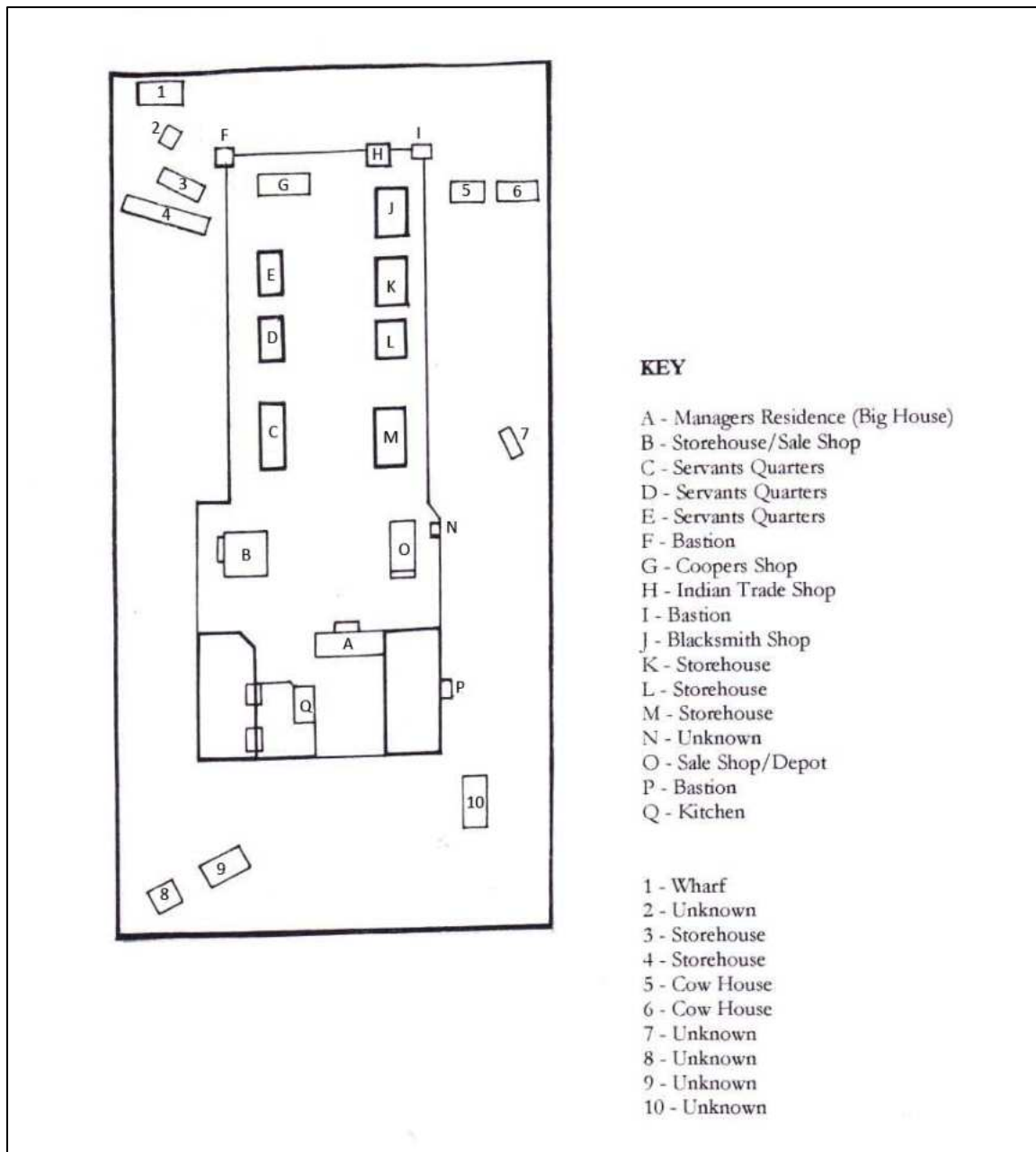


IMAGE 21 Plan of Fort Langley, a medium sized post. Illustration by Toben McFarlane.

A Large Post: Vancouver

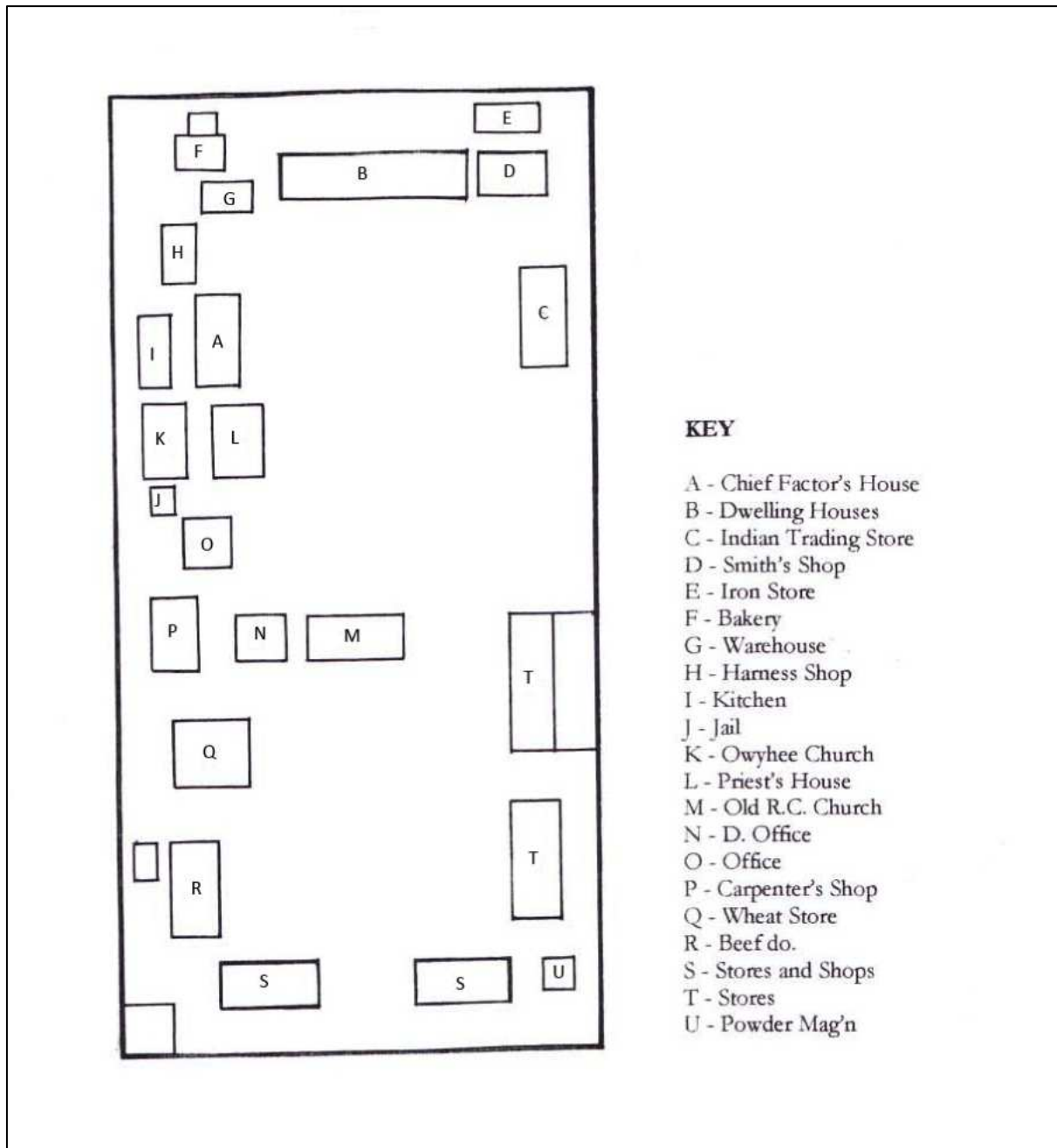


IMAGE 22 Plan of Fort Vancouver, a large administrative post. Illustration by Toben McFarlane.

Fixed Structures

Trading posts constructed west of the Rocky Mountains had certain general characteristics. Their parts were fairly similar from post to post, as follows:



IMAGE 23 Reconstructed stockades at Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.

The Stockades

The stockades or palisades were made from select seven to twelve inch diameter trees which were cut, peeled² and transported to the site, either by water or dragged by the men, horses or oxen. The cut trees probably squared somewhat at the sides, before being dug deep into the ground and placed alternatively between the tree base or tree top in the earth. What was to be the top end of the picket would be either pointed or cut flat. Evidence suggests both endings were used. Logs were notched and drilled and crosspieces (girths) secured with wooden pegs, either before or after the pickets were dug into the ground, the sequencing being unclear. The crosspieces faced inside the compound to prevent any scaling of the wall from the outside. Any gaps between the pickets

were covered with thin trees nailed into place. The height of the stockades above ground ranged from a low of ten feet³ to a high of twenty feet⁴ suggesting an average of about fifteen feet. Repairs were a constant job as the bases would rot after four to five years.⁵ There was a practical and symbolic side to the imposing stockades for, as trading was done inside the post and the natives had relatively free ingress and egress, trade within the stockades took on an aura of formality.⁶

In some cases where wood was not available in sufficient quantities, such as at Forts Okanogan and Walla Walla, the stockades were made with driftwood, or sawn driftwood taken from the river banks. Posts which lasted a single season would probably have not had a stockade, only tents, perhaps a building for the men and a warehouse.

Gallery

Next, a gallery, which was a raised platform or walkway was constructed inside the walls, "...on which men standing would be breast high to the top of the protection."⁷ A watchman's walkway, which also connected the bastions, was about four feet from the top of the stockade. This allowed some protection for the watchman and quick access to any part of the wall should potential looters decide to scale the palisade wall.



IMAGE 25 Reconstructed gates at Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.



IMAGE 24 Reconstructed gallery at Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.

Gates

There were usually two hinged gates in a post; a large eight to ten foot gate as a main entrance and a smaller one at the back. The front gate was a massive structure with a smaller portal gate cut into it to allow one person to go in and out.

Bastions



IMAGE 26 Large bastion and palisades, Fort Vancouver. Photograph by author, 1992.

Most of the bastions (fortified towers) were placed at two opposite corners just outside the perimeter of the stockade. This allowed a necessary field of fire to include a clear view of two sides of the stockade. They were usually built in the post-on-sill style (see below) and thus were solid constructions. In a few rare cases bastions were built without the accompanying stockades as in the case of Nanaimo and to some extent, the blockhouse of Fort Nisqually, as a place of refuge should trouble arise. They had to be solidly built as the lower part of the bastion could serve as a jail for wrongdoers and on the second and third levels there might be “a one-pound cannon, a swivel gun, one dozen flintlock trading muskets, and a good supply of ammunition.”⁸ According to long-time New Caledonia priest, Father A. G. Morice, each bastion was “furnished...with a small cannon and a stand of large muskets.”⁹

Inside the Stockades

Depending on the size of the post, a variety of buildings vital to the operation were constructed inside the palisades. In the cases of smaller posts, buildings were sometimes combined in form and function. Basic buildings were:

Warehouse

The warehouse was where the supplies and trade goods were kept. With temporary posts, this would be nothing more than a hastily constructed building strong enough to house the trade goods for the season.



IMAGE 27 The original warehouse, Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.



IMAGE 28 Buildings of this type could have served as Indian shops. Original and reconstructed buildings, Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.

Indian Shop

This was an essential building for the indigenous population for it was here that they would trade food, furs and country made goods for manufactured items.

Men's Quarters

As some posts were very small, this would be a small building housing a few men with their companions and even families. For larger posts, it would house both single and married men (depending on the post), being long with many partitions.¹⁰



IMAGE 29 Reconstructed men's quarters at Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.



IMAGE 30 Reconstructed officer's quarters at Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.

Officer's Quarters

Demonstrably the most impressive building on site, it was meant to send a message that it was the living and entertaining quarters of the gentlemen class, the officers.

Cooperage or Carpentry Shop

Generally inside the stockades of larger posts, it was where barrels and other items were made.



IMAGE 31 Shaving horses for making barrel staves in cooperage. Scene from reconstructed cooperage at Fort Langley, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 2009.

Blacksmith's Shed

Like the cooperage, many, but not all posts had blacksmith shops. Amongst other things, trade axes and beaver traps were made for trade from pieces of imported iron and steel. Items ranging from nails, hinges, door pulls and hasps to fine parts for gun repairs were created at the forge and anvil for the upkeep of the post.

Food storage structures

Depending on the location of the post, meat and fish could be hung and smoked or stored in a root cellar. These were vital to the survival of a post.

Kitchen

Although single men and/or their wives lined up for their weekly rations and were responsible for cooking their own food, in the larger posts and usually separated from the main buildings was the kitchen. The kitchen at Fort Vancouver was capable of preparing very elaborate meals for the officers and their guests.

The Post-on-Sill Construction Technique

Construction of most of the above buildings was mainly “post-on-sill” (poteaux-sur-solle, piece-sur-piece, post-in-sill, etc.) which could easily be built and dismantled. Trees would be cut and squared with broadaxes. Post on sill construction begins with sturdy timbers squared with broadaxes and adzes. These sills are laid directly on the ground or on stone shims to act as the base of the building. Into the base timbers recesses are made for the upright wall supports. Next, timbers are squared for the corner posts and uprights are tenoned on each end. Opposite sides are recessed (mortised with saws, chisels or adzes) for the entire length of each side of the post. Each post is placed in an upright position and mortised and tenoned into the sill. Wooden pegs help secure the post. This is done for four corners and two or more intermediate wall supports for either wall. Next, horizontal squared timbers with notched ends were set into the grooves of the uprights up to roof level and the walls were capped with a sill similar to the bottom sill. When they were in place, holes were drilled and three foot oak doweling pounded into the holes to secure the logs.¹¹ The cracks in between the horizontal logs were chinked with mud and straw or oakum both inside and out. The roof was framed with rafters and covered in a variety of ways, but most often with layers of bark, sometimes mud and sod, other times with wooden shingles. Windows were shuttered and in the early absence of glass, an animal bladder was stretched over a frame allowing in translucent light. The inside walls were plastered with mud, the lighter the color of the mud the better to reflect light. Some temporary flooring was made out of split poles and covered with mats but later, lumber was hand-sawn in saw pits for more permanent flooring. Generally, however, the floors were made of lumber which had to be cut by hand in specially dug out sawpits over which a framework was built. A two-man crosscut saw (four feet to eight feet) was used to create the lumber for the floors. Logs were secured by a clamp called a dog, and so the man on the platform was called the top dog whereas the unfortunate man in the pit, guiding the saw from below and getting a face full of sawdust would be the under dog, a slight variation from the original meaning of the term.

Stone fireplaces were constructed while the gabled roof was covered with bark. In locations where seashells were plentiful, lime was made for a mortar. Otherwise, mud would be used.

Outside the Stockades

Not all buildings were constructed inside the stockade. As horses, and later oxen, were used, corrals, barns and stables were constructed to house the beasts for the winter. At the larger posts like Forts Colville, Vancouver, Alexandria, etc., many such animals were housed. At Alexandria in particular, since as many as 250 horses were required for a brigade over to Thompson River and down to Fort Okanogan, very large corrals were needed. Two types of mills, grist and sawmill, also were constructed at such sites as Vancouver and Colville. Large areas were also put into cultivation for grains and even orchards.

Manufactured Necessities for Land and Water Transportation: Travois, Snowshoes, Sledges and Carioles, Canoes, Boats and Ships

It was not just a matter of constructing a post. Various items had to be manufactured on site to maintain the fur trade.

The Travois



IMAGE 32 Travois. Denver Public Library, 1870-1900.

The simplest device manufactured for transportation was the travois, a simple A-frame device with crossbars which could be pulled by either a dog or horse. Effective in the summer for transporting goods, it was often traded from native manufacturers for a something like a capot.¹²



IMAGE 33 A Bearpaw snowshoe typically used in wetter snow, Wikipedia, 2007.

Snowshoes

During the winter months, fur traders were often found manufacturing snow shoes particularly in the northern areas of New Caledonia in today's British Columbia. They would go out at the beginning of winter and bring back wood to make multiple pairs of snowshoes.¹³ Flexible saplings would be cleaned and placed in water or steamed or heated so that they could be bent over upon themselves with two crossbars holding the sides apart. Heel and toe lacing, behind and in front of the two cross bars would be strung with rawhide or sinew to help distribute the weight over the snow while the area in between the crossbars would be strung with a much stronger rawhide to support the weight of the individual.

Sledges

Another winter activity was making and/or repairing sledges. Owing to the frequent mention of men making sledges, it would appear that they had a short lifespan in the rugged terrain. If a post such as Fort St. James in New Caledonia went into a season with only ten sledges on hand, it was cause for concern.¹⁴ Both dog and horse sledges (sleds) were made regularly during the winter as each sled was good for only one or two runs over the "roads" before they had to be replaced. Very often during the winter, employees would head into to the woods to bring back appropriate wood (either conifer or birch). After splitting the wood into rough planks,

they would use a draw knife to smooth and flatten the boards. They put them in water to soak and soften them or if need be, chop a hole through the ice.¹⁵ After the cross pieces secured the bent board, the end product looked very much like a toboggan, only pulled with dogs:

Dec. 13, Friday [1811] On the 20th Ult. I with twenty of our People set off to go and bring the Goods to the Fort that remains last October along the way.....Our goods were drawn on sledges by dogs. Each pair of dogs drew a load of from two hundred, to two hundred and fifty pounds, beside provisions for themselves and their driver, which would make the whole load about three hundred pounds. I have seen many dogs, two of which would draw on a sledge, five hundred pounds, twenty miles, in five hours. For a short distance, two of our stoutest dogs will draw more than a thousand pounds weight. In short, there is no animal, with which I am acquainted that would be able to rend half the service that our dogs do, in this country, where the snow is very deep in the winter season. They sink but little into it, following a person on snow shoes.¹⁶

Carrioles



IMAGE 34 “Coming in for Christmas.” Sketches of Hudson Bay life by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880, UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

Carrioles functioned on the same principles as sledges only with a framework built on the sledge and covered in. It could be used for transporting people or goods, its covering protection from the elements:

December 24, 1813, New Caledonia, “...Messrs McDougall & Laroque accompanied me to the other end of this Lake, each of us in a Cariole [carriole] drawn by three dogs as the road was fine (upon smooth Ice) we had a pleasant excursion.¹⁷

Like the sledges, carrioles were in constant need of repair.

Water Transportation

As soon as the fur trade moved westward over the Rocky Mountains, a seismic shift had to be made in transportation given the radically different topography than that east of the mountains.¹⁸ David Thompson first recognized this problem and, taking a page from York boat constructions, began constructing clinker type boats for his down-river descents.¹⁹ For several years the North West Company struggled elsewhere to use the twenty-five foot light or North birch bark canoes to carry freight with limited success. The difficulties were expressed by historian Frederick Merk:

A route [to Fort William or York Factory] so difficult was of course not open to York boats; nothing but North canoes could use it, and as many as six were required for the transport of the 130 “pieces” constituting the New Caledonia outfit in 1824. Nowhere else in the territories of the Hudson’s Bay Company was canoe freighting on such a scale to be found, and Simpson was right when he said that this was the most tedious, harassing and expensive transport in the Indian country.²⁰

The NWC general freight use for these light canoes was changed by the HBC to that of express only and a mixture of boat types were used on the Pacific slopes.

Canoes

Canoes of varying sizes were constructed during the summer when the weather was warm. At that time when the sap was flowing allowing an easy separation, birch bark was harvested. The bark was placed on the ground. On top of this, a template of the approximate size of canoe was placed and weighted down. Stakes were driven into the ground as a framework to hold the turned up bark in place. The turned up bark was secured to cedar gunwales (upper edge of side) by a spruce root cordage called watap (wattape, wattap). The weighted template was removed from the inside and bent cedar ribs are secured inside to give the canoe its shape. Seams and imperfections were gummed to waterproof the canoe.

In spite of the relative ease with which they were constructed, their range was limited, for spare gum, bark and watap had to be carried as extra freight outside the northern area where they were freely obtainable.²¹ For example, plateau posts like Fort Alexandria could not provide local materials for repairs.²² It is possible that half and single bark canoes may also have employed the native use of spruce and pine bark as a covering.²³ Owing to the fragility of the canoes, they needed constant repair or gumming even on a daily basis. Consequently they needed a supply of gum. To manufacture this, globules of spruce resin were collected, boiled in a cloth bag, the sap of which was squeezed through the weave. The clarified sap was mixed with fat/tallow and pulverized charcoal and applied to the bark when needed. Gum was produced by the fur traders²⁴ or by Natives and traded as country produce.²⁵

Batteaux



IMAGE 35 Batteaux, Fort Langley, Parks Canada.
Photograph by author, 2009.

The clinker built batteaux was essentially a modified York boat originally of Orkney and possibly even of Viking origin. Unlike the canoe, the keel was laid first, the ribs added, and the overlapping sides secured and caulked. This boat was much better in rougher waters than the birch-bark canoe and could carry large loads. The wood was sawn.²⁶ It also required nails made by the blacksmith so if one post did not have a blacksmith to make nails, they would be procured from another post.²⁷ Batteaux were of varying sizes, the biggest ones being thirty feet long, seven and a half feet broad and two and a half feet deep.²⁸ Finally, the batteaux were caulked and sealed with pitch.

A few vessels were constructed specifically to support the land based fur trade. They were:

Larger Vessels

Ships of a much larger nature were also constructed on the Columbia River at Forts Astoria and Vancouver using the expertise of their employees. Those constructed were:

Dolly

This thirty ton shallop (see Glossary) was constructed at Fort Astoria in 1811 by the carpenters with New York cut lumber brought out on the *Tonquin*. It served for an undetermined number of years on the Columbia River. In April 1811, Fort Astoria clerk Gabriel Franchère noted just after Astor's ship arrived at the Columbia:

Having brought suitable ready-cut lumber aboard our ship for the building of a small 30ton vessel, we set to work on it at once.²⁹

Two keels may have been brought out and one lost, for in PFC partner Duncan McDougall's journals in April 1811, he initially used "shallops" in the plural. One keel may have accidentally been lost to the river in the summer of 1811, for on March 20, 1813 he noted:

In the morning Mr. McKenzie with 17 men in the boat went down to the Clatsop Village in order to...recover a piece of Oak timber (the Keel of the 28 feet Shallop) which the natives found on the beach adrift about 20 months ago. They all returned about noon with a piece of Timber, that is to say about 18 feet of it, as the natives had cut about 10 feet off for their use.³⁰

The one finished shallop was launched on October 2, 1811 as the *Dolly* (named after John Jacob Astor's daughter) and renamed *Jane* (after Jane Barnes, a woman who turned up at Astoria on the *Isaac Todd* in 1814) when the NWC took control of Astoria.

Broughton

This thirty ton sloop was constructed at the Fort Vancouver shipyard and launched on August 7, 1826. It was, however, considered too small for open sea transport and used as a tender to the annual supply ships arriving in the Columbia River.³¹

Vancouver [1]

This sixty ton schooner was almost completely constructed at the Fort Vancouver shipyard by 1826 but had to wait two years for its deck and caulking to be completed before it would be launched in 1828.³² When it was finally launched this much larger vessel serviced the coast and sailed to Hawaii.

Prince of Wales

In 1845 a slightly over the hill former East India Company employee built a model of a ship to replace the aging, leaky *Cadboro* that had served the coastal trade for some time. What transpired, his pride and joy, was the eighty-four ton schooner *Prince of Wales* which sailed very well although many people "thought her a very ugly dry-goods-box like craft, more like a barge than a ship."³³

As all vessels going around South America's Cape Horn had to be guaranteed sturdy and seaworthy, they were built elsewhere, usually in the British Isles by experienced shipbuilders who had access to all the necessary supplies. As early Fort Vancouver experience proved it impractical to build ships on the coast, the companies had them built or purchased, leased or chartered to bring in supplies and carry out furs and other produce. After the vessel had unloaded its supplies at Fort Vancouver, the hold had to be reconfigured for its outgoing cargo of furs. The sea-going crew, as well as on-shore crews, was employed doing this mostly from Fort Vancouver, which was the gathering point for the furs. Some vessels inevitably overlap into the maritime fur trade. Similarly, some of the later ships had more of a support function for the colonial Vancouver Island run under the HBC but they also overlapped into the fur trade. What follows is the name of the vessel, the registry and the actual years on the Northwest Coast. A more detailed description can be found in the Appendix: Ships.

Alexander (American) 1817-1821
Atahualpa (American-Russian) 1800-1813
Beaver (American) 1811-1812
S. S. Beaver (British) 1835-1858
Cadboro (British) 1826-1850
Chenamus (American) 1842-1845
Chinchilla (American) 1826-1828
Clementine (American) 1835-1842
Colinda (British) 1854

Colonel Allan (British) 1816
Columbia [1] (British) 1813-1817
Columbia [2] (British) 1818
Columbia [3] (British) 1836-1849
Convoy (American) 1825-1836
Cowlitz (British) 1841-1850
Diamond (British) 1842
Diana (American-Russian-American) 1827-1830
Dryad (British) 1826-1835
Eagle (British) 1828-1834
Europa (American) 1834-1836
Forager (British) 1840
Ganymede (British) 1829-1836
Harpooner (British) 1849
Isaac Todd (British) 1814
Isabella (British) 1830
Lama (American-British) 1831-1837
Levant (American) 1818-1820
Lively (British) 1823
Mary Dare (British) 1847-1853
Maryland (American) -1840-1841
May Dacre (American) 1834
Nereide (British) 1833-1839
Norman Morison (British) 1850-1853
Otter (British) 1852-1883
Omhyhee (American) 1822-1830
Pekin (British) 1851
Prince Albert (British) 1854
Princess Royal (British) 1854-1858
Rassalas (American) 1835-1836
Recovery (British) 1852-1859
Sumatra (British) 1837-1838
Tally Ho (American) 1826-1827
Tonquin (American) 1811
Tory (British) 1851
Una (British) 1851-1852
Valleyfield (British) 1842-1843
Vancouver [2] (British) 1839-1848
Vancouver [3] (British) 1852-1853
Vigilant (British) 1824
William and Ann (British) 1825-1829

¹ For full details of the fur trade posts on the Pacific slopes, consult the index where they are arranged geographically.

² HBCA FtStJmsPJ 1, fo. 11d.

³ M. Hunter, p. 47-48.

⁴ John Hussey, Fort Vancouver, *Historic Structures Report, Historical Data, Volume I*, p. 15.

⁵ *ibid*, p. 13-23.

⁶ A. Ross. *The Fur Hunters*, p. 144

⁷ M. Hunter, p. 47.

⁸ S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, p. 123; M. Hunter, p. 48.

⁹ Morice. *The History of*, p. 113.

¹⁰ *ibid*, p. 113.

¹¹ Gehri, p. 54.

¹² HBCA FtStJmsPJ 1, fo. 2d.

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- ¹³ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 2, Nov. 23, 1832.
- ¹⁴ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 1, fo. 22.
- ¹⁵ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 20, Jan. 10, 1851.
- ¹⁶ Harmon, Harmon's Journal, p. 131.
- ¹⁷ *ibid*, p. 149.
- ¹⁸ M. W. Campbell, p. 85.
- ¹⁹ **UBC-Koer** Thompson.
- ²⁰ G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 350.
- ²¹ *ibid*, p. 345-46.
- ²² **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 17, Aug. 16, 1831..
- ²³ Adney & Chapelle , p. 154.
- ²⁴ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 15, Oct. 15, 1829.
- ²⁵ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 17, Apr. 2, 1832.
- ²⁶ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 3, Mar. 31, 1825 "The sawyers have for some time passed, been employed sawing Boards & Planks for two Batteau, and the Smith is making nails for the same purpose – the only thing he is good for; FtStJmsPJ 17, Thurs. Feb 2, 1832 "St. Dennis goes also to saw wood for a Board..."
- ²⁷ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 17, Mar. 17, 1832
- ²⁸ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 17, Mar. 24, 1832; J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 61-62
- ²⁹ ChSoc XLV, p. 77-78
- ³⁰ McDougall, p. 166
- ³¹ **HBCA** FtVanCB 1 McLoughlin's Sept. 1, 1826 letter to Gov. & Committee, fo. 22d-23
- ³² HBRS IV, p. lxxi
- ³³ Huggins, "*Reminiscences of Puget*", p. 156

Part 4: The Dynamics of Fur Traders' Lives

1793 – Testing the territory from the east

1805-1810 – Entry from the east and laying the foundations

1811-1814 – American entry from the Pacific and competition for furs

1814-1821 – A period of North West Company dominance

1821-1825 – Transition years for the HBC; American entry from the Rocky Mountains

1825-1846 – Growth, challenging interests and adaptation

1846-1858 – New realities, upheaval and retreat into the shadows

Before the fur traders entered the Pacific slopes over the Rockies the native peoples had long carried on their own trade in a variety of furs and indeed had made trading and migration journeys into and out of the Pacific slopes for millennia.¹ By the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, the only extensive non-native fur trade was being carried out along the coast involving more than 185 ships from a variety of nations, but mostly American, as well as east of the Continental Divide from established fur trade posts. To non-native eyes, the vast Cordillera region loosely defined as the Pacific slopes was an open, unexploited trading area ripe for the picking. A few natives, such as independent Iroquois had pushed onto the plateau area of the Pacific slopes in advance of the European fur traders in the last decade of the eighteenth century² but their names have eluded written records.

1793 – Testing the Territory from the East



IMAGE 36 Alexander Mackenzie's journey from the east.

A test run, or more accurately a sprint, into “unknown” territory and back out through long established native routes was carried out in the late spring and summer of 1793. What began in May and ended in August of that year was North West Company (NWC) wintering partner Alexander Mackenzie's attempt to verify or disprove trader Peter Pond's theory that the NWC could easily transport furs by canoe to the coast and send them off by ships. Working out of Fort Chipewyven in present day Alberta and using Fort Forks (at the BC-Alberta border) as a launching ground in the spring of 1793, the men encountered hardships far greater than anything

experienced east of the Rocky Mountains, for their canoes would frequently break apart in the shoals and rapids of the rivers and creeks. On June 15, 1793 for example, his men:

passed several dangerous places, and met with various obstructions, the current of the river being frequently stopped by rafts of drift wood, and fallen trees, so that after fourteen hours hard labour we had not made more than three miles.³

Mackenzie's path from the Fraser River to the coast, along the Grease Trail,⁴ an aboriginal corridor into the interior used in the trading of eulachon oil, was well established. In fact, metal goods had been working their way well into the interior from the coast for close to a decade.⁵ It was clear from this brief foray, however, that there was no easy canoe route to the Pacific Coast.

On this journey, Mackenzie's resoluteness of purpose out shadowed the difficulties encountered by his men.⁶ Had it not been for native guides and the grunt work done by his group of hardy souls, his journey would have been impossible. For his men, who had lived full lives east of the Divide this venture onto the Pacific slopes, albeit difficult, was just one more episode in their hard lives which were daily tested. Although the group comprised fur traders, it was not primarily a fur trading expedition⁷ but a reconnaissance run. As a hoped for reward for this exploratory run, coincidently pushing the boundaries of British sovereignty, the NWC felt that they might win concessions from the British government which seemed fixated on upholding Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) monopoly rights to the detriment of the commercial ventures of the NWC.⁸

Who were the nine men⁹ besides Mackenzie who made this foray through rough country? Two of the six French Canadians had been with Mackenzie on his earlier voyage to the Arctic Ocean. Of the six French Canadians, only one was traced further, that is Francois Beaulieu from an old Slave River mixed descent family. He lived on to 1872 or until he was almost one hundred years of age. Alexander McKay, probably of clerk status at that time and the only other Scot on the trip, returned east and became a NWC partner in 1799. He returned to the Columbia as a partner in John Jacob Astor's attempt to set up a company at the mouth of the Columbia River but died in the native attack on the *Tonquin* on the east coast of Vancouver Island. McKay's son Thomas, somewhat embittered at the unnecessary death of his father, carried on prominently in the fur trade on the Pacific slopes. Only one of the three native guides, Cancre, was actually named, in an implication that he was rather dull but he carried out all his duties with zest and caring.

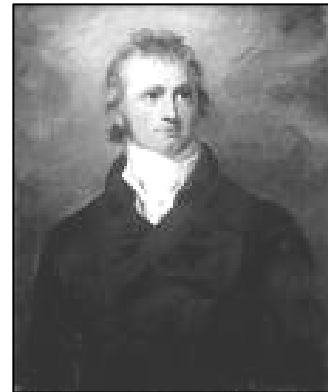


IMAGE 37 Alexander Mackenzie, Oil on canvas, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Gallery of Canada, 1800.

Mackenzie himself returned to Canada, that small enclave around the St. Lawrence River, becoming a thorn in the side of the NWC and never returned to the Pacific slopes. The independent minded Scot formed his own company and, after making a quick trip to Britain in 1799, left for good in 1804 for the British Isles where the publication of his journals had made him famous and earned him a knighthood. For his sheer tenacity, bravado and management skills in leading the expedition over such difficult terrain, he deserves full credit. He was not, however, the first Scot on the coast, for sixty Scots had preceded him as part of the crews of the sixty-nine ships that had been there trading for sea otter pelts before Mackenzie's arrival¹⁰

1805-1810 – Entry from the East and Laying the Foundations

New Posts Built 1805-1810 (see Appendix: Forts and Posts)

New Caledonia Area

1. McLeod Lake Post (NWC-HBC) 1805-1968
2. Fort St. James (NWC-HBC) 1806-1952
3. Fraser Lake (NWC-HBC) 1806-1914
4. Fort George [NC]/Chala-oo-chek (NWC-HBC) 1807-1915

Columbia River Area

1. Fort Clatsop – Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806

Kootenay River Area

1. Kootenae House (NWC) 1807-1814
2. Kootenai Falls House (NWC) 1808-1809?

Flathead Area

1. Kullyspel House (NWC) 1809-1811
2. Saleesh House (NWC) 1809-1821
3. Spokane House (NWC) 1810-1826
4. Howse House (HBC) 1810-1811
5. Jeremy Pinch's Establishment 1807

Snake River Area

1. Fort Andrew Henry (MFC) 1810-1811

Lone Ship Associated with Land Based Fur Trade

(*Albatross* [1810])

The period 1805-1810 was one in which the NWC consolidated its hold on the fur trade in New Caledonia and the Kootenay Flathead area, the first encompassing central British Columbia, the second eastern British Columbia and Washington. As well, during this period, the Americans made their presence felt by their overland Lewis and Clark expedition. Both groups entered the Pacific slopes from the east. Another group tried unsuccessfully to set up a post on the banks of the Columbia River but quickly left when they were flooded out.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition



IMAGE 38 Area traveled by Lewis and Clark. Photograph by Kasandra White, 2009.

The Lewis and Clark expedition was a push for even greater American sovereignty in the wake of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, whereby the United States acquired a huge swath of present day United States extending west to the Rocky Mountains. Unlike Mackenzie's rush to the coast in 1793, which was a fur trade company effort meant to streamline trade as well as to inspire the British Government into offering concessions, the US effort was government inspired and conceptualized mainly through President Thomas Jefferson. Consequently, armed with or certainly aware of Alexander Mackenzie's 1801 book on his explorations, in May 1804 Captain Meriwether Lewis and his assistant Captain William Clark set out from Missouri on an essentially military exploratory expedition. They crossed the Continental Divide with thirty-one adult males, some of whom were fur traders

from the mid-west, and one female and arrived at the Pacific Ocean on November 14, 1805. After wintering over at a hastily constructed Fort Clatsop at the mouth of the Columbia River, they departed eastward March 2, 1806.¹¹

Even though the biographies of expedition members are not covered here, the expedition was nonetheless important. The legacy of the Lewis and Clark expedition was significant, having resulted in the creation of substantial journals on the people, flora and fauna of the area, carefully noting the already established trade into the area from both east and west.¹² As this was a sovereignty thrust, their route down the Snake and Columbia Rivers became a tentative boundary in the absence of any international agreement dividing up the spoils of the Oregon or Columbia Territory. In subsequent years, none of the small number of fur traders who were part of the larger expedition could be traced with any certainty as having returned to the Pacific Slopes. Two individuals who separated from the westward moving expedition at the Mandan village east of the Rockies, Alexander Carson and François Rivet, did later travel over the Rockies to trap on the Pacific slopes.

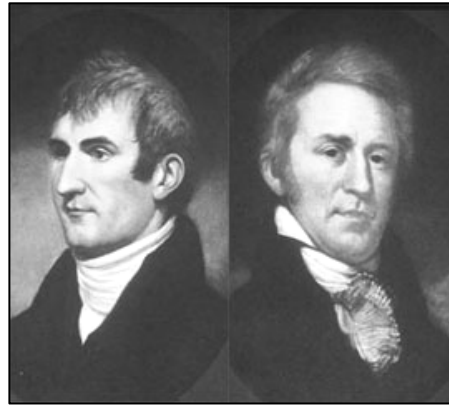


IMAGE 39 Meriwether Lewis (left), c. 1807 and William Clark (right), 1810. Portraits by Charles Willson Peale..

Simon Fraser and his Men

Aside from one feeble attempt by NWC wintering partner David Thompson and James Hughes to cross the Rocky Mountains in 1801, “in order to penetrate to the Pacific Ocean,”¹³ the idea of NWC trading west of the Rockies was left to languish for more than a decade after Mackenzie. This lull was furthered by fractious infighting between Montreal merchants of which Mackenzie was a part.¹⁴ However a rejoining of NWC partnerships in 1804, possibly coupled with the news of a Lewis and Clark expedition, quite likely prompted the NWC to make a concerted move west of the Rocky Mountains. And move they did.

First into the fray was NWC wintering partner Simon Fraser, a man chosen for his penchant for exploring. In 1805 he set up Trout Lake post (later McLeod Lake), perched on the Divide as both a trading post and an advance supply base for his crossing of the Rocky Mountains. The following year, 1806, marks the beginning of concerted land based fur trading on the Pacific slopes and it is in that year that Forts St. James and Fraser were set up, followed by what would eventually be called Fort George the following year. His men quickly came to realize that obtaining food was an issue and so from the beginning there was considerable supply movement between the posts.

Simon Fraser’s terrifying descent of the Fraser River in 1808,¹⁵ and his being turned back by the local people near its mouth,¹⁶ marked the end of his contributions to the fur trade on the Pacific slopes. From that point he worked east of the Rockies and in 1815 was peripherally involved in the Seven Oaks affair at Red River, but in 1818 was acquitted of all charges. That year he settled in the Township of Cornwall, in present day Ontario, where other Nor’Westers eventually settled, served with the Government forces during the 1837-1838 Rebellions, and died in relative poverty at the ripe old age of eight-six.¹⁷



IMAGE 40 Simon Fraser. From a photo by James Howes, 1905. Collections Canada, Library and Archives Canada.

One of Simon Fraser’s clerks, Jules Maurice Quesnel, worked in the area until May 1811 at which time he returned to Montreal, bringing out trader Daniel William Harmon’s son, George.¹⁸ That same year he left the fur trade, eventually entered political life in Lower Canada and the United Province of Canada from 1841, and died the following year in Montreal.¹⁹ Another, Paul Bouche (La Malice), an invaluable canoeist, earned his distasteful moniker by having sex with the women of other voyageurs, by constantly quarrelling with everyone even while he was sick, as well as by beating his own woman. He retired to Red River.²⁰

John Stuart, on the other hand, succeeded Simon Fraser in 1809 making a career within the area for the next fifteen years. In charge of New Caledonia from 1809 he was made a partner in 1813 and, upon amalgamation in 1821, a Chief Factor. At this early stage he appears not to have gone through what historian W. K. Lamb called “the transforming process of becoming a trader,”²¹ and married locally, but by 1824 he had a wife and child. His love of debate and theological discussion with people like Daniel Williams Harmon may have been sufficient to sustain him temporarily. After he left the Pacific slopes he acquired several successive wives before retiring to Scotland.

Another who stayed was Jean Baptiste Boucher (aka Waccan), who on March 18, 1811, according to Harmon was the first “white”²² person to couple with a Carrier woman:

My Interpreter (Baptiste Bouche) has taken to Wife the Daughter of one of the Carrier Chiefs & she is the first Woman of that Tribe kept by any of the white people. ²³

For Waccan, a mixed descent interpreter and a man of relative rank, this marriage may have been to cement relations between chief Qua or Kwah and the fur traders, a pattern common in the fur trade. In September of that year in full expectation of reaping the rewards of the marriage, Kwah asked the NWC to advance him goods on credit,²⁴ an act which was awarded with a beating by Harmon. Harmon’s rationale for doing such a thing was that he felt that Kwah could not be trusted to pay up and that he was seeking special treatment at the expense of others.²⁵ In truth, Kwah and his extended family for several decades thereafter provided the fur traders with much needed goods and food, saving them more than once from near starvation. As for Boucher, the marriage was short lived and he went on to marry clerk James McDougall’s mixed descent daughter with whom he had seventeen children, leaving many descendants in the area today.

The clerk James McDougall, who was on the Pacific slopes up to 1830, and had been chastised in January 1807 for allowing his men to take native wives,²⁶ himself later took a Sekani wife and bore at least one child, Nancy, who married Waccan Boucher. He returned east of the Rockies in 1830 in a deplorable state of health and was pensioned off in Montreal where he died.

Daniel Williams Harmon, who grew up in Vermont and managed to stay out of the American union until 1791, brought his wife, Lizette, with him to the Pacific slopes. Harmon, however, was fully confident with his own life and forged his own path. Although the Cree and French speaking Lizette’s origins are unclear, noted Canadian historian, Jennifer Brown speculates that she may have been the daughter of a voyageur by the name of Duval and a captured Shuswap woman who was carried to the prairies. She nonetheless remained Harmon’s partner for life, returning to live in Vermont with him.²⁷ None of their descendants remained in New Caledonia. After his return to Vermont, a rather stilted, priggish version of his journals was published in 1820 through the Rev. Daniel Haskel. In 1957, Lamb rescued a more realistic historical essence by publishing the original journals.

From the above and several others forming a group of a dozen or so men, between 1805 and 1811 a network of related descendants began to populate the central British Columbia area of New Caledonia²⁸, so named by Simon Fraser as it seemed to fit the description of Scotland that his mother had passed on to him. These were the beginnings of relationships and patterns of trade which were to sustain the area until at least 1858. Because of the paucity of NWC records for New Caledonia, it is difficult to follow the men with any accuracy through the next decade.

David Thompson and his Men



IMAGE 41 One of many David Thompson monuments at Saleesh House. Photograph by author, 1992.

In 1807, a second North West Company thrust westward over the Divide was performed by David Thompson. That same year the London-born explorer, map-maker and fur trader, constructed Kootenae House fortuitously but unknowingly placed between the headwaters of the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers. It was also the same year that the English speaking world was discovering more about the mysteries of the Pacific slopes through the Pittsburgh publication of Patrick Gass' unofficial edition of the journal of Lewis and Clark.²⁹

Between 1807 and 1812, Thompson himself was in and out of the area several times, interrupting the continuity of his family life. In the spring of 1808, he

dropped his family off with his wife Charlotte's brother at Boggy Hall, while he continued to Rainy Lake, and he was not to see them for any extended period of time, other than 1810 when he took the family further to Winnipeg House, until he left for good in 1812.



IMAGE 42 Artist's speculative rendering of David Thompson, US National Park Service.

Eighty-seven men were named by Thompson in his journals from 1807-1812 but with the passage of time, many retreated into relative obscurity. They represented a variety of ethnicities, cultures and nationalities:

Canadian (French)	English	Métis
Chippewa (Ojibwa)	Hawaiian	
Nipissing		
Cree	Iroquois	Scottish

Only some were fleshed out in the biographies as many were given first names or nick-names. Over time, Thompson's name became the historical synecdoche for the whole venture while the others with him have been forgotten. 118 years after David Thompson's cold Kootenae House Christmas of 1807, a reporter followed this line of thinking as if he and his family were all alone. In the article, there was only isolation and privation:

Here he was, separated [sic] by thousands of miles from all his blood kindred, save those of his young offspring, far from the customs he still held dear. He could not give to these, his dear children the manufactured toys of civilized life, or bon-bons, for here they had no place, but Christmas was not to be forgotten, gifts had been provided.

To Charlotte Small, his wife, now in her 22nd year, and the eighth of her married life, must go a pair of snow shoes; to the eldest daughter, Fannie, aged six, a pair of snow shoes and a small toboggan; to Samuel, aged three, a bow and a quiver of arrows, and to Emma, but a little over one year old, a homemade rattle and homemade doll.³⁰

The author may not have captured reality but to many Thompson was alone against the elements; the other men and their families were invisible. But there was a thriving community of men, women and children around him.

Just who were these men, women and children? Most had somehow attached themselves to the fur trade, some contracted, others freemen on the periphery. Many had wives and children in tow. Many had arrived there independently on their own and from all different directions.

Southern Louisiana born Jean Baptiste Lamoureux had worked his way from the Gulf of Mexico into the more northerly fur trade. Like others, he chose to stay on after being with Thompson in 1810-1811. Three years later, in August 1814, while acting sentry for a Rox Cox party at the Dalles, Lamoureux was fatally shot accidentally by his own men during an attack by local natives. He was buried there.

John Cox, a Hawaiian who came to the Columbia on the *Tonquin* in 1811 as Edward Cox, was acquired by Thompson in exchange for a sick individual and taken across country. After arriving in England, he returned to the Columbia via Cape Horn and Hawaii. Cox thereafter lived out his life in the Columbia.

Others had worked their way from the north through the Great Lakes. Thompson's Michel Kinville [Michel Quenneville] worked his way down Lake Michigan, then down the Illinois River to St. Charles, near St. Louis, where he married and his wife bore a son, François.³¹ With family in tow he was part of a large group of free traders who moved up the Missouri River and over the Rockies at that time. Like Lamoureux, he met his end during a skirmish, in this case in 1812.³² His wife gave birth around 1807 in the Flathead-Kootenay area to a

son who the HBC called Colville Quenneville after the post which he called home until his untimely death in 1833.



IMAGE 43 Fur Traders in Canada. Originally from *Cartouche* by William Faden, "A map of the Inhabited Part of Canada from the French Surveys; with the Frontiers of New York and New England", 1777. Autry National Center of the American West.

Some Finlays, who had worked their way westward generationally, were part of the group. The first generation, James Finlay, who got only as far as the Saskatchewan area and never saw the Pacific slopes, carried on two families; one in Montreal by Chrisana Youel and another in the Saskatchewan area by a Chippewa wife. It was the offspring of this second union, Jaco (Jacques Raphael) Finlay who through a number of wives and possibly nineteen children made the Pacific slopes landscape his home and settled in the Spokane area.³³

Friendships crossed ethnic lines and he moved freely with the fur traders and carried on lifelong friendships with people like Iroquois Miaquam Martin.³⁴ In fact, he named one of his children after the Iroquois.³⁵ In the Spokane/Flathead area at least seven of his children became the third generation of fur traders very much anchored to the land. As such they weathered the changes of fur trade regimes under which they thrived and their loyalties were pulled in many directions especially when the international border was drawn and both sides established new orders.

The Iroquois, who relied heavily on their own innate cultural ties, were probably the most deft at westward movement. Starting from their largely Montreal area origins and functioning in groups of as many as 250 scouring the landscape of furs, the Iroquois had in the late eighteenth century moved over the Rocky Mountains onto the Pacific slopes. By the early 1800s free Iroquois were particularly active in the foothills and eastern slopes of the Rockies, upper Athabasca River and Peace and Smoky Rivers. They had found their way into the Flatheads area by travelling in from the Prairies or up the Missouri. So it was not unusual to find an ebb and flow of Iroquois throughout the Thompson journals, they sometimes choosing to camp separately, other times leaving marks for their fellow Iroquois to follow.³⁶ Other times they left written notes³⁷ which may have been phonetic Iroquois written in the Roman alphabet originally taught to them by the black robes. They were with Thompson when he initially crossed the Rockies.

Even though the journals are full of the men gathering bark, not all of it was for canoes. Some of it was to cover the roofs of the various posts that they constructed for the NWC, each of which lasted different lengths of time. The topography of the Pacific slopes taxed the inventiveness of the men. Although horses were in use, the men had to radically rethink water transportation. Birch bark canoes were almost useless in certain

areas and so they created a clinker built boat of cedar planks and spruce roots to handle the raging waters of the Pacific slopes.³⁸

Just as in the fur trade in general, there were always casualties. Illnesses and death were inevitable but on the whole the men were remarkably healthy. In June 1811, Francois Desjarlais drowned along with his wife and four children. That same event appears to have taken the wife and child of Louis Pacquin.³⁹ On November 12, 1809, James McMillan “shot through” two of his fingers. As they hadn’t healed nine days later, Thompson had to separate them at the knuckle.⁴⁰

The men that came with Thompson did not disappear when Thompson went east. Out of the eighty-six names of people that Thompson recorded in his journals, a mixture of Europeans, natives and mixed descent, thirty-two stayed and we can capture through subsequent records progeny from fifteen of them.⁴¹ Between 1808 and 1840 at least thirty-seven families could claim some relationship to the men that worked with Thompson.⁴² This is only from extant records. The actual figure is probably much higher and keeps changing as more information comes in.⁴³ This is testament to the resiliency of the fur traders and their families.

If we just take one individual from the David Thompson journals, we can see how easily relationships were able to expand. Marguerite Clatsop, the daughter of a Clatsop chief, married American William Wallace Mathews of John Jacob Astor’s Pacific Fur Company (PFC). They had a child. When Wallace departed, Marguerite married James McMillan and together they had a daughter Victoire. Victoire then went on to marry, in succession, Joseph McLoughlin, Pierre Lacourse and Etienne Simon Gregoire. When James McMillan left, Marguerite (Clatsop/Wallace/McMillan) wed Louis Labonte. And so the web grew. Similar complex relationships were constantly developing and changing throughout the fur trade.

The fur trade was clearly a fraternity in an alien landscape forged by mutual dependency and common experiences. The legacy of Thompson’s men represents only a small portion of the interconnectedness of fur trade families, and, naturally, the native peoples of the Columbia region.

Other Appearances during this Period

Some fur trade connections were not long lasting and were more like a blip on the landscape. During 1810-1811 three such events took place, the first two involving wintering posts. The first was wintering over post [near Kalispell, Montana] of HBC officer Joseph Howse.⁴⁴ The second was a similar wintering over post [near Egan, Idaho] by Missouri Fur Company partner Andrew Henry.⁴⁵ In both cases, the people they brought with them immediately returned eastward and the temporary establishments they set up were no longer used with the exception of Andrew Henry’s post (see Appendix: Forts and Posts). Four individuals did return to the Pacific slopes.⁴⁶

The third, which took place in 1810, was the attempt to establish a post via the Pacific on the banks of the Columbia River and involved the Winship brothers. These Boston area entrepreneurs and horticulturalists had been active in the maritime fur trade since 1803. That year Nathan Winship, then Captain of the *Albatross*, received instructions from his older brother to “select a site thirty miles up the river, and purchase the land of the natives.”⁴⁷ He was then to build a two-story house, plant a garden and “procure of skins of sea otter, beaver, mink, fox, bear, sable, muskrats, and, in fact, any production suitable for the China or American market.” As such, it was a land extension of their maritime fur trade activities. The *Albatross* sailed forty-five miles up the river to Oak Point. Twenty crew members (seventeen Americans and three Hawaiians), supplemented by twenty-two Hawaiian labourers, set to work on shore. After initial construction and the digging of a garden, a July freshet brought their efforts to a quick end. They packed up and sailed downriver, but reluctant downriver Chinooks would not allow permission to rebuild closer to the Pacific, and so they sailed away into history.⁴⁸

1811-1814 Entry from the West and Competition for Furs

Posts Erected 1811-1814 (see Appendix: Forts and Posts)

Kootenay Area

1. Kootenai House (NWC) 1813-1821
2. Kootenay Fort (PFC) 1813-1814

Flathead Area

1. Fort Spokane (PFC) 1812-1813+
2. Fort Flathead (PFC) 1812-1814

Snake River Area

1. Donald McKenzies Outpost (PFC) 1812-1813
2. John Reed's Post (PFC) 1813-1814

Okanogan River/Thompson River Area

2. Thompson River Posts (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1812-

Columbia River Area

1. Fort Astoria [George] (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1811-1818

Willamette River Area

1. Wallace House (PFC) 1812-1814?
2. Willamette Post (NWC, HBC) 1813-1830s

Land Based Fur Trade Ships Active on Coast 1811-1814

Beaver (1811-1812); *Dolly* (1811-1813); *Isaac Todd* (1814); *Pedlar* (1814); *Tonquin* 1811)

The period 1811-1814 marked a new direction for the fur trade on the Pacific slopes. Apart from the Winship brothers' 1810 failed attempt to set up a post on the Columbia River, land based fur trade had not been attempted from the Pacific Ocean. This excludes, however, indigenous fur trade from the interior to the coast. Enter German immigrant John Jacob Astor who set up the Pacific Fur Company to exploit a commercial network involving New York, the Pacific Northwest, Russian America, Hawaii and China. In an effort to dodge restrictions on US trade with both Britain and France during these days of Napoleonic Wars, Astor hedged his bets by hiring as many experienced Canadians as possible. That was risky as his main competitor was a Canadian company. But setting up on the coast presented challenges quite different from those of the interior.

Enter the Pacific Fur Company

Unlike the interior, the coast of the Pacific Northwest was one of the most densely populated areas in the Americas. With this density came a vigorous defence of property and traditional rights, internecine warfare, slavery and, for better or for worse, more than two decades of trading furs with outsiders.

Nothing permanent had been built by outsiders at the mouth of the Columbia or in the area. Most ships had either wintered over or briefly traded. Some had left progeny.⁴⁹ A captain Bishop of the *Ruby* had planted an experimental garden there in 1795 on a sandy island at the mouth of the Columbia and visited to check on the growth.⁵⁰ The Lewis and Clark post had lasted only a few wintery months. It was important then that mutual benefit be part of the ground rules to be negotiated. Ignoring this could prove otherwise. In 1787, the second mate, purser and four seamen of the *Imperial Eagle* captained by Charles Barkley learned that maxim to their peril when they rowed up the Hoh River [WA] to trade and were never seen again.⁵¹ In 1808 the Russians had learned this the hard way while on their way to investigate a suitable place for settlement in California.⁵² In November while the *Nikolai* anchored at Destruction Island (off the mouth of Hoh River), the vessel parted its anchor and, after being cast ashore, was wrecked. The survivors made it to the mainland and tried to walk to Gray's harbour to rendezvous with a companion vessel, but the Quillayute natives attacked the crew, killing one sailor and taking four woman prisoners. The rest escaped into the woods but were eventually taken as

slaves by the Makah and passed as slaves to various settlements around Juan de Fuca.⁵³ Many, including the captain and his wife died over the years of captivity. In 1809 and 1811, however, two maritime fur trade vessels rescued a total of fourteen survivors and took them back to Sitka. For the fur trader, doing business on the coast required some deft handling.

Astor partially covered his bets when he sought out experienced but disgruntled NWC men “who, not being provided for in some late arrangements, had left that concern in disgust”⁵⁴ and would most likely oppose the NWC if necessary. In his two pronged approach to reach the mouth of the Columbia, one by sea on the ship *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] and the other overland under Wilson Price Hunt, approximately half the men on the *Tonquin* (three quarters if you exclude the crew) and two thirds of the overland expedition were Canadian.

The ones who came via the Horn first went to New York via Lake Champlain and down the Hudson in a canoe to New York City where their uniqueness drew crowds:

The appearance of this unusual kind of craft on the American waters, with the cheerful chantings of its crew, their feathered caps and sylvan appearance, as they approached the gay city of New York, attracted such a crowd of spectators of all classes around them, as left but little space to land; but what was the astonishment, when, in the twinkling of an eye, two of the crew were seen to shoulder their craft, capable of containing two tons weight, and to convey it to a place of safety on terra firma.⁵⁵

An impressed John Jacob Astor offered the men a drink and proclaimed that six Americans could not have done what the two Canadians had done.⁵⁶

The long and tedious six-month sea voyage, however, was another matter. According to Ross, the Captain, Thorn, was “a precise and rigid man, naturally hot-tempered, expecting instant obedience at the slightest sign.”⁵⁷ Franchere was more generous, calling him “stern” and “irritable.”⁵⁸ Thorn’s actions, however, were beyond that. On the Falkland Islands, for example, he chose to abandon a group of men who did not make it back to the vessel in time and it was only Robert Stuart holding a gun to the captain’s head that caused the vessel to turn around to pick up the men.⁵⁹

The growing resentment towards the captain resulted in his isolation by and from the Scottish and French Canadian fur traders. They used the familiarity of their respective cultures to isolate, humiliate and punish him without challenging him:

Sullen and silent, both parties passed and repassed each other in their promenades on deck without uttering a word; but their looks bespoke the hatred that burnt within. The partners on the quarter-deck made it now a point to speak nothing but the Scotch dialect; while the Canadians on the fore-castle spoke French—neither of which did the captain understand; and as both groups frequently passed hours together, cracking their jokes and chanting their outlandish songs, the commander seemed much annoyed on these occasions, pacing the deck in great agitation.⁶⁰

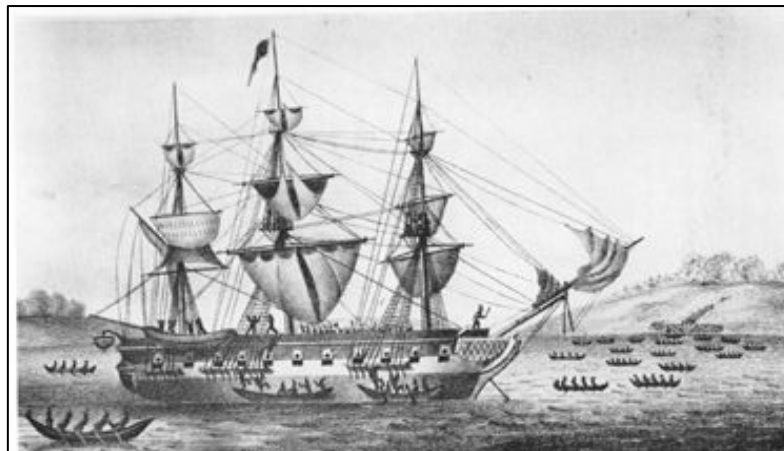


IMAGE 44 “Attack and Massacre of the Crew of the Tonquin” (1838). From Nathaniel Currier, *Voyages to the South Seas, Indian & Pacific Oceans*. Edmund Fanning, 1769-1841.

Dislike was mutual. Washington Irving reported Captain Thorn's opinion of French Canadians aboard the *Tonquin*:

Then as to the artisans and laborers who had been brought from Canada and shipped at such expense, the three most respectable, according to the captain's account, were culprits, who had fled from Canada on account of their misdeeds; the rest had figured in Montreal as Draymen, barbers, waiters, and cariole drivers, and were the most helpless, worthless beings 'that ever broke sea-biscuit.'⁶¹

Perhaps this deep seated anger explains why Captain Thorn, after picking up twelve Hawaiian labourers⁶² so viciously beat and then abandoned a crew-member whose only crime was that he was late returning to the ship.⁶³ Maybe this is also why he so easily sent eight men to their deaths at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22 and 25, 1811.⁶⁴ Three of them, the Lapensée brothers and Joseph Nadeau were young and had been put by their parents under the care of Alexander McKay in Montreal. Their loss only hardened the men's attitude towards their captain.

The Scots and the French were not the only ones that sought to regroup around their cultural roots. When the Hawaiians reached the mouth of the Columbia and were about to bury one of their own who had died there, they retreated to familiar ritual. The body of Peter the Hawaiian was buried with materials at hand: biscuit, pork and tobacco. The group of islanders:

put the biscuit under the arm of the deceased, the pork under the chin and the tobacco under the testicles or genital organs. Then they put the body in the grave and after covering it with sand the gravel they formed a double line, with their faces turned eastwards. One officiating as priest went to fetch water in his hat and having sprinkled the two rows of Islanders, began a prayer to which the others responded. Then they rose and departed and made their way towards the ship without looking back.

⁶⁵

After undoubtedly negotiating with the local natives, probably a chief like Comcomly, for an area on which to build a post, a post was constructed and a garden dug. Possibly participating in the negotiations may have been an interpreter in his twenties, Jack Ramsey, a mixed descent Chinook and Englishman whose father had deserted his ship in the area many years previously.⁶⁶ When the *Tonquin* departed on June 1, 1811 to trade along the west coast of Vancouver Island, it picked up an interpreter, Joseachal, at Gray's Harbour, someone who could speak English and who also belonged to a group from Nootka Sound. The trading plan was a fateful decision as the West Coast of Vancouver Island had largely been depleted of its sea otter population and the Wakashan speaking population was in a nasty mood. For example, in 1801-1802, several deserters from the *Manchester* had been ritually killed at Nootka and it was felt people like the deserters were detracting others from trading there.⁶⁷ As well, in 1803, the entire crew but two men of the American vessel *Boston* had been massacred when the ship was seized. Previous insults as well as insulting behaviour of the captain were the justification.⁶⁸ When the *Tonquin* reached Clayoquot Sound, in late June the local natives were waiting for the first European vessel to appear to avenge a previous kidnapping of some local men by a Captain Ayers who abandoned them off California.⁶⁹ Consequently the vessel was attacked, and thirteen men on the ship and about two hundred natives were killed. The largest loss of life occurred when Alexander McKay, who had been with Mackenzie in the north, appears to have set off the powder magazine. The only survivor was Joseachal⁷⁰ who relayed the fate of the *Tonquin* and its men to Astoria.⁷¹ With this, the Astorian enterprise lost not only men but also its trading goods.



IMAGE 45 Portrait of Wilson Price Hunt. From *The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912*, Vol. 1, by Joseph Gaston and George H. Himes, 1912.

The second advance to Astoria was led by Wilson Price Hunt who headed an overland expedition from Michilimackinac, the staging depot at the juncture of Lakes Huron and Michigan, to the mouth of the Columbia. As Hunt was the only man other than Astor who had a plurality of shares, he was the de-facto head of the Astorian adventure. But the expedition had its own troubles. After Hunt recruited men in New York and Montreal, his group left Michilimackinac in the summer of 1810 and wintered over on the Missouri at the mouth of the

Nodaway River. He struck out again in April after a short trip to St. Louis to recruit more people to bring his group up to full strength. After they⁷² crossed the Continental Divide and reached Henry's Fork, Hunt made an error in judgement, releasing the horses in favour of dugout canoes that they made out of cottonwood trees.⁷³ They found out only too late how unstable the canoes were on the rapids of the Snake River.⁷⁴ Hunt divided his then fifty-four men there into four groups. Hunt took twenty-one men, partners Ramsey Crooks twenty, Donald McKenzie five, Robert McClellan four and clerk John Reed four men. They all encountered varying degrees of hardships and eventually straggled into Astoria. Hunt arrived February 15, 1812.

Various members of the overland expedition began arriving at Astoria. On January 18, 1812, Donald McKenzie, Robert McLellan and John Reed arrived with eight others. This was followed by W. P. Hunt who arrived on February 15, 1812 "with 30 Men, a Woman & 2 children, in 6 Canoes."⁷⁵ The women and two children were the wife of Pierre Dorion. It wasn't until May 11, 1812 that bedraggled Ramsay Crooks and John Day arrived at Astoria.

Of all the members of the various groups of the overland expedition that experienced severe difficulties on their way to Astoria, none so graphically illustrated strength, loyalty and resolve over difficulty than the group that was led by Ramsay Crooks. Crooks himself had not been well on the overland expedition and as he was unable to ride his horse had to at times be dragged on a litter.⁷⁶ After the expedition abandoned their canoes, Crooks made a feeble attempt to return to Henry's Fork with five men to find Indians with horses or to retrieve his horses that they had abandoned but, realizing the futility of it in light of the oncoming winter, turned around in short order continuing the westward trek. He regrouped and the parties trekked down opposite sides of the river.

For twenty-eight days Crooks's group walked an average of eleven or twelve miles a day. Each day for the first eighteen days they ate the equivalent of half of one normal meal. During the next ten days, twenty men subsisted on a single beaver, one dog, some chokecherries, and the boiled soles of a few worn moccasins.⁷⁷

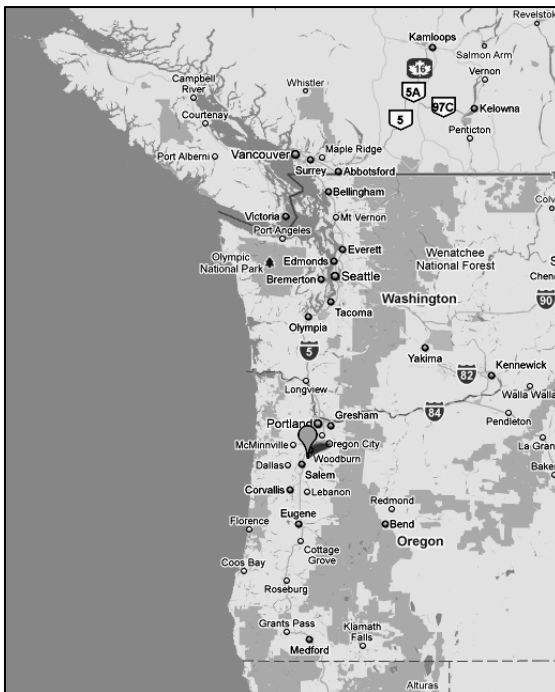


IMAGE 46 Present day map of Willamette Valley area, Google Maps, 2009.

Starved, weakened and barely able to sustain themselves down the Snake River, Crooks made a decision to let his men go on while he stayed with John Day, who thought he was dying and had asked to spend his last days with the leader of his party. Crooks vowed to stay with Day until he either died or recovered. Day revived and, continuing their journey, they were helped by both the Snake and Umatilla Indians, but when they travelled to the Columbia falls, they were stripped of all their possessions, including clothes, by the natives who were used to extracting tribute from those passing by. Consequently, they retreated naked upriver again to the friendly Umatilla who revived them once again. It wasn't until May 1812 that Robert Stuart eventually located Crooks and Day, now hardly recognizable, near the mouth of the Umatilla River, from which point they were taken down river. They reached Astoria on May 11, 1812. The following month, having had enough adventure, both struck out on June 29, 1812, to return eastward only to be robbed of their horses in the Rocky Mountains by Crow Indians.

After the completion of the perilous overland expedition, Hunt ran into further complications, largely because of the War of 1812. The arrival of the PFC vessel *Beaver* in May 1812, having left New York in October 1811, brought five additional clerks who included Ross Cox and a partner, John Clarke. After reprovisioning in the Columbia and starting in August 1812 with

George Ehninger as ship's clerk, Hunt used the *Beaver*, in the absence of the lost *Tonquin*, to explore trading possibilities along the coast and with Russians at Sitka. Because of a variety of circumstances, he did not return to the Columbia right away but sailed to China where the *Beaver* remained for fear of being impounded as a result of the conflict. He chartered the *Albatross* to bring furs but didn't get back to Astoria until August 1813 only to find the partners ready to abandon the enterprise. Hunt then went to Hawaii where he purchased the *Pedlar*; in another error in judgment he left the Nor'Wester Duncan McDougall in charge in his absence. When he was gone, McDougall, fearing the seizure by a British man-of-war, sold the fort and contents to the NWC. When Hunt returned at the end of February 1814 on the *Pedlar* which he had bought in Hawaii, he found that the PFC had been sold by McDougall and Donald McKenzie to the NWC. Hunt took two years to reach New York after he stayed around Astoria to tie up loose ends. He spent his final years in Missouri.⁷⁸

But what of the lives of the men during the short existence of Fort Astoria? All were put to work on building a substantial post at Astoria with the main buildings and stockade. The work was hard, no doubt. The success of constructing Fort Astoria was overshadowed by the loss of the *Tonquin*. However, the competing NWC had already established posts in strategic areas to the north and east and so no time was wasted before other construction was begun on PFC posts. Progress was slow as, by July 15, 1811, the residences had not yet been constructed and the men had to sleep at one end of the warehouse.⁷⁹ What followed were Fort Okanogan, Wallace House, Thompson River, Fort Spokane, Donald McKenzie's outpost, Fort Flathead and Kootenay Fort (see Appendix: Forts and Posts). They ranged in quality from the driftwood construction of Fort Okanogan to the much more impressive Fort Spokane. The latter was meant to impress and draw native furs from the nearby NWC post. The competition manifested itself when David Thompson and his group of French Canadians and Iroquois arrived at Astoria on July 15th.⁸⁰

Ramsay Crooks and John Day, tired of the hardships, followed through their desires and returned east. However, the ordinary labourers and canoe men did not have those options open to them. Occasionally, however, an ordinary worker thought differently.

The men worked together as they were expected to, with relatively little protest being uttered even though morale was occasionally low. Although the fur traders were known for espousing grand ideas amongst themselves, occasionally independence of thought coupled with action emerged. It happened with Paul Denis Jeremie. The French Canadian's presence in New York, where he was hired on for the Astorian Expedition, may have influenced the boldness of his subsequent behaviour.⁸¹ After the tumultuous voyage on the *Tonquin* and the setting up of the Astorian post, the conditions at Astoria were not what he had expected and he feigned illness and even proposed joining a group to return on the Lewis and Clark route, a suggestion for which he was severely reprimanded. While fighting off venereal disease and under the ruse of working well, he secretly cached his clothes as well as items taken from stores such as wine, rum, biscuits, gun powder, knife, saw, twine, etc., to make his way up the Willamette River. On July 26, 1811 and breaking solidarity, Jeremie was turned in by his fellow fur traders and in response wrote an explanatory note saying that he was going his own way and generously added that in spite of the fact that he was not free and was "Ill Youse" by the company, he would not speak ill of it. For his actions, he was put in irons and fed the biscuit and butter he had stolen.⁸² Jeremie tried a second time around November 10, 1811 intending along with the two Belleau brothers to go all the way to the Spanish settlements to the south. They got only as far as Sauve Island with their firearms, ammunition and a light canoe⁸³ when they were taken prisoner and held for ransom by a local chief. Freedom of the three cost clerk Gabriel Franchère "8 blankets, copper kettle, an axe, a pistol in poor condition, a powder horn and some shot." After the group returned downstream without blankets for warmth, Jeremie was put in irons once again until December 22, 1811.⁸⁴

But that was not the end of Jeremie. A year later on November 24, 1812, through obvious powers of persuasion, Jeremie managed to convince the partners and clerks to use a home remedy to cure the Hawaiian Tuana's venereal disease. They killed a horse, eviscerated it and placed Tuana inside. Needless to say, it did not work.⁸⁵

In spite of the fact that the men were often coming down with colds, they were a remarkably healthy lot. The only disease that presented hardship was venereal disease, the cure of which was the application or insertion of

mercury (see Appendix: Medicines), a task that would generally be given to the clerks. The other medical condition which occasionally presented itself was scurvy, which was curable. No one died from it.

For the fur traders, a smooth working relationship with the natives on the Pacific slopes was paramount. The PFC was no exception and the establishment of fur trade posts was always a negotiated affair. As well, marriage to native women had overtones of a quid-pro-quo agreement of mutual benefit. No doubt many of these relationships endured into long lasting ones. When it came to native indiscretions, however, uneven justice was meted out. Often the pilfering of items from the fur traders was overlooked but occasionally retribution became harsh. Many items had been pilfered along the Snake River but they were dismissed as the price of trade. However, at the end of May 1812, a native on the Snake River stole a silver goblet which Astor had given to John Clarke to present to Alexander McKay. It had taken on a different meaning now that McKay was dead. An enraged Clarke, who believed "in the doctrine of intimidation,"⁸⁶ overreacted by constructing a gallows hanging the individual in spite of pleas and offers of compensation from the natives. It was a needless act of severity for which other fur traders paid severely. John Reed and his party were killed in January 1814 in a likely act of revenge for this over-reaction.⁸⁷

Although intimidation was not a usual practice, penalties were severe for those who deliberately murdered a fur trader. Archibald Pelton, a Bostonian who had crossed the Continent with Hunt, had become partially deranged because of the difficulties. At Astoria he would disappear for days at a time living only on berries and it was on one of these camping outings that he slashed a "Killymuck" trying to steal from his tent. In April 1814, after two years of plotting revenge, the Killymucks finding him alone dispatched him with an ax. In response, Donald McTavish solicited the assistance of local chiefs, kidnapped the Killymuck culprits, and staged a show trial in which the jury was made up of both company men and native men and women. Found guilty by the jury, the culprits were executed the following morning at the end of the fort's wharf in front of a large gathering of natives.⁸⁸

As a result of Pelton's observed behaviour, the word "pelton" entered Chinook jargon for the word "crazy," also becoming the base for the word "partlelum" or "pahltlum," meaning "drunk" or full of rum or "lum."⁸⁹

The North West Company Takes Over

All changed, however, when the NWC appeared at Fort Astoria in 1813. As war had broken out the year before, through a combination of fear, intimidation, reasoning and bargaining, the NWC negotiated largely with their fellow Canadians and former NWC employees the sale of the PFC's Fort Astoria to the NWC. Astor's plan to hire ex-NWC employees to buffer the effects of the embargo had backfired. Those who wished to stay signed on with the NWC⁹⁰ while those who wished to leave went out in canoe brigades in orderly fashion in the spring of 1814.⁹¹

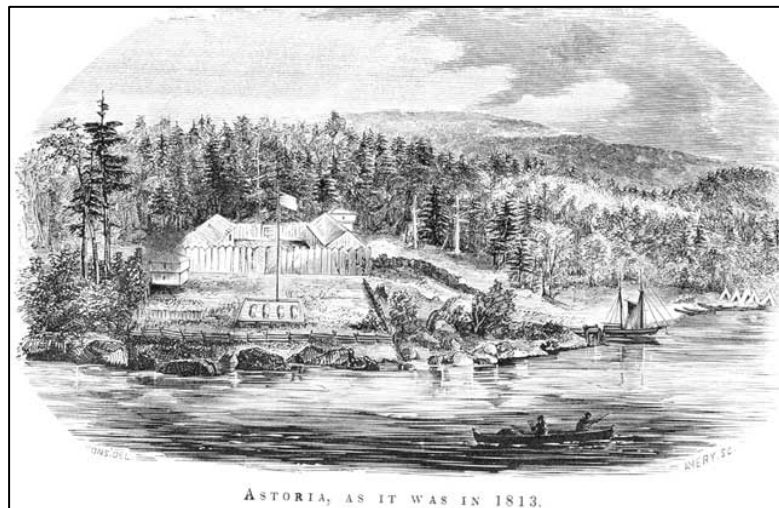


IMAGE 47 Fort Astoria as it was in 1813. From *Journal of a Voyage on the North West Coast of America During the Years 1810–1814*, by Gabriel Franchère, 1854.

To cope with PFC to NWC regime change, social order at the post had to be reaffirmed, particularly amongst the native wives. In 1814 as the change over was taking place, the wife of Iroquois Ignace Salioheni who had

come to the coast some time a few years earlier found herself at the receiving end of such a reassertion. Duncan McDougall's wife, the daughter of Chief Comcomly who retained traditional authority over the area of Fort Astoria, chose April 14th while Salioheni was away up the Willamette to assert her position. As Salioheni's children were playing with some "trifling things," McDougall's wife, whom Alexander Henry thought "haughty and imperious" took the children's playthings away from them and sent them off crying. Salioheni's wife, exhibiting the Iroquois pride of her husband, slapped McDougall's wife. A "dreadful row" ensued and several women ended up in the bay.⁹² Three weeks later, on May 6, Ignace's wife and family were sent outside the fort to the house with the "Nepisangues" to make room for storage inside the fort. Social order had been restored

With the NWC clearly the victor in the contest for spoils, loyalties were severely tested and resulted in some acrimony. Of the six partners who remained after the death of Alexander McKay, Robert Stuart, Ramsay Crooks and Robert McClellan had already returned to New York in 1812 with dispatches to Astor. David Stuart returned after the buyout but Duncan McDougall and Donald McKenzie, the latter of whom returned briefly to Montreal, decided to work with the North West Company.

For clerk Gabriel Franchere to whom trust mattered, the actions of McDougall and McKenzie were unforgivable:

D. McDougall, as a reward for betraying the trust reposed in him by Mr. Astor, was made a Partner of the Northwest Company, crossed the mountains, and died a miserable death at Bas de la Riviere, Winnipeg. Donald McKenzie, his coadjutor, went back to the Columbia river, where he amassed a considerable fortune, with which he returned, and living in Chautauqua County in this state, where he died a few years since unknown and neglected: he was a very selfish man, who cared for no one but himself.⁹³

Franchere did not factor in McDougall's having married Chief Comcomly's daughter. To Irving, the marriage, performed in an elaborate ceremony, was nothing more than an alliance of immediate interests,⁹⁴ and by inference, should not have superseded the loyalty to Astor himself. Clerk Alfred Seton had admitted that generally things had gone much better at Astoria after the marriage⁹⁵ although he had nothing good to say about McDougall himself.⁹⁶ Personality was probably a factor in McDougall staying behind.

As for the clerks whose contractual arrangements were less generous than those of the partners, there was little reason to stay as well. Of the seventeen clerks, one John Reed was killed, four chose to temporarily join the NWC to ensure wages before leaving, eight left right away without signing up and four, Alexander Ross, Ross Cox, Thomas McKay and Ovide Montigny, decided to stay in the area with the North West Company.⁹⁷ Perhaps Ross's reason for joining with the opposition NWC was that he felt cheated in that Astor had filled the Columbia vessels with useless and unsaleable goods that couldn't be sold elsewhere.⁹⁸ Not to be outdone, and as a kind of back-handed slap at Ross, Irving repeated Captain Thorn's remarks that Ross was "as foolish a pedant as every lived."⁹⁹ The motivations for the other two clerks are unknown but perhaps Thomas McKay's attachment to his recently deceased father might have been an anchoring factor. Because there were so many clerks working for the Pacific Fur Company, the legacy of personal journals and thoughts like no other period of the fur trade on the Pacific slopes remains. What we know about the sparse records of the NWC period that followed (1814-1821) was largely left through the writings of Alexander Ross and Ross Cox.

Although many ordinary fur trade workers returned east or cannot be traced afterward, many nonetheless decided to stay and put down roots. Others left for various reasons at the transfer of regimes. Some were angry. Bazile Brousseau left for Montreal in a huff in 1814 with an aim to sue Astor for his wages. However, for book-binder and tailor Moses Flanagan, shoemaker Benjamin Roussel, and tailor Richard Milligan, former merchant Regis Bruguere and consort Jane Barnes, opportunities were just too great elsewhere. For Hawaiian William Karimou, it was likely the pull of adventure that took him as far as Fort William on Lake Superior. The carpentry skills of John Patterson were needed on the *Albatross* and so he joined that vessel. For those with more utilitarian professions such as hunters and trappers (Etienne Lucier, Jean Baptiste Gardepied, Joseph Gervais), middlemen (Jean Baptiste Dubreuille, Jacques Lafontasie), carpenters (Louis Labonté), handymen (George Ramsay), millwright (William Canning) and blacksmiths (Francois Ducharquette, Michel Sanson, Francis William Hodgens, Augustine Roussil), there were opportunities at Astoria and the Oregon area.

Through sheer persistence, Francois Payette stayed and rose to become post master and clerk. Flexibility was the key. For example, Jean Baptiste Ouvre, a milieu, ended up cooking for Dr. Tolmie's wife at Fort Nisqually. Michel Sanson, a blacksmith continued to make himself useful by also making blanket capots for Indian trade that could not be traded as blankets. All chose native or mixed descent wives and raised families in the area. Most who stayed lived out the rest of their lives on the Pacific slopes but occasionally people like Augustin Roussil stayed around and raised a family, but in later years found the attraction of his home in Canada too great and so left in 1832. Others, like George Kirby Gay, left but returned to start a new life twelve years later.

The Hawaiian John Cox was one of many to find service on the west coast. He had come to Astoria in March 1811 aboard the Pacific Fur Company vessel, *Tonquin*. Cox came with full-blown confidence as, for over thirty years, many Hawaiians had circumnavigated the globe several times, paraded through the streets of cities from Boston to Canton, and come back with great stories of lands beyond the islands. King Kamehameha had consolidated power on the islands and the power of the kapu (taboo) to hold society had begun to lose its hold. With this behind them, twelve Hawaiians had landed at the mouth of the Columbia and all proved competent but one in particular stood out. Perhaps it was a desire to see more but John Cox was perfectly at home with the myriad of cultures that presented themselves and had no compunction about moving with other cultures. According to Thompson, at Astoria, Cox was exchanged for Michel Boullard, who was ill, tired and weak. This exchange could very well have taken place at the mouth of the Snake River several days later but wherever, Cox was on his way up the Columbia. Just how comfortable Cox was with his situation was revealed by Alexander Ross who said that "Cox was looked upon by Mr. Thompson as a prodigy of wit and humour."¹⁰⁰

Besides brawn and stamina, fur traders needed wit, humour and companionship to survive the boredom and elements and other challenges that faced them.

1814-1821 – A Period of North West Company Dominance

New Posts Erected 1814-1821 (see Appendix: Forts and Posts)

New Caledonia Area

1. Fort Alexandria (NWC-HBC) 1821?-1960

Snake River Posts

1. Snake Country expeditions (NWC-HBC, etc.) 1819+

The Columbia River Posts 1811-1871

1. Fort Nez Percés (NWC-HBC) 1818-1855

Southern Oregon Posts

1. Southern Expeditions 1819+
2. McKay's Old Establishment (NWC) (1820-?)

Land Based Fur Trade Ships Active on the Coast 1814-1821 (see Appendix: Ships)

Alexander (1817-1821); *Colonel Allen* (1815-1816); *Columbia* [1] (1814-1816); *Columbia* [2] (1817-1818); *Levant* (1817-1821); *Nautilus* (1819)

The 1814-1821 period saw the North West Company in a position of monopoly on the Pacific slopes. Its land based fur trade now functioned in New Caledonia, Kootenay and Flathead and the Columbia River. In spite of this exclusivity, clerks like Alexander Ross used the term "monopoly" guardedly:

It is a well known fact that the North West Company had no exclusive right to have any portion of the Indian country. Their right was in common with every other adventurer, and no more.¹⁰¹

Pieces of the monopoly construct were brought together by people such as John Stuart and adjustments had to be made. Between May and October 1813, Stuart had travelled from Fort St. James part-way down the Fraser, overland to Kamloops and Okanagan and down the Columbia to Astoria. He was essentially piecing together

native routes but it meant that now a significant proportion of this new route was on land, which made horses more important for transport.

As well, with competition out of the way, NWC and PFC posts had to be merged. In some cases it was easy. Since posts at Thompson River and Spokane were virtually side by side, the best one was chosen and taken over. For example, at Spokane, the NWC moved into the much more impressive PFC post. Some smaller redundant posts were simply abandoned (see Appendix: Forts and Posts).

Seven Years of North West Company Monopoly on the Pacific Slopes

For the NWC, the Columbia River depot meant that ships were to play a much bigger role. Consequently, it was during this period that crewmen, crews and voyageurs on the supply ships came into their own. With NWC ships supplying New Caledonia via the Columbia and up the newly opened inland route, maritime operations gained greater importance. Partners, clerks and even medically trained doctors could now arrive by sea rather than by the punishing overland route.¹⁰²

During the seven year period, 1814-1821, the NWC seemed to have bad luck with doctors or surgeons working on the Pacific slopes. In 1816, soon after the *Colonel Allen* arrived in the Columbia, a Doctor White, who was supposed to take care of medical affairs ashore at Fort George [Astoria], committed suicide by jumping overboard and drowning. The *Colonel Allen's* own surgeon on the same visit appeared quite normal when he visited the Boston ship *Sultan* captained by Caleb Reynolds, at anchor nearby. He poured himself a whiskey, returned to his cabin on his own vessel and shot himself in the head. Other doctors were quite willing to stay but unfortunately couldn't. Around this time an Edinburgh doctor by the name of Crowley only wished he could stay after it was revealed that he had shot a man in cold blood in his home city and he was packed off to go on trial in Scotland.¹⁰³

One person who arrived on the *Isaac Todd* in 1814 and who could never have made it overland was the consort to Donald McTavish, Jane Barnes, an illiterate English barmaid accompanied by all her finery. Natives flocked to the fort to see her in a new dress every day. On hearing that she might be sent home, the son of Chief Comcomly, resplendent in his own fancy dress, red paint and whale oil, offered to give her relations one hundred sea otter pelts and offered her a lifetime of relative luxury. She turned him down and, upon the death of her provider, Donald McTavish, went to Canton where she found better prospects with an Englishman attached to the East India Company.¹⁰⁴

The NWC British ships were not to last servicing the West Coast. Given the punishing East India Company licensing fees for British ships trading into China, and South Sea Company fees for trading on the North West Coast, NWC maritime operations changed gears after the arrival of the *Colonel Allen* in 1816. From that point on, the NWC hired American vessels through the Perkins Company of Boston. Subsequent Perkins' vessels that supplied the Northwest coast on behalf of the NWC during this period were the *Alexander* (1817-1821), *Levant* (1818-1820), *Nautilus* (1819) and *Houqua* (1822) (see Appendix: Ships).

This period also marked a change in which trading was done with the natives, particularly in the Snake Country. Because Donald McKenzie was familiar with the area, he along with his recording clerk Alexander Ross, was given the task of reorganizing the interior and the Snake Country. At the 1816 Fort William gathering the decision had been made to use the horse as a major conveyor of company trappers and goods into and out of the South and Snake countries.¹⁰⁵ This had the advantage of accessing territory previously not accessible to canoes.¹⁰⁶ As well, it signalled a change in relations with the native peoples who had previously trapped and traded furs. The brigade members would now do their own trapping as well as trading with the natives. McKenzie's first step in 1818 to accommodate this new arrangement was to set up Fort Nez Perces as a staging point to replenish future Snake Country expeditions (see Appendix: Forts and Posts).

In spite of their diminished role, the indigenous population remained key to the survival of the fur trader, as well as the fur trade industry. Therefore good relations were essential. Although the fur traders classified different native groups as "roguish," "tranquil," "honest," and "incontinent," etc.,¹⁰⁷ their close dealings with

them would indicate at least some level of understanding for the underlying reasons for indigenous behaviour. Ross recognized that the men of the NWC sometimes “burst through the legal and sacred rights of others.”¹⁰⁸ In spite of using these labels, the average fur trader would have had some sense of the reality of the fur trade game: intrusion onto native territory, disruption of native food supplies, a diminishing availability of food and resources, interference in traditional alliances, expected behaviour within native hierarchies, internecine warfare, slavery, exacting of tolls in nexus points of trade, food gathering and trade. In the balancing act between self interest and survival, the negative generalizations were fur trader guides for precautionary measures, behaviour and trade.

Sometimes the labels given to local peoples were apt and served as cautionary warning signals. One particularly irritating point for the fur traders was loss of important goods by theft and how to deal with it. Pilfering by natives was considered a price outsiders had to pay on traditional native territory. This was particularly the case around nexus points such as the Columbia Dalles where sometimes the extraction of tolls could rise to a level of extreme violence; such acts had to be dealt with in a variety of ways. Several attacks at the Dalles were met with armed opposition. As noted before, John Clarke’s overreaction resulting in the hanging of one individual in Snake Country created disastrous consequences for years. At the other end of the scale, in February 1817 when the Okanogan people helped retrieve horses stolen by the Sinapoils, they were not punished as it was obvious they were starving.¹⁰⁹ Careful weighing of outcomes had to go into any punitive actions taken by the fur traders. The balance between alienating the native groups and appearing weak was a fine line.

Sometimes the rhetoric was chillingly real and threatening, so a quiet retreat was the best survival tactic. On February 18, 1818, Harmon wrote about retreat from the Fraser River area as a strategy for survival:

While there, the Natives had concerted a plan to massacre us all; but I discovered it, and kept my people on their guard. The Indians, perceiving this, dared not attempt to execute their bloody and unprovoked purpose.¹¹⁰

As well, fur traders had to be cautious that they were not drawn into native-to-native retaliations. For example, at Fraser Lake on June 18, 1815, when visiting Nataotins had been shot over a gambling argument, Harmon was forced to take extra precautions and the Nataotins had promised to “return with a large Band of their relations to avenge the death of their Companions.”¹¹¹

On the flip side of the coin, some native groups showed indifference to the traders and ridiculed the follies of their own people who fell into the trap of overindulgence.¹¹² Others, like those at Spokane House, played on the guilt and generosity of the traders blaming them for all the ills that had befallen them. In short, they had broken their arrows for guns and, now that they had no powder or balls for their guns, “the white men are very bad, and have deceived us.”¹¹³

During this second decade of the nineteenth century, the fur trade still depended on the surrounding natives for a continuing supply of food and so good relations were essential. As many of the posts were along rivers such as those in New Caledonia, the fur traders depended on salmon runs. John Stuart noted in April 1815 that the salmon failed somewhat every second year and completely every fourth year. While starvation conditions were shared amongst the natives and fur traders, tact and reward were essential.¹¹⁴

The fur traders were not entirely without their own resources. To compensate for the failure of the salmon runs, the voyageurs turned to horse meat as a ready alternative. The journals are full of the killing of horses for food. After the horses, the presence of dog as a food source was essential and this appears many times. Dog owning engagés couldn’t let themselves get too attached to their dogs. While on the Spokane brigade from Fort Okanogan in the winter of 1814-1815, John Stuart’s dog, a healthy English water spaniel called Ponto was killed as his meat was deemed best for the proprietors over the native dogs which were skinny and emaciated in the winter.¹¹⁵

Produce from gardens during this period grew in stature amongst the more established posts. For example, in 1815 at Spokane, potatoes, melons and cucumbers grew in abundance. At first the natives were disinterested in following this planting as the men thought that if the women followed suit, they would abandon collecting

fruits and roots in the autumn and they would become lazy. This changed over time when it was discovered how delicious the fruits and vegetables were and a sentry had to stand guard so that the garden produce would not be stolen.¹¹⁶ In October 1816 at the northerly Fraser Lake, Harmon was able to get forty bushels of potatoes from one bushel he planted. In his northern climes, turnips, barley and other food plants did well.¹¹⁷

During this period, the surrounding natives were essential to the survival of the fur trade and tradition had to be followed when carrying out bartering. According to Cox, within the Columbia plateau region, the natives would come into the post with their pelts, throw them down and squat in a circle around them. Taking out a pipe (clay bowl and reed stem) they would light up, and turning to several cardinal points, would give a puff. The pipe would be passed around until the tobacco was burned. The fur trader, a proprietor or clerk, would hand out some free tobacco, which they would then smoke before the bargaining would begin.

When the smoking terminates, each man divides his skins into different lots. For one, he wants a gun; for another, ammunition; for a third, a copper kettle, an axe, a blanket, a tomahawk, a knife, ornaments for his wife, &c., according to the quantity of skins he had to barter.¹¹⁸

Dealing with Languages

With such a close association with the natives and people speaking a polyglot of languages, communication for the fur trader on the Pacific slopes was fraught with difficulties. On the one hand for each distinctive group, their own language was a protective barrier allowing a person to hang onto social relationships within his own culture. On the other hand, if one tried to effectively carry out daily activities or be social and communicate in several languages there was a certain inevitability of mixing the languages. Apart from the local native language or dialect, the fur trader might find himself using the mixed Chinook jargon. In addition, there was Gaelic, Hawaiian, English and French. Keeping a grip on one's own language was sometimes difficult.

Some, like the methodical, organized Daniel Williams Harmon did not appear to have any difficulty handling the local and fur trade languages as his journals reflected a steady even hand from 1800 to 1819. He was careful in sorting out his languages. While he taught his children to write English, he spoke to them entirely in Cree so they could communicate with their mother. At the same time, French was reserved for his wife.¹¹⁹

Ross Cox found his own language deteriorating by the summer of 1816: "Bad French and worse Indian began to usurp the place of English, and I found my conversation gradually becoming a barbarous compound of various dialects."¹²⁰

It is reasonable to assume that, as French was the main *lingua franca* of the fur trade at this point and the French Canadians brought with them a body of songs and stories from centuries in the fur trade, there may have been little deterioration in their language abilities. Further, as most of the French Canadians had not been trained in the written language and most everything had to be communicated orally, the essentials of the French language were constantly reinforced orally. Just how the Hawaiians fared language-wise is unknown. Where the Hawaiians were grouped, there probably would have been less of a loss of language than with those who functioned at isolated posts.

Finan McDonald was a case in point of a loss of language or having never properly perfected a single language in the first place. Having brought his native Gaelic with him from Inverness-shire as a child to Canada he sought to improve his English. Prior to joining the North West Company he had to absorb French as a functioning daily language. Although he seldom remained more than one winter in a single place and had a great facility to acquire native languages, he was never able to master them. When according to Cox he was distracted, he would speak the "most strong and ludicrous melange of Gaelic, English, French, and half a dozen Indian dialects."¹²¹ Over time, his writing showed that he was never able to completely master the written language for, in an April 5, 1824 letter to John George McTavish, commenting on his activities in Snake territory, he wrote:

We had Saviral Battils with the nasion on the other side of the Mountians. Poore Meshel Bordoe was kild with 5 more of the Band there dath was revenge as well as we Could revent it for no less than 68 of them that remain in the Planes as Pray for the

wolves and those fue that askape our Shotes they had not Britch Clout to Cover them selves wee Shoe them what war was they will not be so radey to atack People.¹²²

The Iroquois



IMAGE 48 "Iroquois Indians." c1914. William Alexander Drennan, copyright claimant, 1914. *Taking the Long View: Panoramic Photographs, 1851-1991*, Library of Congress.

During this eight year period, the mix of the predominantly French Canadian engage and British clerks changed as more Iroquois were brought onto the Pacific slopes. Many, having helped to deplete the furs on the plains,¹²³ had already moved to the area west of the Rocky Mountains as independent freemen. An additional impetus came in 1816 when at the Fort William gathering it was decided by NWC partners to bring in large numbers of Iroquois from the Montreal area in that they might "by their example teach others."¹²⁴ From 1816 large numbers entered the Pacific slopes.¹²⁵

The Iroquois took on a variety of jobs. Those under contract were employed mainly for their canoeing, hunting and trapping skills but they also filled in as boat builders, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, woodcutters, etc. They could even be found in the vegetable gardens at various times.

For the more independent freemen, it was another matter. By 1818, the local natives began to "consider them as intruders" whose interests did not coincide with those of the locals. Their indiscriminate killing of animals both young and old drove the local natives such as the Carriers to harsh actions. In September 1818, they killed an Iroquois, his wife and two children.¹²⁶

Further south, in 1817 the Iroquois associated with the NWC were creating problems in Flathead Country in their insistence in "trafficking privately with the Indians." If the negotiations broke down and fighting ensued, the other fur traders would be endangered. In one such case, to demonstrably bring failed negotiations to a conclusion, Donald McKenzie paid the natives for a horse for which the Iroquois Grand Pierre had been bargaining, took out his own pistol and shot it dead. The disgruntled Iroquois, in retaliation for this humiliation, decided to assassinate McKenzie but the plot was foiled when another Iroquois raised the alarm and McKenzie was able to extricate himself from the situation. He further resolved the situation by separating out the Iroquois to different posts and assignments.¹²⁷ In spite of this altercation, the Iroquois were considered too valuable to let go, an opinion shared by many in the fur trade.¹²⁸

The Iroquois need for companionship was problematic as, according to Kamaranski, it was difficult as so few of them had brought wives with them. Consequently many of the Iroquois' "tools of the trapper's trade: steel traps, guns, knives and blankets" would disappear with the Iroquois on



IMAGE 49 Fort McLeod, Parks Canada. Photograph by author, 1991.

their nightly visits to local native women and would have to be replaced by the company.¹²⁹

By 1820, however, the Iroquois were also being seen as a threat to the NWC. On Saturday, June 11, 1820, it was noted at Stuart Lake that Iroquois had traded furs at McLeod Lake post for much needed ammunition. They were part of an advance HBC party trying to convince the natives on the Pacific slopes to trade with the HBC.¹³⁰ Hence, the Iroquois, brought in to teach others by example, now posed a threat.

The Hawaiians

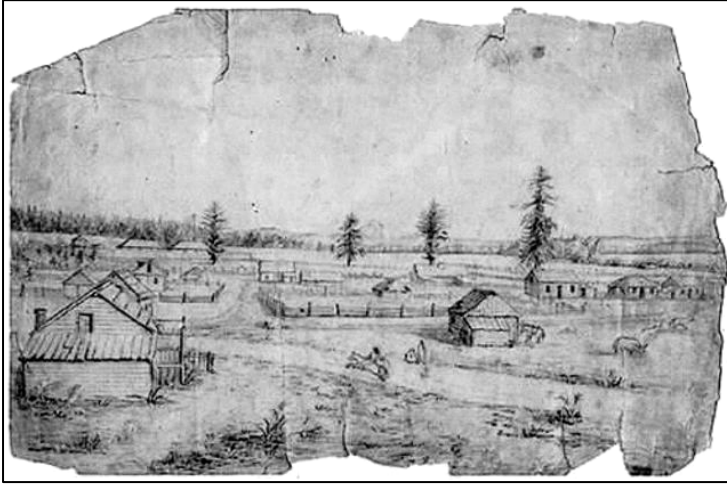


IMAGE 50 Artist's rendering of Kanaka Village, Fort Vancouver.

The Hawaiians were making their mark during this time as well. Because of the paucity of surviving NWC records, however, it is difficult to determine the exact number who worked on the Pacific slopes or those who joined the PFC and continued working into the NWC regime. A few can be followed. John Cox had put down roots. People like Joshua who had come on the ship *Beaver* were last seen heading east with the overland brigade in 1814 and were not heard from again. Others present a clearer picture. Hereea and Como (aka Henry Como) who joined in 1817 and 1818 respectively broke the usual

pattern by spending considerable time in the interior. Kaharrow and Keekanah who had joined in 1817 lived out their lives on the Pacific slopes closer to the coast. Some went back. Frank Kanah, who joined in 1814, worked on the coast eventually rejoining his Hawaii family in 1831. Similarly, Ottehoh worked twenty-two years, and Tourawhyheine thirty years before returning to Hawaii and their respective families. Mackaina and Moumouto who both arrived in 1817 chose to settle in the Fort Vancouver and Willamette areas. Peeopeeo chose the familiar Fraser Valley as his future home and the home of many of his descendants.

Resistance and Overcoming Boredom

With such a disparate group of people working together, challenges to the NWC and officers came in many forms. One of the most creative was a Russian blacksmith by the name of Jacob. He gave new meaning to sheer audacity. After arriving at Fort George in 1816 in irons aboard the *Colonel Allen*, having been charged with plotting to kill the captain, he showed enough contrition to cause his release to the blacksmith forge. While there, he managed to convince eighteen people, most of whom were Hawaiians, to desert and head off to California with him. The deserting group was pursued by an interpreter and five Indians who managed to convince all but Jacob to return. Not to be outdone, Jacob came back at night and robbed the stores. He returned again in broad daylight, this time disguised as a native woman as part of a plan to attack the post. As no inducement would bring him back and because he was breeding disaffection amongst the natives, he was kidnapped and brought back to the fort, put in irons until the autumn and shipped out.¹³¹

Not all resistance was as extreme. Usually cajoling or reason was enough to persuade workers to return. For example, when James Keith was told that the men could no longer go on and were exhausted, he chose to see reason rather than interpret the men's action as an act of rebellion.¹³² Sometimes when the challenge became a threat, brute force was required. When the six foot Basil Lucier challenged Finan McDonald, himself not a small man, and threats became challenges, McDonald challenged Lucier to fight with a "musket, sword, or pistol." When Lucier said his only weapons were his fists, McDonald called his bluff, stripped off his coat, called him *un enfant de chienne*, and challenged him to fight *comme un polisson* at which point, feeling outflanked, Lucier returned to work.¹³³

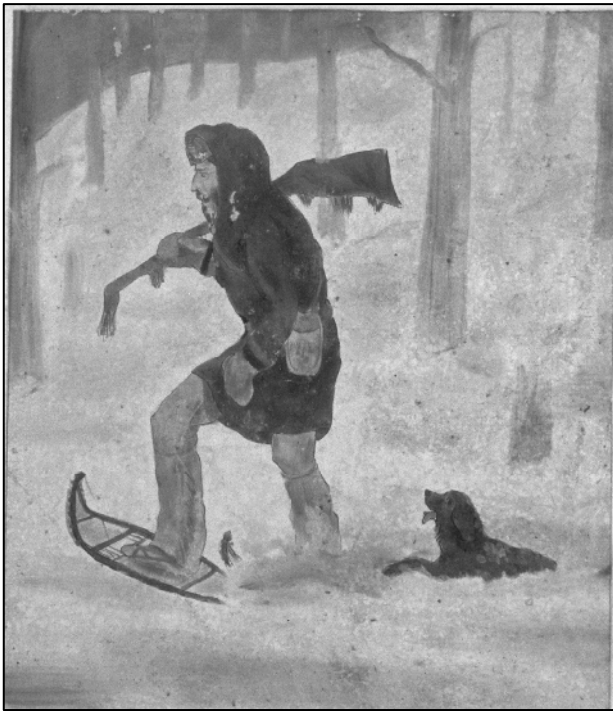


IMAGE 51 “December – soft snow misery” (1870s). Sketches of Hudson Bay Life by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880. UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

Not all resistance was conflictual for resisting boredom in passing the winter sanely for the clerks was a continuing inventive process. While letters were slow in making their way to the posts, Cox and McKenzie discussed various aspects of the church, monks and poets, writers, the various ways to cook food. Even haggis.¹³⁴ The mixed-descent son of William McGillivray, Joseph McGillivray, pined for the days in Montreal that roared with life, drums, parades and flying flags. He found his pork, arrow-root, taro-root, tea and coffee without sugar to be tasteless. The only flavours he could derive were from his strong souchong tea and molasses.¹³⁵ For the ordinary voyageur, it was a matter of smoking, singing and spinning tales, a coping mechanism built up over the centuries of the fur trade. For Harmon ensconced at Stuart Lake the temporary absence of his conversation partner was difficult.¹³⁶

One of the ways to combat boredom was the use of circulating library books for those who could read. As Harmon expressed, one fifth of the time was engaged in trading and four fifths of the time at his disposal. Reflecting in May 1813 he made the best out of each book that he read:

there are few Posts where they are not tolerably well supplied with Books but it is true they are not all of the best kind, however, there is something to be learnt to our advantage out of every Book when read with due attention—and I often think that were I deprived of a few I have I should experience many an unpleasant & solitary hour, for even with their aid I but too often feel moments of deep melancholy.¹³⁷

For the more educated, such as Joseph McGillivray, not having sufficient library books at Fort Okanogan in February 1814 made him pine for intellectual company as it appears his French Canadian and Hawaiian company were not sufficient stimulation. He pleaded to Ross Cox in a letter:

This is a horribly dull place...The library wretched, and no chance of my own books till next year, when the Athabasca men cross the mountains. If you, or my friends at Spokan, do not send me a few volumes, I shall absolutely die of *ennui*.¹³⁸

Nonetheless he survived on the Pacific slopes with his mixed descent wife, writing an insightful and now historically valuable report describing Fort Alexandria in 1827.

For the nimble witted Irishman Ross Cox, as his share of the “travelling library was on too small a scale to afford much intellectual enjoyment” he turned the situation into a game. As the library consisted of one book of hymns, two song books and Darwin’s *Botanic Garden*,¹³⁹ which he wanted to burn as it reminded him of his icy remote condition in the winter of 1815-1816. He made the best of the first three. As the French Canadians could not join them in the English hymns, the English speakers took great joy in mangling the only three they could manage, “Yankey Doodle,” the “Frog’s Courtship,” and the “Poker.”¹⁴⁰

Because of the paucity of fur trade reading material, the songs grew in content, becoming the basis for puns and double entendres when they weren’t reciting details of their school-boy adventures and pranks. Above all, the library kept the men from distraction. By the summer of 1816 Cox was fed up: “Horse-racing, deer-hunting, and grouse-shooting were pleasant pastimes enough, but the want of companionable society rendered every amusement ‘stale, flat, and unprofitable.’”¹⁴¹

Of course there were minor attention grabbing distractions. For example, on April 11, 1814, when the serious minded Harmon was busy writing letters, he failed to notice that his roof was on fire and was saved by his staff before it advanced too far.¹⁴²

Over the years, of course, the libraries grew in size and helped many fur traders pass long, dark, and cold winter hours (see Appendix: What Fur Traders Read).

Building, Constructing and Repairing Posts in the Summer

During the warmer months there was much more to do, for all were involved in building and other activities. In the spring of 1816, for example, all hands were busy re-building the various buildings of Fort Okanagan (see Appendix: Forts and Posts). In fact, for the forward thinking Cox everything pointed to the site to be good for future settlement.¹⁴³ During the rebuilding time, they feasted on “salmon, horse, wild-fowl, grouse, and small deer, with tea and coffee.”¹⁴⁴ They had to work around intense heat and mosquitoes which were kept away by smoking pipes or burning rotting wood in iron pots. Any rattlesnakes they found in the buildings or their beds, they turned into meals providing the serpents did not bite themselves first, poisoning their own meat.¹⁴⁵

The building of one fort, Fort Nez Perces (Walla Walla) in July 1818, on a nexus point of trade and cultural activities was an important construction. It was meant to be the staging point for future Snake expeditions but, as the area was important to the natives, there was considerable resistance to the setting up of the post. The French Canadians who started work on it were intimidated into suspending their work. After they had constructed a temporary enclosure, the twenty-five Canadians, thirty-two Owhyhees, and thirty-eight Iroquois felt more secure.¹⁴⁶

Illnesses and their Cures

Clerks and officers were not only overseeing the construction of new posts, they often had to fill in for the absent doctors in the region. Given their inability to retain steady doctors, the NWC was fortunate that these people were able to carry out some basic medical treatment using a variety of approaches. According to Cox, the main trading posts were:

supplied with well-assorted medicine-chests, containing books of directions, lancets, & c. An assortment of the more simple medicines is made up for each outpost; and as each clerk must learn how to bleed, we generally manage, between low diet, salts, castor oil, opodeldoc, friar's balsam and phlebotomy, to preserve their health unimpaired, and cure any common accident which may befall them.¹⁴⁷



IMAGE 52 Amputation instructions from Charles Bell's *Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, Trepan, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism and Libotomy*. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821. Plate X.

Still, clerks and others had to treat themselves in the field. For example, in 1814 it took a month for Ross Cox to get over severe sunburn and eye damage he received from scorching blinding sun rays from the partially melted April snow.¹⁴⁸ Frostbite was always a problem and the painful but best cure was to rub the affected area with snow some distance from the heat of the fire. A few years before, one clerk by the name of Campbell at an unknown location didn't take the advice and died after gangrene set in.¹⁴⁹

Sometimes the clerks had to perform services outside the company sphere; however, there was always a danger in doing this as a well-meaning clerk could be accused of causing the death of a person and be likewise killed. On October 15, 1815, Harmon was presented with such a dilemma when natives sent for him to cure a young woman who was dying. When the reluctant clerk found her, so the Carriers assured him, they knew she was dying so he administered Tarlington medicine to relieve her pain. She died several days after but her relations said that a certain Indian with his magic had been the cause and Harmon was exonerated.¹⁵⁰

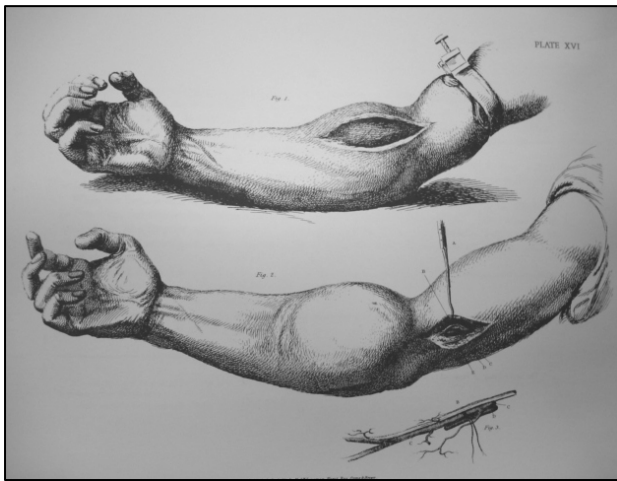


IMAGE 53 Illustration for operation for an aneurism from Charles Bell's *Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, Trepan, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism and Libotomy*. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821. Plate XVI.

Sometimes during this period the NWC drew on the help of natives to cure one of their own. When one of the proprietors brought his mixed descent wife from Forts des Prairies to Fort George, "she fell into a deep consumption." Fearing she was dying in the damp climate, her husband sent her to the much drier Fort Okanogan thinking the more familiar climate might cure her. However, her hair continued to fall out, her eyes sank and she became a walking skeleton. An old Indian, upon seeing her, said he knew how to cure her. To do this, he killed a dog, opened the belly and placed the legs and feet of the patient inside. When the dog became cold, he took them out and wrapped them in warm flannel. This was followed by the patient drinking a concoction of bark in a glass of port wine. He repeated this procedure for the next thirty-two days until almost every dog in the area was killed. The fortunate woman gradually

began to improve and, when Cox saw her in 1815 at Rainy Lake, she was in perfect health.¹⁵¹

Marriage and Families

During this period and beyond, native and mixed descent wives played a pivotal role in the survival of their fur trader husbands. Some wives were undoubtedly brought in from the east of the Rockies, others acquired locally. Some marriages endured beyond the traditional and familiar geographic territory of the wife. Alexander Ross, who spent considerable time in the Okanogan, for example, paired up with an Okanogan woman for life and together they had thirteen children living out their lives in the Red River area. As Daniel Williams Harmon was about to leave the Pacific slopes, partly driven by a religious conviction, he resolved to take his wife and family with him giving her the choice of staying in Vermont or to leave if she didn't like it. If she were to stay, he would marry her formally. Obviously the bonds of affection had grown and he didn't want to leave her in the Carrier area where "widows" were treated very cruelly.¹⁵²

Fur traders often married native women of the same status as themselves for political, social and economic reasons, sharing class privileges. In 1813 Duncan McDougall married "Ilchee," a daughter of Comcomly, chief of the Chinooks. In 1817 when he left, McDougall did not take his wife with him and Ilchee moved back into her class level by marrying a Chinook Casenove who succeeded Comcomly on his death in 1830. Such marriages of expediency served an immediate purpose but, as can be seen with Alexander Ross and Daniel Williams Harmon, bonds sometimes grew stronger over time. Officers married daughters of chiefs; lower status traders married lower status Indians. Such a visible class equivalency was particularly important in the initial stages when the fur trade was setting up in an area. Native and fur trade order and status was visibly



IMAGE 54 HBC employee H. Bullock Webster commented in the 1870s: “We generally get in good supply of provisions for Xmas – and the Indians as a rule bring in all the “luxuries” of the season such as moose nose, reindeer tongue, beaver & wild geese – also fresh trout caught under the ice with nets.” “Buying Provisions for Christmas” (1870s). *Sketches of Hudson Bay Life* by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880. UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

maintained for all to see. Sometimes marriages were expeditious, done to patch over severe miscalculations. In 1819, when a NWC employee was killed by a Cowlitz and NWC retaliation resulted in the death of twelve largely innocent Cowlitz, some quick moves had to be made. To patch up alliances, Peter Skene Ogden had to go through a marriage ceremony with the daughter of a Cowlitz chief.¹⁵³

For the ordinary engaged marriages anchored the fur traders both socially and physically. Socially such marriages carried privileges in both the fur trader and native spheres. Physically, there was a bond of security between the two communities. However, along with the security offered by these marriages came

obligations and loyalties that were sometimes tested as they were played out in later years. Fur traders had to take sides in internecine warfare and had to pay dowries, etc. Nonetheless, when the average fur trader eventually put down roots and settled, it was often to the traditional territory of his wife.

The End of the North West Company and its Monopoly

In the latter years of the seven-year monopoly NWC reign, two events took place signalling its demise. The first was the 1818 Convention which stipulated that the area was shared jurisdiction between the USA and England. One of the first moves to put this in operation was the 1818 restoration of property seized during the War of 1812. Fort George [Astoria] on the south bank of the Columbia had been symbolically seized on December 1, 1813 by Captain Black of the HMS *Raccoon*. It was likewise symbolically returned in a ceremony in October 1818 when HMS *Blossom* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia with both British and American officials on board. The American flag was raised but as soon as the vessel left, NWC business went on as usual, the import of the ceremony having no effect on the day to day affairs of the Montreal company. The other was the 1816 Seven Oaks massacre, the violent culmination of the HBC-NWC rivalry, which took place at distant Red River. After countless lawsuits and countersuits and the death of Lord Selkirk, the only resolution was to eliminate the HBC-NWC rivalry by amalgamating the two companies. And so they did in 1821. The winner, the HBC drew on some of the characteristics of the NWC and from 1821 was to be the dominant force on the Pacific Slopes for the next fifteen years. The HBC was left to deal with claims of sovereignty.

1821-1825 – The Transition Years

New Post Erected, 1821-1825 (see Appendix: Forts and Posts)

New Caledonia Area

1. Fort Babine (HBC) 1822-1971

Kootenay River Area

1. Kooteney Post (HBC) 1821-1871

Flathead Area

1. Fort Flathead/Saleesh House (HBC) 1821-1847

The Columbia River Area

1. Fort Vancouver (HBC) 1825-1860
2. Fort Colville (HBC) 1825-1871

Land Based Fur Trade Ships Active on Coast 1821-1825 (see Appendix: Ships)

Houqua (1822); *Lively* (1823); *Onwhybee* (1822-25+); *Vigilant* (1824)

The years 1821 to 1825 were years of transition for the fur trader on the Pacific slopes. The cut-throat trading and real wars between the HBC and NWC had come to an end with the HBC as the clear victor with the amalgamation under the Deed Poll of 1821.¹⁵⁴ Under the new set of rules the HBC officers who had received salaries and bonuses were now to share in the profits, just as the old partners of the NWC had. More problematic was expecting former adversaries, whether officers, clerks, voyageurs or labourers, to work harmoniously with one another. Former NWC men like Peter Skene Ogden and John McLoughlin had to be gradually integrated into the HBC regime on the Pacific slopes. It was not an easy changeover as all fur trade employees west of the Rockies had worked for the NWC. Large numbers of people had to be eventually let go; some became freemen on their own and others simply returned to their original homes.

Life in New Caledonia

Life in New Caledonia continued in much the same way as, in the area, it was considered business as usual. Attrition of personnel was difficult to ascertain because of the paucity of records. Desertions sometimes occurred but humiliating punishment for Paul Guilbeau's desertion from McLeod Lake Post on October 11, 1823, for example, was memorable. Two days after his desertion he was brought back by George McDougall and John Tod, leading Guilbeau by a cord tied to his neck.¹⁵⁵ There is no record of him deserting again. He was in for the long run but eventually died in California in 1849.

For all intents and purposes, houses continued to be built, gardens planted, and charcoal made in charcoal pits. It was a lengthy process for on November 7, 1823, it was reported that charcoal being made in the pit was almost done, but that Hyacinth Desloges (Lavigneur) would "still require to remain there eight days to finish the whole."¹⁵⁶ Since much charcoal was needed, considerable time was spent making charcoal in a "coal furnace" or "charcoal furnace." If in the pit of tightly packed logs the fire started at one end was too hot, the charcoal would disappear. If the logs were too wet, the state of charcoal could not be achieved. The whole process kept the engagés busy.

Repairs went on throughout the year. In May 1823 Etienne Roy hauled in wood for Hyacinth Desloges to square for the flooring of the store as most of it had become rotten.¹⁵⁷ During the winter repairs continued to be made, for at the end of November 1823, Hyacinth Desloge arranged the hall door while Martin the blacksmith worked at the bellows all day. An example of the diversity of jobs can be seen a few days later:

Paul Brown repairing old Sledges, Martin at last finished the Bellows, made two cramps for the Door of the present Salmon Store and prepared old Steel to make a Drawing Knife to plane Sledges with.¹⁵⁸

During the spring, when the sap was flowing, birch rind would be peeled for canoes and resin collected, refined and mixed with charcoal and tallow for waterproofing. Getting good bark at that time was always challenging and experienced people like Waccan, one of the Picards in the area and J. B. Ettue were sent out. Sometimes

enterprising native women would arrive with sap used for patching and would be awarded with beads.¹⁵⁹ Other times when natives appeared with more valuable items, such as a sail that had been lost from clerk Thomas Fleming's canoe they were rewarded handsomely with "a Pair of Leather Leggings and half a foot of Tobacco."¹⁶⁰

Large clinker built modified York boats were constructed to haul goods over lakes and rivers. Building such boats was a combined effort of labourers sawing boards and blacksmiths making nails. Such was the activity in the spring of 1825 at Fort St. James.

The sawyers have for some time passed, been employed sawing Boards & Planks for two Batteaux, and the Smith is making nails for the same purpose – the only thing he is good for.¹⁶¹

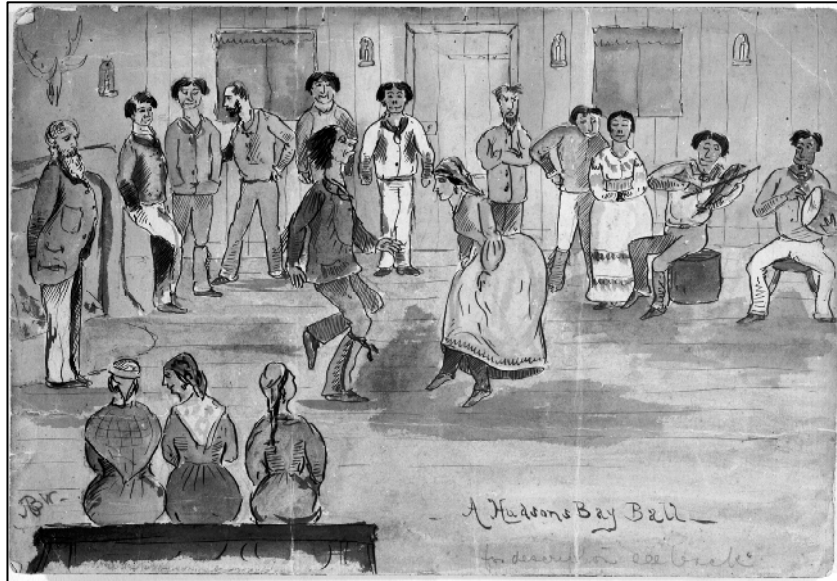


IMAGE 55 Seminal events were duly celebrated and a description of such an event, probably at Fort St. James, illustrates a continuity of such celebrations; however by 1870 it shows a shift in tone and attitude now that the area was part of a greater Canada. HBC employee and artist H. Bullock Webster described the event: "Those who are lucky enough to be able to leave their forts & go to Headquarters for Xmas have lots of fun, amongst other things there is invariably a "Ball". All the voyageurs & labourers &c are invited together with their wives and daughters (all halfbreeds as there are no pure white women so far north). The dancing consists entirely of jigs and reels & the music a violin and drum. All the women sit on one side of the room and men on the other. The men chooses his partner dances the jig or reel & then takes the "fair one" back to her side of the room. The women never utter a word and allways look as demure & serious as possible (when alone tho' quite the reverse). The men on the other hand yell all the while they dance & give vent to the most fearful war whoops. The dresses are most amusing. The women with the beaded leggings & gorgeous silk handkerchief on their heads & the men in the flashiest of leggings and beautifully worked deerskin coats. They all wear moccasins." *Sketches of Hudson Bay life* by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880, UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

In 1825, caulking it in the fall, probably after a summer of runs down the river, fell to Jean Baptiste Jolibois.¹⁶²

Dogs continued to be the main form of transportation, particularly small travois and sledges. Ownership of dogs was sometimes ephemeral, as dogs would follow different people from one post to another.¹⁶³ As there was often a shortage of food, dogs were often sent from one post to another which had a better supply.¹⁶⁴ Of course, when food became short, the dogs themselves were often killed for meat, although, if they were killed unnecessarily for food, the men would be chastised.¹⁶⁵

Although horses had been on the plateau area for generations before the arrival of the fur traders, there is no indication that they were regularly used by the fur traders in central New Caledonia other than at Fort Alexandria and Thompson River until 1823.¹⁶⁶ However by June of that year, they were actively hauling

timber¹⁶⁷ and by August the men were harvesting hundreds of bundles of hay.¹⁶⁸ Horses were brought from the south but not all could make it and some would arrive in emaciated condition.¹⁶⁹ For the fur traders, sometimes the horses would wander from the pasture and the workers would spend up to half a day trying to find them.¹⁷⁰

Obtaining food continued to be a problem for the fish runs were sometimes late or absent. The natives were the main suppliers of fish but the HBC also set its own nets with marginal results. To supplement the diet, gardens were planted. During the short growing season of New Caledonia, gardens would be ploughed in April with tin covered wooden ploughs, which frequently broke.¹⁷¹ In May the seed potatoes saved from the previous winter were planted and fertilized with recycled manure. Planting of turnips, barley, onions, peas, carrots, beets and cabbage followed. Fences were built around the gardens to keep in the animals but not enough to keep out the black flies and ground squirrels. Journal entries in June and July of 1820 revealed a state of anxiety over the progress of the gardens:

There are a kind of small Black flies that destroy all the cabbages who were coming along remarkably well. Sowed some raddish seed. Owing to the ground itself not having been hoed, the potatoes do not come on so well as I have seen.

My cabbage come on finely and so does everything else except the Turnips, very few are come up the seed being damaged & they being sowed in bad ground. The small Black flies have almost eat up the whole of those that came up, therefore I apprehend we will not have any.¹⁷²

Sometimes a frost in June or July would ruin a crop of potatoes although those grown inside the palisades or by the gates had a better chance of surviving. The men and native women would help with the harvest from August to October.

Much time was spent building and repairing structures, chinking the walls with thick mud and brightening the inside with an application of a finer lighter clay to reflect the much-needed light. Planks turned out in the saw-pits would be used for floors. As buildings were repaired fairly frequently, plastering and mudding was done regularly.

During this period, native internecine skirmishes continued to be of concern to the fur traders for fear of being caught in the crossfire and revenge of relatives. Avoidance was a survival technique as was pacification. Sometimes natives deemed friendly to the trade would be given refuge inside the posts. For imminent threats, all fur trade employees would retreat to inside the stockades and man the bastions.¹⁷³ Occasionally native hostilities manifested themselves inside the stockade. For example in the summer of 1823, Joseph Bagnoit and Belone Duplante were killed inside Fort George as they had threatened to reveal to James Murray Yale that his wife had not been faithful. Consequently, the post was shut down completely both for protection and as a lesson to the local natives who had come to depend on the post.

Celebratory times also continued. The usual Mardi Gras was one such occasion. On February 6, 1824, 450 salmon, along with beans and turnips arrived at Fort St. James, in time for celebration. The feasting began two days later on Tuesday:

This morning The men at Day light Saluted me with a fair Volley of Musqueting when they were invited into the Hall and treated with Shot (Suet?), Spirits and Cakes after which I presented them with a Keg of reduced Spirits in Mr. Stuarts name to drink to the Company's Health, they then retired to their Houses and sometime after invited me to partake of their Breakfast which I did and after they had sung a few songs I left them to themselves – In the Evening I invited them into the Hall which a few of them at least those who were not in liquor and felt inclined to dance accepted off and passed an Agreeable Evening Dancing & Playing until about midnight when they decently retired not one that came in to the Hall leaving it in the least deranged – and I am pleased to be able to remark that I have every cause to be satisfied with the whole of their comportment during the Day – Quâ and several of the Indians of the Village came in the morning but as they gave but little assistance – I gave them a few glasses of reduced Rum and gave Quâ a Quart of weak Rum at 2 foot Tobacco to go and Smoak at his lodges as I did not wish to have them about the Fort while the men were drinking.¹⁷⁴

George Simpson's Visit and the Sorting out of Personnel

George Simpson, the ambitious Scot who had been recently hired as governor of the Northern Territory, had a clear intent to make a renewed HBC more profitable when he made his first visit to the Pacific slopes. In 1824-1825 as he used the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers in his first journey to explore the contentious Columbia area,¹⁷⁵ New Caledonia was not part of his itinerary. Personnel were still in a state of flux, some later deserting in Snake Country for better prospects. As well, the American fur traders had advanced into the Rockies and were threatening to encroach on the HBC monopoly.

In the lower Columbia, even though many NWC employees signed up in the area to continue with the HBC,¹⁷⁶ the London HBC Governor and Committee considered abandoning the whole lower Columbia altogether. Through the persuasive powers of George Simpson, they were persuaded that they should not, mainly because the Americans would take advantage of the loss of monopoly control and move onto the Pacific slopes.¹⁷⁷ George Simpson, convinced of a profitable future on the Pacific slopes, came to the area essentially to whip the enterprise into shape or at least to make suggestions to that effect. He decided to move Fort George [Astoria] to the north bank of the Columbia River near the mouth of the Willamette but also build Fort Colville at Kettle Falls. The rationalization of personnel proved somewhat difficult.

Probably the hardest hit were the Iroquois. The 1816 NWC experiment to bring in large numbers of Iroquois to bring the company to a profitable situation was quickly coming to an end. By 1822-1823 with about sixty-five Iroquois in the area, a large number had already chosen to go their own way. Their choosing an independent path was prescient for in 1824-1825, while George Simpson was wintering over at Fort George [Astoria] and musing over future operations, he spoke of the “useless Iroquois” about the place.¹⁷⁸ As almost all Iroquois had come from the Montreal area, the seat of the NWC, their retained loyalties were problematic. One Iroquois Miaquin Martin, who had worked with Jaco Finlay, had already formed his own group (most of whom had joined at the same time in the Montreal area) to sub-contract to the HBC but his singular efforts were not to last.¹⁷⁹ The group disbanded in 1822-1823. Of the fifteen, eight quit or deserted for better prospects, four returned to the Montreal area, two later settled in the Willamette and the fate of one is unknown. Further to this fragmentation, almost half of the eleven men who disappeared into Snake Country in 1822-1823, either deserting or having been killed, were Iroquois.¹⁸⁰ The remainder were British, French Canadian and probably American.

Some Iroquois, however, escaped company strictures altogether and settled comfortably in the area. George Tewhattohewnie who had been in the area with the NWC in 1813 found he could function quite well separate from the company. By 1822 he was a freeman and the following year was located at Gray's Harbour with several slaves shooting sea otter. His possession of slaves suggests that he married locally inheriting his wife's slaves and hunting rights. He was still flexible enough to attach himself to a company for when the 1824-1825 Fraser River James McMillan expedition from Fort George was passing through, George took one of his several slaves whom he sent back to Fort George, and joined the group to explore for the future site of Fort Langley.

Given their trapping and hunting abilities, the Iroquois gravitated to the Snake expeditions. On the Snake expedition of 1824-1825 Ross was faced with “Canadians, half-breeds, Iroquois, and natives of different nations” and with the “consent of all” appointed the most influential person of each group to be in charge.¹⁸¹



IMAGE 56 Sir George Simpson. Painting by Stephen Pearce, 1857.

In the case of the Iroquois, this appeared only to reinforce their sense of independence. On May 9, 1824 he bubbled with frustration and resentment towards the Iroquois when he wrote in his daily journal:

These people "the Iroquois of Canada" surpass everything that is bad
They were the first to turn back on the voyage
They were the first to trade their ammunition with Indians
They were the first to sell their guns to Indians
They were the first to desert the party
They were the first to object to making the Road in the Mountain
They were the first to object to watching horses
They were the first to break through the rules of the 20th Octr
They were the first to play tricks about traps¹⁸²

From that point on Iroquois numbers gradually declined.

It wasn't only the Iroquois who were targeted as a troublesome group. George Simpson had a dislike for the mixed descent former NWC employees whom he felt "thoughtless" and "dissipated" and too loyal to their old employer. At the same time, he wanted to take in more young Scots to become junior officers; as well, he felt that the right class of French Canadians were a "superior class of Men."¹⁸³ The mix of people was changing.

During this period, the Sandwich Islanders saw a change in their status as well. Hawaiians who had been working along the Pacific coast since the 1780s, initially aboard ships, later on land, had always been available as labourers. The three dozen relatively young Hawaiians inherited by the HBC from the NWC at amalgamation¹⁸⁴ continued to be paid in food and clothing for the next two years. By 1823, having proven their dependability and trustworthiness, Chief Factor John Dugald Cameron recommended that the Hawaiians be paid £17 a year putting them on equal footing with the Canadian and European servants. However, this was met with protests from the other servants who insisted that the work done by the Hawaiians was in no way equal to what they were doing. George Simpson, who normally did not abide protest, listened and, in an act to save the company money and reach a consensus, reduced the pay to £10 a year which seemed to satisfy all at that time. In fact, he insisted that fifteen more Sandwich Islanders be added to the thirty-five already working for the HBC.¹⁸⁵

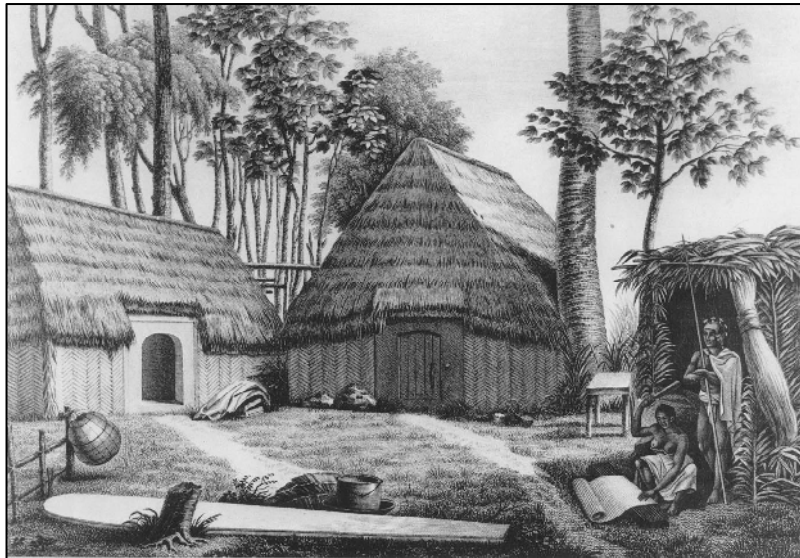


IMAGE 57 "Isles Sandwich: Maisons de Kraimokou, Premier Ministre du Roi, Fabrication des Etoffes": Alphonse Pellion, artiste, 1819 aboard the French corvette *Uranie*. *Atlas Historique, Voyage Autour du Monde*. Paris, 1825.

While recommending an increase in Sandwich Islanders, George Simpson also recommended an increase in French Canadians whom he considered "better adapted for Columbia voyaging."¹⁸⁶

The Scots, often in clerk or higher positions, tended to stay longer for their higher rewards if they showed competence. In New Caledonia it probably became obvious to well meaning William Scott McBean that he was not going to be promoted and so, after starting in 1821, stayed for his five year contract. John McDonnell stayed for ten years after starting in 1821. Similarly, the McDougall brothers, George and James, continued on through until 1830, James having served since 1806. Long serving John Stuart left in 1825. In the Columbia long serving clerks and officers were also leaving. In 1822, Donald McKenzie moved and later took on a position as Governor in Assiniboia. In 1825, long serving Alexander Ross also chose to leave and settle in Red River. Finan McDonald, who had been in the area since 1807, was preparing to leave for Upper Canada. Others had dug in for the long run. Archibald McDonald, who started in 1821 at Astoria, and who fathered Ranald McDonald, stayed until 1845. In 1824, former NWC man, Dr. John McLoughlin was parachuted into the Columbia to take over its management.

During the transition, regulations appeared for native spouses and mixed descent children.¹⁸⁷ Native and mixed descent wives and children had always been a part of the fur trade but some native women hung around the posts for security but made themselves unwelcome by being gossips and drawing on the scarce food supply (see Appendix: Forts and Posts [McLeod Lake Post]). John Stuart wrote in his 1823-1824 report after the murder of two employees resulting from the affairs of James Murray Yales woman:

I would fair hope that the Governor & Council of the Northern Factory will publish a law prohibiting the admission of native women into their forts -- Mr. Yale has already of himself discarded the one he had and so has Mr. McBean -- But there are still two at Kilmaurs who, in 1821, deserted the husbands Beds & left the Company's Fort, but was afterwards admitted in direct opposition to my wishes -- And she (as the sister of a woman that long resided with Bapt Boucher) having been nearly brought up at the Fort, and one that I known will cause me no Broils.¹⁸⁸

Still, records reveal that the New Caledonia posts were a hub of activity for men, women and children. Chief Trader William Brown at Fort Babine was living with a mixed descent woman but a previous native wife and child were still living in the post under his protection. Clerk James McDougall was living with a mixed descent woman and Mr. McDonell had a native wife and one child. Interpreter Jean Baptiste Boucher (Waccan) had three of his children living with him. John Stuart was married to a mixed descent woman with a child of his own and Joseph McGillivray's boy, who he had brought from the Columbia. In spite of this, John Stuart felt that there weren't enough women around to do the labour required.¹⁸⁹

In consequence of the concern of the burden of families on HBC profits, the July 1824 York Factory Council decreed that any officer or servant would have to sign an agreement before being allowed to take a woman and they would have to provide for them both during their service and after they left. At the same time, they were encouraged to take their children with them when they left the country.¹⁹⁰

This period also saw the construction of three new posts, Forts Alexandria replacing perhaps a small construction, Forts Umpqua (along Umpqua River, Oregon) and Babine (Fort Babine, B. C.). Winding out this period was the construction of two Columbia River posts, Forts Vancouver and Colville. They were to play a major role in the activities of the Columbia (see Appendix, posts).

Shipping arrangements were somewhat tentative during this period. The last of the American Perkins' vessels, the *Houqua*, arrived in 1822 with goods for both the old NWC and new HBC. From this point, chartered British vessels such as the *Lively* and *Vigilant* would carry HBC goods. The *Onbybee*, which had been trading on the coast since 1822, was going to play a larger role in the next few years.

This period also saw the entry of the Americans onto the Pacific slopes for the second time to share in the spoils of the fur trade. In 1822, Ashley & Company formed in St. Louis to exploit the Rocky Mountain area. In 1825, the Missouri Fur Company under William Ashley, unable to penetrate territory controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, began the annual Rendezvous system straddling the Continental Divide.



IMAGE 58 As part of the sixteen years of annual Rendezvous from 1824 to 1840, six (1833, 1835-37, 1839-40) were held at the confluence of Green River and Horse Creek, west of present day Daniel, Wyoming. A sign commemorating the Rendezvous reads: *1824 Green River Rendezvous 1840. A market place of the fur trade, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico, where trappers, traders and Indians came to barter for the first great resource of the west. Six rendezvous were held here, gathering not only furs but information of geographical importance to weld the final link in exploration of the new world. It is a tribute to the brave men, both red and white, who blazed the trails for culture and progress, and to the lowly beaver who gave it impetus. Commemorated – each year, the second Sunday in July. Sublette County Historical Society Inc.* Photograph by author, 1992.

1825-1846 – Growth, Challenges and Adaptation

New Posts Erected, 1825-1846 (see Appendix: Forts and Posts)

New Caledonia Area

1. Fort Chilcotin (HBC) 1829-1844
2. Fluz-Kuz Post (HBC) 1844-1849
3. Connolly Post (HBC) 1827-1892

Flathead Area

1. Fort Connah (HBC) 1847-1871

Snake River Area

1. Fort Hall (CRFTC-HBC)
2. Fort Boise (HBC)

The Columbia River Area

1. Fort William (CRFTC-HBC) 1834-1836
2. Fort Shepherd (HBC) 1858-?

The Willamette River Posts

1. Champoege post (HBC) 1842-1861
2. Willamette Falls sawmill (HBC) 1843-1854

Southern Oregon Posts

1. Desportes' Camp (1826-?)
2. Fort Umpqua (HBC) 1836-1852

Coastal Posts

1. Fort Nisqually (HBC-PSAC) 1833-1869
2. Fort Victoria (HBC) 1843-?
3. Fort Rupert (HBC) 1849-?

4. Fort McLoughlin (HBC) 1843
5. Fort Simpson [Nass] (HBC) 1831-?
6. Fort Stikine (HBC) 1840-1849
7. Fort Taku (HBC) 1840-1843

Lower Fraser River Posts

1. Fort Langley (HBC) (1827-?)

Land Based Fur Trade Ships Active on Coast 1825-1846

SS Beaver (1836-1846+); *Broughton* (1826-1830?); *Cadboro* (1827-1846+); *Chenamus* (1842-1845); *Chinchilla* (1826-1828); *Clementine* (1839); *Columbia* [3] (1836-1846+); *Convoy* (1825-1836); *Cowlitz* (1841-1846+); *Diamond* (1843); *Diana* (1827-1837); *Dryad* (1826-1835); *Eagle* (1828-1834); *Europa* (1834-1836); *Forager* (1840); *Ganymede* (1829-1836); *Isabella* (1830); *Lama* (1831-1838); *Maryland* (1840); *May Dacre* (1834); *Nereide* (1834-1839); *Omhyhnee* (1822-1830); *Prince of Wales* (1845-1846+); *Rasselas* (1836); *Sumatra* (1837); *Tally Ho/Chichagon* (1826+); *Valleyfield* (1842-1843); *Vancouver* [1] 1827-1834; *Vancouver* [2] (1839-1846+); *Vigilant* (1824); *William and Ann* (1825-2189)

The twenty-one year period from 1825 to 1846 was an intense time for the HBC as well as others jockeying to claim the spoils of the Pacific slopes. Overseeing HBC management throughout was the recently appointed larger than life Dr. John McLoughlin. It was a time of predominantly HBC post construction carried out to sustain its monopoly position over the entire region even though the 1818 Convention had stipulated shared jurisdiction. With the ominous threat of the drawing of an international border, the posts were generally constructed north of the Columbia River, as the HBC felt the international boundary would fall along the river itself. During this period, the HBC trading monopoly was often challenged. From Americans sailing up and trading on the Lower Columbia River and Boston merchants setting up shop in the interior, to early settlers setting up their own cattle companies, challenges appeared on all fronts. Also into the mix came vanguard missionary thrust, a threat on an entirely different level. This was followed by a very large influx of American settlers moving in to claim their share of the Oregon region. For the fur trader, both active and retired, this was an erosion of a way of life. As largely passive by-standers they saw their loyalties and beliefs challenged.

Life Continues in New Caledonia

Far to the north in New Caledonia life continued in much the same way that it had before for the fur trader. Horses were in regular use in the trade, replacing dogs to some extent. This meant that stables had to be built, hay gathered and tack made for various uses of the horses. They were used for ploughing until the use of oxen in the 1840s. On occasion, horses would be killed for food when the fish runs failed. Occasionally horses would break from their corrals or when they were being transferred in groups from one post to another, and they sometimes reverted to a wilder state and refused to follow. As horses were most often bought from the Indians, local natives were sometimes responsible for the theft of them.

Natives were still key to the fur trade in New Caledonia as they generally hunted and trapped animals, bringing their furs, which their wives had stretched and treated, directly to the post. The indigenous people were also responsible for country produce which could be used at the post. According to Catholic missionary Adrien Morice, around 1835 the natives were bringing in birch bark, gum, sturgeon oil, pemmican, Indian rice, buffalo robes, snowshoes, dressed buffalo, reindeer, moose skins (mostly for windows) and buffalo tongues.¹⁹¹ In exchange, they would receive kettles, axes and knives, guns and ammunition, wearing apparel, and blankets. Hunters were given free ammunition.¹⁹²

New Caledonia wasn't without its own problems. Natives occasionally claimed the protection of the post especially when mutual adversaries of the HBC were killed or maimed by natives friendly to HBC aspirations. For example, in August 1829, a native by the name of Yintee from Babine Portage had obtained powder and balls from the HBC to kill a "villan" by the name of Saniah. After the killing Yintee and his mother, he claimed "protection of the fort" which was granted right away. The killing may have had some merit for the body lay untouched for twelve days before friends took it to Tatche and burned it.¹⁹³

Free Iroquois continued to be a challenge to the HBC monopoly as well as the indigenous people in New Caledonia. For the HBC, they were not only selling ammunition to the natives, something which the HBC also sought to control, but they were also undercutting HBC trade goods prices.¹⁹⁴ Others were concerned as well about the Iroquois taking so many of their furs. This appears to be the reason Tete Jaune (Pierre Bostonnais), his brother Baptiste Bostonnais and their respective families were killed in 1826 while passing a branch of the Finlay River.

Routines in Other Posts

Subtle changes had to be made in life at various posts. Life at Fort Langley required some adjustment after it was realized in 1828 that it could not be the Pacific Depot as planned, as the Fraser River was just too dangerous to carry supplies into the area and furs out of the interior. That position went to Fort Vancouver (see Appendix: Forts and Posts). To survive, Fort Langley had to diversify and so employees saw themselves branching out into a variety of occupations. Barrels were made for fish exports to various parts of the Pacific, trade items were created in the blacksmith's forge, animals were looked after and crops carefully nurtured.



IMAGE 59 "Our haircutter" (1878). *Sketches of Hudson Bay Life* by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880. UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

Otherwise life carried on. For the married men, the wives would do the cooking. At noon on Saturday, the wives and/or married men would line up at the stores for their weekly supply of salted meat, sugar, tea, flour and a dram of rum. Any food in addition to this would have to be taken on credit. The wives would then prepare food on a daily basis. Even though direct trading with local natives was forbidden as all trade was to go through the company, occasionally diets were enriched with traded items.

Fort Langley was moved upstream in 1839 to accommodate its enhanced role of providing foodstuffs for Russian America as part of a Russian American Fur Company-Hudson's

Bay Company agreement of that year. Dairy farms were also added and thriving agriculture supplemented fish exports (for a more complete list of duties, see Appendix: Forts and Posts [Fort Langley]). Children also worked but, unlike Forts Vancouver and Simpson, there was no teacher at Fort Langley to dispense formal education.¹⁹⁵

Life at each post took on distinct characteristics. At the staging post of Fort Alexandria daily routines functioned around the many brigade horses with constant repairing of corrals, saddles and tack being an on-going process. Supplies of hay had to be brought in and stored for winter feed. Grains were grown, ripened and harvested to supply the more northerly posts. Families formed, grew up and died at this Fraser River post. Men were often noted as repairing their houses in this dry zone. Here, tact and diplomacy were necessary as the natives were vigorous defenders of their fishing and trading rights making administration of the outposts of Forts Chilcotin and Fluz Kuz at times very difficult. Along the brigade route that had been developed was the Thompson River post which was deemed too valuable as a staging post to close down, and so kept alive by the sufferance of the HBC even though it was unprofitable. Life there was similar to that at Fort Alexandria, the biggest change to come when it took on the role as a supplier in the gold rush beginning in 1858 (see Appendix: Forts and Posts [Fort Alexandria]).

The records are relatively silent on the Kootenay and Flathead posts but the fur traders adjusted to the semi-permanent nature of the posts. At this time, the area was administered from Fort Colvile and many of the accounts collapsed into those of Colvile, itself a bustling post.

Life in the Snake River Country

Life in the Snake Country was different again from that in the established posts. It was nomadic. The men who took along their families rode horses and stayed in their “lodges” or tents along the routes. A group would consist of over fifty men and their families, over two hundred traps and more than two hundred horses, a formidable sight. As they were also trappers, they had to branch out into various parts of the country often coming into contact with the natives who had previously trapped themselves. During this period, the starting point was Flathead Post where contracted servants and freemen with their families would gather in their lodges or tents to ready themselves for departure. There, amongst the clamber of different languages and an array of ethnicities, they would be issued guns, ammunition and traps for which they would later pay in furs. The wives, although rarely mentioned, were vital, making clothes, preparing food, setting up tents and skinning the



IMAGE 60 Former site of the Oregon Trail. Trail ruts visible. Photograph by author.

catches. Simpson despaired at what he perceived as a lack of control as there was constant “gambling, buying chopping & changing of women Slaves Horses & Dogs with the Natives.”¹⁹⁶ He also despaired at what he perceived as layabouts at the posts waiting for the next expeditions, as he wanted to denude the Snake Country of all the Beaver “as fast as possible to discourage American trapping.”¹⁹⁷ For some engagés, the American presence presented opportunities and so in May 1825 a number of fur traders quit for the American party.

Sometimes the competitive spirit was set aside for co-operation of competing groups. On April 11, 1831, an American Fur Company

party of fifty-seven men, under Lucien Fontenelle and Andrew Drips, had arrived and encamped in the same area. At that time freemen were still quitting the HBC, Fontenelle agreed that he would not supply them until they had paid their debts. Other times lines of loyalty were blurred, for on April 17 John Work had to struggle without much support to get back horses that were being taken:

Things appeared to become severe. F. Payette and the Halfbreed Indians and Sateaux St. Germain, a Sateaux Indian, and St. Kanotta, a Nippising Indian, took to their arms to support me. I am sorry I cannot say so of the Canadians of my party whether free or engaged men. P. Bercier and A. Letendre both freemen were the only ones that took to their arms. The others looked on with folded arms & left me to struggle for the horse, which I took back, without interfering notwithstanding some of the engaged men were called upon to do so.¹⁹⁸

Relations were not always this amicable, for at various Rendezvous fur traders got into scrapes with each other. One particular raucous event was the Rendezvous of 1832 at Pierre’s Hole, on the Teton River at the present day Idaho-Wyoming state border, where one thousand people and two thousand to three thousand horses and mules gathered. The mixture of competing interests, such as the American Fur Company and the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, and a variety of native groups not always friendly to one another were brought together in a volatile mixture. An undetermined number of fur traders and natives were killed.

Travel also exacted a toll in the Snake River Expeditions. One group, on July 3, 1830 was almost back to Fort Vancouver when, at the Dalles their canoe was caught in a whirlpool and twelve people drowned. As well as the loss of three hundred beaver pelts, all the written records of the expedition were swept away.¹⁹⁹

Maritime Activities

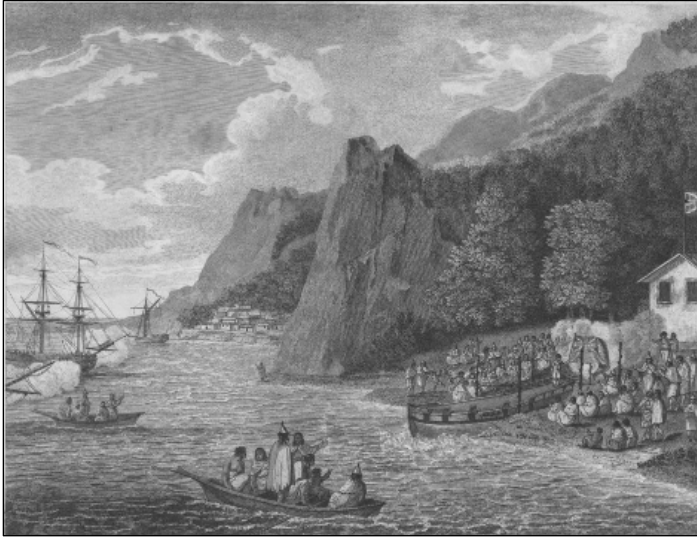


IMAGE 61 Launch of the *North West America* at Nootka Sound (1778), which serves as an example of a very early ship building endeavour on the Pacific coast. . By John Meares.

During the period 1825-1846, the maritime aspect of the land based fur trade came into its own. An ambitious ship-building program got under way in 1825 at the newly established Fort Vancouver where the men put together a thirty ton oak framed and pine planked sloop, the *Broughton*, too small for coastal service, so it was assigned to the Columbia River for a number of years. Around the same time a vessel twice the size was launched from the Columbia River post and named the *Vancouver*. Poorly built and in need of replanking right away as well as lacking in material for caulking, it was eventually put into service in 1828. In 1834 it ran aground at Rose Spit, Queen Charlotte Islands. Because of the difficulties of obtaining the right material and having qualified people, construction of large vessels at Fort Vancouver was not attempted again

until 1845 when the alcoholic James Scarth designed and put together the *Prince of Wales*, fondly dubbed, “the barge.”

The Americans, having prospered in the maritime fur trade, now instructed their vessels to explore the land based fur commerce. The *Onhybee*, which had been on the coast since 1822 was joined by another vessel of the same Boston partnership, the *Convoy*, at the mouth of the Columbia and, seeking to expand their commercial activities, took their business as far up-river as the Dalles. Having briefly traded in 1827 at the mouth of the Columbia for furs and cut spars²⁰⁰ it came back in 1829 along with the *Convoy* to give the HBC some serious competition. Bache Goodriche, an American fur trader who had established himself at the Dalles, intercepted furs coming downriver and ran them down to the *Onhybee* at the mouth. In late winter 1829-1830, Dominis sent men upriver to the Dalles to support Goodriche but HBC clerk James Birnie and eight men were much more persuasive and signed the American trader as an HBC servant. The new relationship was not to last for in the summer of 1830 Goodriche drowned along with eleven others.²⁰¹ As well, the presence of competition had forced McLoughlin to pay five times the price for furs. When one of the mates on one of the American vessels became seriously ill, he was boarded at Fort Vancouver for several months. It was at this time, according to Hall J. Kelley the advocate of Oregon settlement, that Captain Dominis gave away Kelley’s Oregon settlement plan to John McLoughlin. A devastating consequence of this last visit was the “intermittent fever” (probably malaria) that the *Onhybee* brought with it resulting in the death of three quarters of the natives in the area.²⁰² By comparison, very few fur traders died in the Fort Vancouver vicinity.²⁰³ The *Onhybee* did not return to the coast and has not been traced further.²⁰⁴

Those who died of the “intermittent fever” would have been buried at the Fort Vancouver graveyard. The records are short on burial rites prior to the arrival of the missionaries but a May 6, 1833 Fort Vancouver funeral for a servant by the name of “Plant”²⁰⁵ was recorded by William Fraser Tolmie:

attended Plant’s funeral—the procession made up by McL. [Dr. John McLoughlin], Cowie [C.T. Robert Cowie] & self & about 25 servants, Europeans, islanders & Canadians, set out from Plant’s house. The coffin unpainted, slung on pieces of canvas & thus borne by four men, passing through a pretty grove of young oak & other trees, we arrived a burial ground which is situated about a gunshot to N. of fort, in a fertile upland meadow greatly beautified by wild flowers & trees in flower. The funeral service read by the Govr. [McLoughlin] The great want here is the ground is not being inclosed, some of the graves are surrounded with palisades but the greater number are merely covered with stones & logs of wood.²⁰⁶

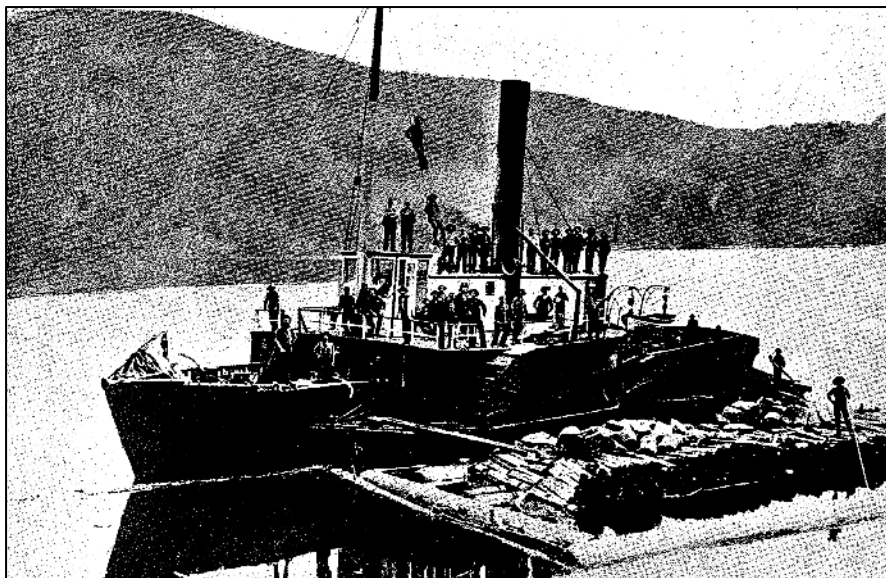


IMAGE 62 The *Beaver*, post HBC ownership, F. W. Howay, *British Columbia from the Earliest Times to the Present*, vol. II. Vancouver: S. J. Clark Publishing, 1914. Plate between pages 322-323.

As late as 1840, the *Maryland* was challenging the HBC at Willamette Falls. Many American vessels, such as the *Chinchilla* (1826-1828), *Tally Ho* (1826-1827), *Diana* (1827-1837), *Europa* (1834-1836) and *Rasselas* (1836+), serviced the Russian fur trade. Some, such as the *Clementine* (1839) poached and traded along the coast. The *May Dacre* (1834) supplied Nathaniel J. Wyeth in his Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company ventures and the *Chenamus* (1842-1845), a supply vessel, represented a transition to American commerce.

The HBC used a variety of approaches to keep their own vessels sailing and products moving. For example, the *Lama* (1832-1838), *Dryad* (1830-1835) and *Ganymede* (1830-1837) had made voyages under previous owners but were then purchased by the HBC. Others such as the *Nereide* (1834-1839), *Eagle* (1828-1834), *Cowlitz* (1841-1846+), *Vancouver* [2] (1839-1846), *Columbia* [3] (1836-1846+) and *William and Ann* (1825-1829) were based in the British Isles and made regular voyages to and from England over a number of years. Others such as the *Vancouver* [1] (1827-1834), *Cadboro* (1827-1846) and *SS Beaver* (1836-1846+) stayed almost exclusively on the coast. Not all were fortunate for the *William & Ann* (1829), *Isabella* (1830), and *Vancouver* [2] (1846) came to grief at the mouth of the Columbia as did the *Vancouver* [1] (1834) at Rose Spit, Queen Charlotte Islands. Other vessels such as the *Sumatra* (1837), *Forager* (1840), *Valleyfield* (1841-1842) and *Diamond* (1843) were chartered when HBC vessels were not available.



IMAGE 63 Reconstruction at Fort Vancouver. Photograph by author, 2005.

Whether crew members came from a coastal or overseas vessel, there was some interaction once their ships were secured at Fort Vancouver or reached other coastal posts. Holds, which carried in supplies, had to be rebuilt to carry furs back to Europe. This could take several weeks and no doubt was done by crew-members as well as Fort Vancouver carpenters and other engagés. Some may have done jobs at the posts. Some crew members stayed behind to work on coastal shipping while land based fur traders also took to ships such as the *Beaver* which required two days of cutting

of wood for one day of sailing under steam. Rebellious crews such as the group who rebelled on the *Nereide* in 1837 and the *Beaver* in January 1838 relied on the officers of Fort Vancouver and Fort Simpson respectively to help resolve the issues.

Some issues could not be resolved and that was the excessive drinking by the ships' masters. Captains John Minors was sent packing in 1830, Thomas Sinclair in 1833 and Charles Humphreys in 1846. Aemilius Simpson simply died from a failed liver in 1831.

The coming and going of these vessels had some impact the native population which felt that the spoils of unguarded vessels were ripe for the picking. One example would be the *William and Ann* and the Clatsop nation in 1829. On March 11, the *William and Ann* and all hands were lost (the captain, the mate, fourteen men and boys from England, and ten Sandwich Islanders) at Clatsop Point at the mouth of the Columbia. A Company vessel was sent down to investigate its loss and found the contents of the ship to be in possession of the natives. When they refused to give up their booty, the Company sent a schooner with fifty-nine men down to the village to shell it. This punitive action killed the chief and two men.²⁰⁷ When the small sixty ton *Vancouver* ran aground on Rose Spit, Queen Charlotte Islands on March 3, 1834, the crew, fearing attack from the local Haida who had lit several fires indicating a large presence, jumped in a small boat and rowed to Fort Simpson. The ship floated free and the natives stripped the prize of everything. No record has been traced of any following punitive action against the Haida.

Conflict and Conflict Resolution

As in previous years, punitive action between 1825 and 1846 against natives ranged from diplomacy to violence. Even though the HBC was primarily an economic organization facilitating "the continual unimpeded movement of people and goods, it was sometimes necessary to take noneconomic actions."²⁰⁸ On January 29, 1828, for example, when five of a group of HBC servants were returning from the newly established Fort Langley by way of the Hood Canal, they were killed²⁰⁹ and a woman taken captive to be a slave. According to McLoughlin, the local Clallam "murdered them merely for the sake of their apparel & Arms & the murderers had Dances among themselves to celebrate the deed." In an act of bravado a certain Clallam had vowed that they would be ready for a fight, should the HBC exact revenge.²¹⁰ Word of the upcoming retaliation spread quickly and Columbia River natives from the Dalles to the coast offered to join the HBC on a revenge attack. McLoughlin turned down offers as doing so would exacerbate native –to- native internecine troubles and the employment of natives in the venture would make the HBC appear weak and unable to meet a challenge to



IMAGE 64 Cannon inside bastion, Fort Vancouver. Photograph by author, 1992.

protect itself. Instead, an HBC expedition of sixty-three people was sent out. The village of Dungeness was destroyed by cannon and burned, canoes destroyed and according to Ermatinger, twenty-five natives were killed.²¹¹

Another event happened in 1828 which involved theft and humiliation resulting in murder. During the 1826-1827 Rendezvous, seventeen men had joined American Jedediah S. Smith as part of his 1826-1829 Southwest Expedition in and out of California. On July 12, 1828 in the Oregon Country on his journey north near the mouth of the northern Umpqua River [Smith River] a "Kelawatset" [Kuitsh] stole an axe which was forcibly taken back by Smith's men with a humiliating gesture, leading

the culprit to believe that he was about to be hanged. On July 14, 1828 about one hundred incensed and humiliated Kelawatset were let into the camp and attacked the men there, killing fourteen of Jackson's men while three others plus Jackson managed to escape.²¹² One barely made it up the coast losing his clothes and knife to marauding natives but friendly "Killimaux" took him to Fort Vancouver. The survivors made it to

Fort Vancouver. Alexander McLeod was sent out to recover the horses and furs over a month, for which McLoughlin paid Smith generously. As punitive action would exacerbate violence, none was carried out. Smith stayed at Fort Vancouver until March 1829.²¹³

When punitive action or retaliation was delayed, often cooler heads prevailed and matters resolved themselves. After a Hawaiian by the name of Maniso had arrived on the *Isabella*, which sank at the mouth of the Columbia in 1830, he was sent up to Fort Langley to cut up fish for export. It was on one of his trips to the river that he suffered a seizure, stripped himself naked and wandered off. As his clothes were on the river bank but no body was evident, seemingly pointing to murder, there were calls for retaliation by the HBC servants. Calmer voices prevailed and in two weeks, Maniso, now a walking naked skeleton, wandered back into the post. The only casualty was Maniso's dignity and he was quickly sent back to Hawaii.

Sometimes punitive action was delayed for years. For example, on October 10, 1833 HBC engagé Joseph Richard, who deserted Fort McLoughlin, was stoned to death by some local boys. The gravity of the act got buried in subsequent action when a local chief was taken hostage in an attempt to secure Richard's release. This in turn caused the local natives to attack the HBC men and the whole matter had to be settled with gifts to the locals. In the meantime, the original matter of Richard's death rested and no punitive action was taken. Seven and a half years later, when George Simpson was visiting Fort McLoughlin on his third visit to the Pacific slopes, and it was revealed to him that Tsoquayou who had carried out the action was wandering around the post, Simpson "took measures for sending the fellow to a distance, as an example to his friends."²¹⁴ When Simpson returned to the post a few weeks later, he cryptically noted:

He was...soon to be removed for ever from his own people, as a commutation of the capital punishment which he so richly deserved.²¹⁵

Whether the punishment was actual banishment or another action has not been determined.

Fur trader's wives sometimes acted. Around 1841 Charles Ross' mixed descent wife from Lac la Pluie took matters into her own hands while looking after the Fort McLoughlin trade shop in her husband's absence. When local natives from the area drew some knives on her son, she grabbed a pike and chased them around the fort until she drove them out.²¹⁶ No one was harmed.

Fur trader James Douglas' wife treated a threat on her husband's life somewhat differently. According to a compilation of several slightly different versions of the story, in 1828 when James Douglas went into a native camp and executed a native who was involved in a murder of two employees of Fort George in 1823, the natives took matters into their own hands at Fort St. James and demanded compensation for the relatives of the deceased, something which Douglas himself refused. It was only when Amelia Connolly, his wife, threw them various items from the fort that they released Douglas.²¹⁷

Sometimes the rules of engagement were not straight forward and the men had to reach deep into the strictures of their own societies. Such was the case when dealing with sexually aberrant behaviour within the Company space. Around 1836 when the men working at the Fort Vancouver docks were repeatedly propositioned by a male native dressed as a woman, most were offended and the man was flogged for his "abominable proposals." In spite of these repeated punishments, the native kept coming back making the same proposals. Meredith Gairdner, the nearby hospital doctor who was also suffering from consumption, one day took matters into his own hands and, with the help of other nearby servants took the two-spirited native into the Company hospital and castrated him. Gairdner was called into account as he was told that this did not fall into his expected duties.²¹⁸ Other than this, there is no record of Gairdner being reprimanded further for this or for even his next act when, in the interest of craniometry, he crept into the graveyard and stole the skull of Chinook Chief Concomly and sent it to England.²¹⁹

A New Reality and Attempts at Schools for Children

Aside from the commercial threat to the HBC by water the next potentially serious threat came overland with the arrival of a Boston ice merchant, Nathaniel J. Wyeth. Stirred by the exhortations of New England promoter Hall J. Kelley²²⁰ for the USA to claim the Oregon through settlement, Wyeth arrived in the Columbia in 1833 in such a hastily and poorly organized expedition that he had to beat a quick retreat back to Boston.²²¹ Even though the expedition was more of a fizzle than a threat it brought about the beginnings of incremental change. One member of this expedition, John Ball, caught the attention of John McLoughlin who needed a teacher to instruct his son David to read, as well as other native and mixed descent boys whose parents had served the Company. This was a new departure. Although Ball stayed for only four months, the school was a success in spite of the fact that many of the children spoke a variety of native languages. His successor, Solomon H. Smith, being short of

textbooks copied the only available arithmetic textbook by hand and taught his approximately twenty-five pupils English through “Murray’s Grammar” (see Appendix: What Fur Traders Read).²²² In 1834, McLoughlin toyed with the idea of employing officer’s wives, whom the Committee felt could be used as teachers.²²³ By December 1834 another teacher, Cyrus Shepard, was teaching about thirty-five young “scholars” the sciences plus religious instruction. By 1835 the curriculum had expanded to reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, religion and morality, concluding the studies by singing a hymn, after which they would go out and work in the post’s garden for the rest of the day.²²⁴

The school’s progress, however, began to unravel with the arrival of the Rev. H. Beaver and his wife Jane who considered the Fort Vancouver School their exclusive purview and that it was to be an extension of Church of England school learning. For the moral and religious aspect of the classes McLoughlin favoured Roman Catholicism whereas Beaver preferred Church of England doctrine inspired teaching. When McLoughlin heard about Beaver’s teaching in the classroom, he reacted by inviting those who had any French Canadian blood relationship to come to his house in the evening to receive Roman Catholic instruction. This only partially resolved the issue.

Over the next few years, because of the Catholic-Protestant in-fighting, as well as a charge that one of the teachers, John F. Robinson, had been molesting students, and the crowded conditions in which the students were boarded, HBC officers who had sent their children to the school withdrew them.²²⁵ In spite of the fact that in the spring of 1840 a large number of schoolbooks, alphabet sets, and spelling cards had arrived, in 1841 Lieutenant Wilkes of the US Exploring Expedition found the school to be a “small manual labor school”²²⁶ attesting to its evolved curriculum.

As an offshoot of the Fort Vancouver school, William Fraser Tolmie gave lectures to the local Klickitat starting in 1837 which the natives “attended in great numbers.” According to James Douglas this was successful in curbing crime amongst them.²²⁷

Apart from the HBC’s later role administering the Colony of Vancouver Island where it provided teachers, the only other post that had a teacher during the fur trade was Fort Simpson. Between 1840 and 1843, Edouard Alin taught at the school during the week, doing light jobs on Saturdays and reading the Bible in French on

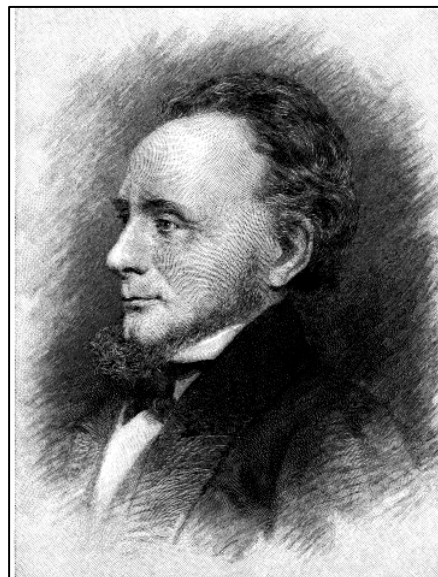


IMAGE 65 Portrait of Nathaniel J. Wyeth.
“Nathaniel J. Wyeth And The Struggle For Oregon
(With Portrait).” *Harper’s new monthly magazine*.
Vol. 85, Iss. 510, November, 1892.

Sundays. Otherwise, the officers of the various posts often home schooled their own children or sent them off to be schooled at Red River.

Teachers Connected with the Hudson's Bay Company in its Role as Fur Trade Enterprise and Colonial Administrator on Vancouver Island

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Years Active</u>
Alin, Edouard	Fort Simpson	1840-1843
Ball, John	Fort Vancouver	1832-1833
Barr, Robert	Fort Victoria	1853-1857
Bayley, Charles	Fort Victoria/Nanaimo	1851-1856
Capendale, Ann	Fort Vancouver	1835-1836
Capendale, William	Fort Vancouver	1835-1836
Clark, Charles	Craigflower/Ft. Vic.	1855-1859
Edwards, Philip L.	Champoeg	1835
Finlay, Christopher	Nanaimo	1856
Kaulehelehe, William R.	Fort Vancouver	1845-1860
Kelley, Hall J.	visiting teacher	1834-1835
Pambrun, Andrew D.	tutor, teacher	1851+
Roberts, George B.	Fort Vancouver	1835-1836
Robinson, John F.	Fort Vancouver	1836-1837
Shepard, Cyrus	Fort Vancouver	1834-1835
Smith, Solomon H.	Fort Vancouver	1833-1834
Staines, Emma F.	Fort Victoria	1849-1855
Staines, Robert J.	Fort Victoria	1849-1854

HBC Monopoly Challenged on Land

New challenges emerged in 1834. Nathaniel Wyeth returned to Boston, organized a company on better footing and came west over the Rocky Mountains with fifty-eight men with plans for fur trading posts, a salmon fishery, a colony, etc., and sent a ship around the Horn to meet him at the Columbia once again (see Part 2 of Introduction: Companies [Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company]). This time he brought overland forty men who had signed up with him, two scientists and their attendants, two missionaries and four attendants and six independent trappers. With him came a new reality for the fur trader in the Oregon territory, an area which up to this time had functioned under the HBC. Wyeth's competition to set up a commercial venture, in spite of its failure from a string of bad luck prohibiting him from effectively competing with the London company, was a wake-up call for the HBC. Within a year, fourteen of Wyeth's men were lost through drowning and encounters with the natives. Others became ill, and consequently he returned east in 1836, a defeated man selling Fort Hall to the HBC. Even though the Convention of 1818 stated that the territory would be jointly shared, the HBC exerted its monopoly position putting Wyeth out of business in 1837. The HBC turned Wyeth's Fort Hall into a supply post rather than a fur trade post.

Missionaries and the Fur Traders

On another level, Wyeth's expedition brought in Americans, some of whom were to put down roots. Two of these were missionaries who were to be part of the new spiritual direction. Up to 1829, the spiritual guidance of the fur traders had been left to the officers of the fur trade companies or the people themselves. It hadn't always been like this, for from 1775 to 1795 Spanish priests had accompanied their central and South American Spanish vessels in their efforts to establish sovereignty and from 1799, Russian Orthodox priests abounded in Russian America trying to save the souls of the Aleut, Tlingit and stray Russians.

It was not until 1829 when Connecticut missionary Jonathan Smith Green arrived on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to explore the coast for the possibility of foreign missions, that the idea of proselytizing was renewed. It was all a bit much for Green, for after reaching Russian America in

March, he was appalled at the drunkenness, intertribal warfare and antipathy towards outsiders and said so in his published journal which was mercifully published much later in 1915.²²⁸

Starting in 1834, with the arrival of each missionary, the previously comfortable role of the fur trade employee and the HBC was becoming less so. Some missionaries carried doctrinal grudges against the Catholics while advocating American, and largely Protestant, settlement. First arriving in 1834 with the Wyeth Expedition were Jason and Daniel Lee. Jason had been chosen by American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to set up a mission in the Oregon Territory. After setting up their mission in the Willamette Valley, they carried on amicable relations with the HBC for several years. Being a Protestant beacon in an area dominated largely by majority Roman Catholic fur traders, the mission became a magnet draw for American settlement and, as a result on a trip east in 1838-1839, Lee asked Congress to extend protection to the settlers living there. Paradoxically, this more secular and political role served to distance Jason not only from the HBC but also his benefactors in the east. Because mission funds were being used for secular disputes rather than conversion activities, Lee was recalled to the east by the Home Missionary Board to justify his expenditures. Jason's brother Daniel recorded his experience with co-author Joseph Frost in *Ten Years in Oregon*, published in 1844.²²⁹

The Lee brothers were only the initial vanguard. Around the same time another travelling missionary generated considerable US interest in the area. In 1835 Rev. Samuel Parker came out to investigate the possibility of a Presbyterian Congregationalist Oregon mission. When he arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 16, 1835 John McLoughlin took pity on him as he looked much older than his fifty-five years, and provided food and shelter for him for the winter. When he returned to the East coast, his *The Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains*, published in Ithica, 1838, proved so popular that five editions were published.²³⁰

Cognizant of a potential threat from largely American missionaries advocating American settlement, the HBC sought to bring out its own spiritual caretakers. The first were a married couple quite unsuited for the job. Church of England missionary Herbert Beaver and his wife Jane were sent into the predominantly Catholic fur trade in 1836 to render both educational (see above) and religious instruction at Fort Vancouver. After they arrived, they toyed with the idea of leaving right away but an 1836 petition from both Protestants and Catholics (who asked that he conduct his services in French)²³¹ urging them to stay had the right effect. Nonetheless, he despaired at the conditions:

No legal marriage, no regular Baptism, no accustomed rites of Burial; Men, for the most part, not practicing, and women totally ignorant, of the duties of religion.²³²

Apart from his complaints about lack of proper accommodation, adequate furniture and a variety of food appropriate to his station, Beaver's desire to impose religious order was starting to thin by November of 1836 when he found:

We could however cheerfully bear every inconvenience, provided no interference was exerted as to my clerical duties...the other day, I was shocked...at hearing that the scholars, by command, had been paraded on the River Beach, and sung there an hymn. Sacred music should only be used on solemn occasions, but it is made here a common entertainment of an evening, without the slightest religious feeling or purpose.²³³

Described on the one hand as "highly intellectual"²³⁴ and on the others as having "a feminine voice, with large pretensions to oratory, a poor delivery, and no energy,"²³⁵ Herbert Beaver was clearly out of his element. If conversion to the Church of England's way was the Beaver's goal, they did not succeed. Even though they managed to baptize 124 mainly children who were attending their school and perform nine marriages, many chose not to continue in Protestant rites as represented by the various American religious groups. The French speaking children Beaver baptised went on to carry on their religious practices in the Catholic Church. Of the adults that he baptized (Basile Poirier, Pascal Caille and Joachin Thibeault), none chose to get married under the English parson but within a few years went on to get married in the Catholic Church. However, if there was any question of converting Catholics to Protestants, those adult French Canadians who were brave enough go through Beaver's Church of England rites of marriage (Adolphus Chamberlaine, Amable Petit, Andre St. Martin and Francois St. Pierre) all got remarried in the Catholic Church within eighteen months.

There was, however, a greater continuity with English speakers who were more at home with the Church of England. Although a few of the children of the English speakers who were baptized under Beaver went on to participate in Catholic rites, none of the English speaking adults were remarried again in the Catholic Church.²³⁶ When it came to language and religion, people sought comfort within their areas of familiarity. During their two-year run at teaching, baptizing, marrying and burying people, the Beavers did not let Fort Vancouver hierarchy intimidate them. For example, Beaver openly chided McLoughlin and Douglas in a letter to Deputy Governor of the HBC, Benjamin Harrison, stating disdainfully that the two officers were living “in a state of Concubinage.”²³⁷ In spite of the pervading, palpable acrimony James Douglas felt charitable in 1838 insisting that the Beavers had “succeeded in awakening[,] a more general desire for religious knowledge.”²³⁸ However, when they departed on the *Columbia* in November 1838,²³⁹ they had made themselves so unpopular with most at Fort Vancouver that they were not missed.

At the same time, American missionaries were moving into Oregon territory with an aim to convert the natives. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, sent out by the Presbyterian-Congregationalist American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions set up their Waiilatpu mission in 1836 in Cayuse Indian country. At the same time, Henry Harmon Spalding and his wife established the Lapwai mission in the Clearwater Country [Idaho], twelve miles from the confluence with the Snake River. There he printed the first books in the Nez Percés tongue in 1839. Congregational minister Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walker working for the American Board of Missions, began their Tshimakain mission between Spokane and Fort Colville in 1838. Not all were successful as Asahel Munger and his wife were sent overland by the North Litchfield Association of Connecticut in 1839 to bolster the Waiilatpu and Lapwai missions. Munger, frustrated at not being able to convert the Indians, lapsed into insanity and performing an act to emphasize his own martyrdom, drove nails through his hands that resulted in his death from gangrene.²⁴⁰

Jason Lee and his brother were not the only missionaries sidetracked from a conversion agenda. Others found themselves in head-to-head direct secular conflict with the fur traders. Alvan F. Waller was a Methodist who, in an effort to open a mission at Willamette Falls, pre-empted land adjoining that of John McLoughlin. A complex situation of overlapping claims and perceived HBC hegemony in an increasingly American populated land became the subject of much correspondence and legal action that carried on for years. McLoughlin eventually lost the claim to Waller, an American citizen who was claiming it in his own right, whereas McLoughlin, still a British subject had claimed it in the name of the HBC.²⁴¹

Mission doctors were also swept into the role of furthering American interests. Concerned over the lack of success of American settlers’ attempts to form a government in an area in which the HBC exerted considerable influence, Willamette Methodist mission physician Ira L. Babcock was elected supreme judge with probate powers at a meeting at the Mission House on February 18, 1841. On May 2, 1843, he presided over a meeting to choose a provisional government, forcing many settled fur traders to take sides in the jurisdictional issue.²⁴² The names of twelve of the fifty-two who voted for it are contained in the biographies.²⁴³ Not all historians agree on just who the fifty were who voted against it, but American historian Frederick V. Holman managed to trace the names of forty-one whose names appear in the biographies.²⁴⁴

Feeling largely ignored by the events that appeared to be overtaking them, French Canadian settlers who had begun settling in the Willamette Valley responded by taking matters into their own hands even though they had not seen a Roman Catholic priest since their days in Lower Canada or Red River. Partly in response to Jason Lee’s Methodist Mission in the Willamette Valley and news that a Church of England minister was on his way, they took the initiative on July 3, 1834 addressing a petition to the Bishop of Red River to supply a priest. As there was no response, they sent out a second petition in February 1835 to which they got a reply from Bishop Provencher saying that there were no priests available at the time and that one would be sent out as soon as possible. Relieved, the group with names of eighteen households representing about one hundred men, women and children in total responded with a letter of thanks to Provencher. The increasingly concerned group sent a second letter dated March 8, 1837 stating that they “have much neede of some Assistance from you for we have almost Every Religion but oure own...” also noting that they had built a chapel in anticipation of a priest’s arrival.²⁴⁵ Having got wind of the request, word from London on January 25, 1837 recommended against bringing in Catholic priests. They reasoned that placing priests so close to the Methodist Mission would cause conflict between the Indians and the two Christian factions, the subtext being that it would be bad

for business. John McLoughlin, on the other hand, supported a Catholic station as it “would prevent American Missionaries acquiring influence over the Canadians.”²⁴⁶

Administrators in London acquiesced to advice from the field and two Catholic priests came with the annual brigade, arriving in 1838. The two, Francis Norbert Blanchet and Modeste Demers²⁴⁷ brought with them centuries of understanding of the lives of the fur traders and easily fit into the HBC mould that had developed in Oregon. Despite being urged by the HBC to set up in the Cowlitz north of the Columbia, they soon moved south of the Columbia where most fur traders had settled.²⁴⁸ As testament to their resilience, Blanchet spent thirty-two years ministering to the people in the area while Demers worked from the Willamette up into New Caledonia touching on many of the fur trade posts. In 1846, Demers was appointed bishop of Vancouver Island while Blanchet became an archbishop in Oregon, both publishing widely.²⁴⁹

On their way to Fort Vancouver where the two men arrived in November 1838 they were kept busy doing a whirlwind of marriages (legitimizing “natural” marriages) and baptisms down the Columbia touching at places such as Fort of the Lakes, Fort Colville, Fort “Okinagan” and Fort Nez Percés. Their first baptism at Fort Vancouver was a Louise “Tchinouk” who may have been ill at the time and in need immediate spiritual attention. However a week later, besides Catherine Humpherville, the priest F. N. Blanchet was able to baptize three of P. C. Pambrun’s children, marry P. C. Pambrun and Catherine Humpherville, while legitimizing five of their children. That same day, Modeste Demers performed the following two ceremonies, quite typical of the baptisms of the time:

This 8 December, 1838, we priest undersigned have baptized Marie, born the day before, natural child of Peter Wagner, engagé, and of Stens, Tchinouc, infidel. Godmother Catherine Russie who, as well as the father, has not known how to sign.

Mod. Demers, priest, Miss

This 8 December, 1838, we priest undersigned have baptized Rose, born the day before, natural child of Paschal Caillé, engagé, and of Louise, Kawitchin [Cowichan], infidel. Godmother Catherine Russie who, as well as the father, has not known how to sign.

Mod. Demers, priest, Miss.

The first Catholic burial at Fort Vancouver took place on January 11, 1839 “in a piece of ground reserved to serve as the cemetery for the Catholics of Fort Vancouver.” It was Louise Tchinouk, their first baptism.

It wasn’t until 1845 that the HBC became proactive once again, bringing in a Protestant minister who could administer to the mainly Protestant Hawaiians. The man picked for the job was William R. Kaulehelehe, the product of Kawaiahao church in Honolulu. He and his wife served HBC interests at Fort Vancouver from 1845 well into the 1860s. However, their trying to implement rigid, temperate behaviour made them somewhat unpopular with their fellow Hawaiians who so thoroughly enjoyed the secular life. They moved to Victoria with HBC interests and he spent his last years as an interpreter.²⁵⁰

Emerging Settlement and Shifting Political Realities and Adjustment

Even though the missionary presence to date had a minimal affect on the lives of the fur traders in the still disputed Oregon territory, the same can’t be said for the incoming overland settlers and entrepreneurs. As much as Nathaniel Wyeth was unsuccessful at challenging the HBC monopoly, Ewing Young’s fortunes were quite opposite. In 1834, Young and twelve others brought in two hundred Californian horses to Fort Vancouver, the sale of which John McLoughlin rejected as he felt that they had been stolen. Young then established a claim in the Willamette opposite Champoege and supplemented his income by distilling liquor. In 1837 he formed the Willamette Cattle Company and with ten others brought in six hundred head of cattle. Prosperous by the time of his death in 1841, the probating of his estate forced the issue of legal jurisdiction in the area.²⁵¹

Settlement by fur traders in the Willamette Valley which had started probably in 1829 with Etienne Lucier, was slow up to 1834 taking in a few people a year. Many had left the fur trade for their homes elsewhere. However, with Pierre Bellique, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, Ewing Young and Calvin Tibbets setting down roots that year an increasing number of people began to settle. While not all stayed, the count by James Douglas in 1838 underscores the true number there for he found twenty-three Canadians, eighteen Americans from California,

etc., and ten clergymen and teachers attached to the mission for a total of fifty-one people.²⁵² However, two years earlier a petition by settlers to Red River had revealed almost one hundred mostly French Canadian men, women and children.²⁵³ Amongst the fur traders working in the Columbia and elsewhere, there was a “restless desire...to escape from our service to the Colony.”²⁵⁴ From 1840, a growing number of retiring fur traders (often with their families) staked out their claims in the Willamette: sixteen in 1840, twenty-eight in 1841, fifteen in 1842, sixteen in 1843, eleven in 1844, eleven in 1845 and ten in 1846. Nonetheless, this number paled in comparison to the Americans arriving by wagon train, rafts, etc. In 1839, Jason Lee had estimated that the American population was about one hundred but by 1843, it had risen to about 1500. It was double that in 1845. According to American historian, Oscar Osburn Winther, a new era had arrived and “to settlers and fur men alike a transition was rapidly and unmistakably taking place.”²⁵⁵

Loyalties aside, as settlers flooded the land, the former fur traders had to use whatever resources they could muster. People like Jean Baptiste Depaty McKay whom visiting American government agent William Slacum reported was the first settler in the Willamette,²⁵⁶ had much to lose. When American school teacher John Ball stayed with him in September 1833, he shared the one-room space with two of McKay’s wives (the third one being absent), seven children, four or five slaves and two or three hired Indians, along with several cats and dogs.²⁵⁷ McKay supplemented his lifestyle, certainly unorthodox by the newer standards, by selling furs and grain to the HBC. When he died, however, his descendants drifted back to the more familiar Umpqua region.

Others had marketable skills. Stone mason Amable Arquoitte, who had lived out his fur trade career in the Columbia, chose to settle in the Willamette. By doing so he was able to supplement his income to support a growing family by doing stonework for Fort Vancouver as well as selling furs and grains.

For people like the reasonably educated American, Osborne Russell, the path was easier. He came to the Willamette after working out of Fort Hall and having a religious conversion, arriving in time for a vote on a new form of government occurring in 1843. Even though he became a member of the Executive Committee, he didn’t make a land claim until 1845 and, still a single man, eventually moved to California where he spent the rest of his bachelor’s life.

In 1840, mountain man Joseph L. Meek sought out friends for security. He settled in the Willamette (a land claim near Hillsboro) close to his friends George Ebbert and Robert Newell. As well, he participated in the formation of the Provisional government and participated in the Cayuse War of 1848.

For Iroquois such as Charles Tchigte who had established themselves early in the Willamette, selling furs and wheat to the HBC from their farms helped supplement their income.

With the influx of people from the east came the inevitable sorting out of legal systems under which everyone was to function. Up to this time, the HBC, having held a monopoly position, functioned under its own charter powers, which by fiat carried the laws of England, plus the Canada Jurisdiction Act of 1803 which had been made available to the fur trade companies for the punishment of more serious crimes.²⁵⁸ It was easy under the first fifteen years of HBC trading monopoly in the area. That is why American fur trader Alexander Carson didn’t think twice when he wrote his will in 1829 signing everything over to fellow American William Canning. He deposited it at Fort Vancouver. Upon Alexander Carson’s death nine years later in 1838, probate by the HBC was a relatively easy matter under its charter powers.²⁵⁹

With the arrival of the American settlers, who were used to their own set of laws and were nurturing a sense of manifest destiny, considering that the United States was destined to extend west to the Pacific Ocean, there was a veritable legal vacuum. Into this vacuum stepped Jason Lee who, in 1838 had put aside his rather unsuccessful attempts at conversion of the natives for more temporal aspirations. According to historians Frederic William Howay, et al, the missionaries became “more traders and colonizers than missionaries” as they “were behind the annual crop of petitions and resolutions.”²⁶⁰ The first such petition, both reasonable and thoughtful, was signed in March 16, 1838 by thirty-six people who had chosen to settle in the Willamette. About half had some connection with the HBC, from being fully contracted servants in the past to doing part-time work for them.²⁶¹ Jason Lee, during his 1839 visit to the United States, took this petition with him as “A Memorial/Petition to Congress to Extend Jurisdiction to Oregon Country.”²⁶² Lee may have felt that this had fallen on deaf ears for a second petition was sent in the fall of 1839 to the Senate and House of Representatives – much more alarmist, and signed by sixty-seven people, almost twice as many as before.

This time, however, in a March 18, 1840 letter to John McLoughlin, the settled former fur traders, perhaps with a tinge of guilt, were beginning to have second thoughts about the tone of the language of the petitions and wished to withdraw their names. Of the eighteen who signed the letter (sixteen French Canadians and two with British names, Thomas McKay and William Johnson), all wanted to withdraw their names because of “unjust reflections on the Hudson’s Bay Company.”²⁶³ Three of the eighteen were sons indicating an intergenerational loyalty to the HBC.²⁶⁴ As Thomas McKay, John McLoughlin’s son-in-law, was one of the signers perhaps he had advised the French Canadians to consider upsetting the HBC. Alternatively, the recently arrived Catholic priests may have quietly spoken to their flock about the dangers of the American Protestantism. Residual loyalties to the HBC may have re-emerged. Perhaps it was a combination of all three. The records are silent on this.

By 1841 with Americans flooding into Oregon and quickly outnumbering the fur trade settlers of the previous decade, three meetings took place with a more serious intent. With Jason Lee taking on the role as chairman, the first meeting was held at the settlement of Champoege on Feb. 7, 1841. It was general in nature and discussed the need for the formation of some governing body. However, two days later, the wealthy settler, Ewing Young, died leaving no will, no known heirs and several debtors and creditors amongst the settlers. Now matters were not as easy as they had been with the Carson-Canning probate. Consequently a second meeting was held on February 17 with Lee once again officiating and the following day, at a meeting February 18, 1841 at Mission House, Ira Babcock was appointed supreme judge with probate powers. Former fur trade employee William Johnson was appointed High Sheriff and William McCarty, Pierre Belleque and Xavier Laderout appointed constables. What looked to be the formation of a government fell through at the third meeting on August 1, 1841 when they were advised by the visiting American Commodore Wilkes and John McLoughlin to await on a decision from the US Congress.

By the winter of 1843, the American settlers were vastly increasing, outnumbering the settled fur traders; as well, predators were attacking livestock. Such was impetus for another meeting. Consequently a gathering was held on February 1, 1843 at the Oregon Institute [Salem] to set up legal boundaries to keep out the wolves creating the first of the “wolf meetings.” With a more permanent organization in mind, a second meeting was held on March 6th which set in motion the organizing of a provisional government. At the third decision-making meeting on May 2, 1843, by a vote of fifty-two to fifty, the settlers voted to create a provisional government. Of the fifty-two who voted for the creation, fifteen had had some previous association with the HBC. The only former HBC employee of French Canadian extraction was Etienne Lucier. He had voted with his friend, Francois Xavier Matthieu. Matthieu was a fellow French Canadian who had participated in and subsequently escaped from the aftermath and possible jail term because of his participation in the unsuccessful French Canadian nationalist rebellion of 1837-1838. After arriving in Oregon in 1842, Matthieu stayed with and obviously connected with Lucier, enough for Lucier to loosen his HBC ties. For Lucier it was not a stretch. He had come overland with the American PFC in 1811 and had got his first taste of the Willamette in the winter of 1813-1814. After becoming a freeman in 1822, by 1826 he was raising horses in the area. When a subsequent employment contract with the HBC had come to an end in 1828 and the HBC did not want him settling in the Willamette without the protocol of returning to his point of origin, he packed up his family and returned to Lower Canada. While there, he failed to make the proper connections, and a frustrated Lucier and family returned to the familiar Willamette. Even though John McLoughlin took compassion on him and let him settle, Lucier no doubt harboured some lingering resentment, and so casting off memories of HBC dominance may not have been difficult for him. For the rest of the French Canadians, it was another matter. All voting settlers of French Canadian extraction living in the area, with the exception of Matthieu and Lucier, voted against the Provisional Government but it wasn’t enough to defeat the proposal.²⁶⁵ Its passing meant the beginning of a Provisional government that allowed the people of Oregon to pass laws, tax, build infrastructure and even authorize involvement in wars or uprisings. This was the new reality. The creation of the Oregon Provisional Government lasted through the boundary settlement of 1846 by the Treaty of Washington to the appointment of Oregon as a US territory in 1848; however, it took the arrival of the first governor in March 1849 to declare that US laws and government were in effect from that point on.

What did the new governmental structure²⁶⁶ mean for the former fur traders? Up to this point, the former fur trade settlers lived in a relatively free independent community and could work out matters between themselves. The American mountain men could reach a common understanding between themselves and the former HBC

McLoughlin had the hut that Williamson built removed on the basis that it was on HBC land. Cooler heads prevailed and the Executive Committee of Oregon assured McLoughlin that Williamson was in the wrong.²⁷⁶ A James Douglas private letter written March 5, 1845 to George Simpson revealed a sense of disorganization, for according to Douglas, the American arrivals were “branching out into every direction, and settling wherever fancy leads them” and they were itching for a fight.²⁷⁷

Outside Oregon, sentiment was also being whipped up against the HBC and the men it brought. Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton stated in the Senate, probably in 1844, in a moment of pure exaggerated puffery “that the Hudson’s Bay Company either by their servants or by the Indians over whom they had influence caused the murder of five hundred of their Citizens.”²⁷⁸ At the same time, he advocated that the only reasonable border that could be drawn was at the 49th parallel, unlike the Provisional Government which had expanded the claim of Oregon much to the north to 54 40, soon to become the rallying cry for James Polk.

In spite of the fact that in December 1843, the Oregon Legislature expanded the limits of Oregon Territory to 54 40 while at the same time confining the jurisdiction of Provisional Government to the south bank of the Columbia,²⁷⁹ the English from England showed considerable disinterest. It was no more evident than when the HMS *Modeste* visited the Columbia in the summer of 1844. James Douglas took the Captain and officers around the Willamette introducing them to anyone and everyone but the officers showed very little interest. Similarly the Canadians, “without displaying much enthusiasm, nevertheless, gave her Majesty’s Officers a warm reception” while the Captain showed a decided disinterest in their future.²⁸⁰ John Dunn, an HBC employee who witnessed evolving events, felt that the HBC was somewhat complacent in securing its claims as he considered they:

were content, not only with the possession of the country, as the *chief partners*, with the almost exclusive enjoyment of its trade; but rested on the consciousness of their just, moral, and judicious conduct as traders and occupiers under the right of imperial tenure.²⁸¹

The old ties of unquestioning loyalty of people like HBC clerks were also becoming tenuous and by 1845 they were looking after their own interests. Long serving clerk James Birnie bought one fourth of the shares of Albert E. Wilson’s sawmill that he set up at Cathlamet for, as James Douglas stated, “he took the plunge, in sheer despair of any thing being done for him in the service.”²⁸²

The HBC sought different ways to continue its power in the area. Along with the fact that many of the daughters of the French Canadian farmers were being trained by the nuns in Blanchet’s establishment at St. Paul, the Catholic Church was seen as an important and useful ally to the London company maintaining its position in Oregon. James Douglas, ever the businessman, urged Simpson to give greater support to the Roman Catholic missionaries, so that the HBC could “keep them in a state of dependence on our assistance.” As well, it would have the effect of “preventing the intrusion of foreign Priesthood” and make the Roman Catholic Church a devoted ally to the HBC “cause.”²⁸³ He also urged that the HBC should at all costs continue to be the main supplier in the area to the American newcomers, since the HBC would “lose caste” if it were to scale back its sales even though they were losing money having to give out much on credit to poor people who could not pay.²⁸⁴

In the meantime, life at Fort Vancouver continued as it always had. John Dunn’s 1840s description of Fort Vancouver and its adjoining Kanaka village in the late 1830s and early 1840s presented a picture of business as usual, tranquility and even domesticity:

The front square is the place where the Indians and trappers deposit their furs, and other articles, and made their sales, &c. There may be seen, too, great numbers of men sorting and packing the various goods; and scores of Canadians beating and cleaning the furs from the dust and vermin and coarse hairs, previous to exportation.

Six hundred yards below the fort, and on the bank of the river, there is a neat village, of about sixty well built wooden houses, generally constructed like those within the fort; in which the mechanics and other servants of the Company, are in general Canadians and Scotchmen, reside with their families. They are built in rows, and present the appearance of small streets. They are kept in a clean and orderly manner. Here there is a hospital, in which the invalided servants of the Company and, indeed, others who may wish to avail themselves of it, are treated with the utmost care. This is attended by Dr. Tolmie, the resident surgeon of the fort.²⁸⁵

A Move into Agriculture

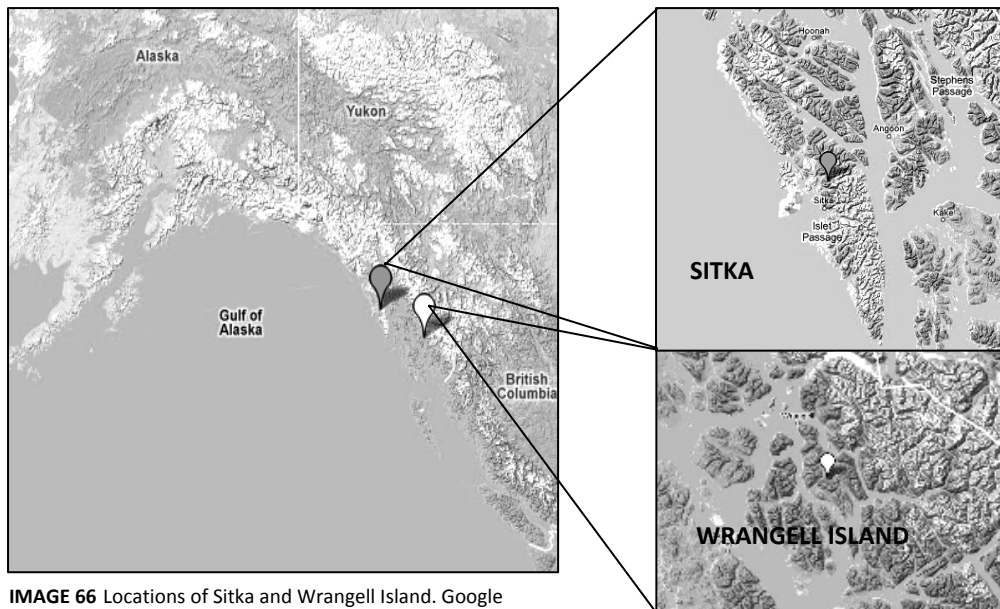


IMAGE 66 Locations of Sitka and Wrangell Island. Google Maps.

Matters were changing for the fur traders elsewhere on the Pacific slopes, particularly along the coast, for two reasons. The first was an agreement struck between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian American Company. After a meeting between George Simpson and Baron Wrangell in Hamburg in January 1839, a deal had been struck between the two companies to give the HBC, starting June 1, 1840, ten years of trading rights along the panhandle providing the HBC supply Sitka with foodstuffs and two thousand sea otter pelts each year. The British were also to take over the Russian post at Point Highfield [on Wrangell Island], as well as build their own posts which the HBC would hand back at the end of the agreement.²⁸⁶ To facilitate this, a shift in organization had to occur. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company was established to oversee agriculture operations at Fort Nisqually, Cowlitz Prairie, Fort Langley and Fort Vancouver. Fort Nisqually, which had originally been set up in 1833 to capture furs at the end of Puget Sound, recognized as early as 1835 the farming potential. As the main PSAC farm, it increased its farming activities and hired European farmers to look after its sheep and cattle. The activities of the Cowlitz farm were also turned over to PSAC. Some fur traders made a relatively easy transition to the agricultural life. Fort Langley moved its location upriver to an area more favourable to food production.

This change in policy meant a change in the lives of the former fur traders, their wives and children at Fort Langley. Farming was now front and center. Dairy farms had to be tended to. Now the 'fur trader' could be doing agricultural duties as well as making barrels and curing fish.²⁸⁷ A transformation had also taken place at Fort Nisqually. Typical early fur trade days at Fort Nisqually would have followed the same pattern as the following three journal entries from one week in October 1833:

Saturday 22nd Trade 15 skins in all from the Payallipas and some petty Indians from the neighborhood of House. One of the horses missing since last night, and a fruitless search has been made for him. Have put the store into some degree of order.

Sunday 23rd An Indian from near the Chutes, with 8 skins offered 5 for a gun this morning, and returned frequently during the day, endeavoring to come to terms.

Monday 24th Trade 12 Beavers of which the Indians mentioned yesterday gave 9 for woolens. He was more importunate for presents than any others, but was dealt with in the usual manner.²⁸⁸

Although the records are missing from June 1839 to January 1846, three separate entries from the journals from January and February 1846 reflect just how things had changed:

Tuesday [January] 27th Cattle counters returned bringing accounts of 2270 head of cattle. ...Killed a large hog for Mr. Heath.

Friday [January] 30th Heavy showers. Evening clear. Lucier, Boulanger and Latour squaring wood for new barn. All spare hands with Edgar and McLeod commenced dressing wedder flock but were interrupted by the rain. Afterward Bastian and Michael thrashing oats. Indians grubbing sapling stumps from extension of garden ground.

Monday [February] 2nd Showery. Bastian sent off to Muck with two ox ploughs, and to bring home a load of meat. Montgomery having been instructed to slaughter in the plains some of the large oxen that cannot be driven away from the Douglas River. Michael with three Indians sent to split fencing for potato field at Edgar's. Steilacomm and Basptiste with oxen to plough the ground. Boulanger, Latour, Lucier and Paquet squaring wood for new barn. John Macrae who landed from the steamer yesterday, set to repair cart wheels assisted by Wiscom and Kahannui. MacDonald and Wren sawing boards for roof of store.²⁸⁹

The engagé of the fur trade days adapted with apparently little effort, as cattle and sheep and agricultural products rather than furs were becoming the mainstay of these select operations. Adding to the mix were the considerable numbers of Britains who were brought in to do specifically agricultural duties. On April 27, 1846, when the border was being drawn, seventeen employees mainly from Forts Simpson and Langley made a vain attempt to claim 640 acres (one square mile) each in an effort to maximize HBC/PSAC possessory rights.²⁹⁰

The Cowlitz Farm also emerged at this time in an area where the Cowlitz natives had almost all succumbed to diseases,²⁹¹ for in 1841, when George Simpson passed through the area, it was difficult to find one village occupied.²⁹² At the now large farm Simpson found that “there were already about a thousand acres of land under the plough, besides a large dairy, an extensive park for horses.”²⁹³ The employees were annually harvesting eight to nine thousand bushels of wheat, four thousand bushels of oats as well as barley, potatoes, etc.²⁹⁴

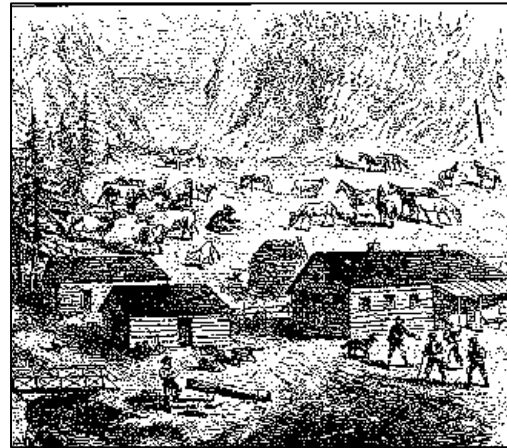


IMAGE 67 A farmstead in British Columbia, F. W. Howay. *British Columbia from the Earliest Times to the Present*, vol. II. Vancouver: S. J. Clark Publishing, 1914. Plate facing page 81.

Realities at Coastal Posts

Further up the coast, the work-style adjustments were not so marked. For Fort Simpson, which had been set up in 1831 and moved in 1833 further out on the coast, life changed little. The first post on a toe-hold of land near the mouth of the Nass River was meant to capture furs coming down the rivers before they reached the Russians to the north. When the HBC decided to close this post in favour of one on a bigger land space, the Nass River natives objected to the point of violence at seeing their right to extract tolls from interior Indians coming to trade vanish (see Appendix: Forts and Posts [Fort Simpson]). A visiting William Fraser Tolmie, who chronicled the event, sailed to his assignment at Fort McLoughlin and sought escape from the realities of the Coast by engrossing himself in two books that he had acquired from Captain John Dominis of the *Bolivar Liberator* “Tom Cringle’s log, [set in Bombay] and Lander’s Voyages in Africa.” (For other books see Appendix: What Fur Traders Read).²⁹⁵

The men at the new site of Fort Simpson on the Tsimpsean Peninsula also learned at the new site that it was no place for agriculture. On May 25, 1835, when John Work’s men tried to dig a garden for potatoes the ground was such a tangle of roots that the men had to dig up to a meter to get rid of them. However, it was only when the soil, peat, sand and shells (no doubt part of an old midden) was made rootless and drained to draw off the water could the potatoes be planted.²⁹⁶ Further, in June, when they tried to take the stumps out of the garden the hollows would fill with water and the sand flies would attack the men.²⁹⁷ Hoping for some assistance from the tides, the heavy stumps and brush wood were dumped in the harbour, and as they would neither float away nor readily burn, considerable effort was spent trying to get rid of them so they wouldn’t clog navigation.²⁹⁸

The first HBC post on the Russian American [Alaskan] panhandle was Fort Stikine, established in 1840. This was not the first attempt at doing so. The HBC had tried once before in 1833 under the terms of the 1825 Anglo Russian Treaty to establish a post but had been sent packing by the Russians. (see Appendix: Forts and Posts [Fort Stikine]). By the spring of 1840 they were back in force ready to feed the Russians and in turn to assume control of the Russian post on Wrangell Island [Wrangell, Alaska].

What subsequently happened at Fort Stikine showed the very real difficulty of trading along the coast, the need for astute strong leaders and just how the worst and the best could manifest themselves when conditions were allowed to deteriorate.

The HBC faced an uphill challenge from the beginning in that they were not the one to have initially negotiated space and laid the groundwork with the Stikine-Tlingit natives to set up a post on their territory. The Russians, who had been holding the space with their own post since 1833, had come to their own agreement on limits and accessions in trading. It would appear that ample amounts of alcohol were involved.²⁹⁹ Now the HBC had to establish its own agreement with the Stikine-Tlingit, having already established it with the Russians. HBC gifts to wealthy clan heads had assuaged them that there would be no interference in the indigenous coastal peoples' right to extract tolls from interior groups who had over the generations come down the rivers to trade with American, Russian and British trading vessels along the coast. The HBC, as well as earlier trading vessels, had found out rather painfully at the first site of Fort Simpson and Fort McLoughlin just how vigorous the natives could be defending their trading role rights (see Appendix: Forts and Posts [Fort McLoughlin, Fort Simpson, Fort Takul]). As well, to ensure enforcement of their roles, the chief's status and prestige, as well as to make sure that trade was in his favour, Chief Shakes at Stikine constructed a lodge on a nearby island very close to the post. The degree of scrutiny was intense, creating constant tension.

Secondly, as the traders were in territory in which the Russians claimed sovereignty, they no longer could depend on the rules of Upper Canada for support. The fur trade employees were aware of their functioning outside the usual ambit of British claimed territory perhaps relieving them of the usual strictures of behaviour.

Third, the HBC presence needed a sober, skilful negotiator to work his way through this minefield of pre-conditions for trading on territory which was claimed by both the Russians and the Stikine-Tlingit peoples.

After taking over the post on June 1, 1840, HBC employees rebuilt the post making it more defensive as about one thousand natives camped about the post. Chief Shakes used the small gift of clothes, a gallon of rum and a kettle that were given to him to ridicule the HBC and threatened that the lives of fur traders were at risk if fur prices were not raised. The same natives who threatened to completely destroy the Russian built grist mill if they were not given higher prices ridiculed the Hawaiians who could not shoot guns. Internecine struggles resulted in natives seeking refuge in the fort and others blockading themselves in their own lodges to avoid gunfire being exchanged. Additionally the demonstrable killing of native slaves at random if Chief Shakes could not extract more rum from the HBC did not add to any trading harmony.³⁰⁰

In spite of the palpable acrimony pervading the whole area, food including fish, venison and potatoes, was traded on a regular basis with natives coming from the surrounding area. Nonetheless, the strained atmosphere brought out the extremes in fur trader behaviour. To begin with, the leadership was flawed to successfully steer through this minefield of a variety of behaviours. John McLoughlin Jr., the son of Dr. John McLoughlin, in spite of a checkered past had been placed in charge. Not having proper support to run a smooth operation, his drinking and violent behaviour and beatings of his men became so pronounced that his own men plotted against him, even signing a pact for his assassination in December 1841.³⁰¹

One of the main instigators in the plot to kill McLoughlin was chronic alcoholic Canadian Urbain Heroux who had been jailed before joining the HBC for burglaries and robberies. His early HBC working record did not record anything out of the ordinary but soon after working at Stikine he began robbing the stores of liquor and was put out. In the early morning of April 21, 1842 after being threatened by employee William Lasserte a drunken McLoughlin grabbed a rifle and ran out into the middle of the open area of the post yelling "Fire, fire." They did, with Urbain firing the fatal shot. Another person implicated was Iroquois Pierre Kanaguasse.

The Hawaiians collectively sprang into action, taking the body aside, washing it and preventing others from defiling it. A coffin was built and McLoughlin buried at the post until his body could be taken to Fort Vancouver.

George Simpson, who happened into the area just five days after the event, following a brief investigation found the murder to be "justifiable homicide," a verdict for which Dr. John McLoughlin could not forgive the Governor. Urbain was taken to Sitka but the Russians refused to prosecute as it was deemed not to be their affair. The principals involved were sent to York Factory but, as the whole affair was proving to be too costly, the charges were dropped and people went on their way.

Activities carried on at Fort Stikine to a lesser extent, and the fort was abandoned in 1849 near the end of the agreement.

The second policy change to affect the engagé on the coast was the argument between John McLoughlin and George Simpson over whether it was best to serve the coast with posts or boats. Because Simpson won the argument, and because Fort Vancouver was threatened as the administrative center for the Pacific slopes, a new coastal site was sought out and in 1843 a new post, Fort Victoria located on the southern end of Vancouver Island, was erected. Forts McLoughlin and Taku were both closed that year with the move to center operations at Fort Victoria, from which the coastal posts would be serviced. During the ten year life span of Fort McLoughlin and three year life span of Fort Taku, both being at the mouths of important rivers, faced similar problems of native vigorous defence of their traditional trading rights. Fur trading would have to be carried on from Forts Victoria, Simpson and Stikine.

Other Posts and Border Settlements



IMAGE 68 British-United States Boundary, Yahk River, F. W. Howay. *British Columbia from the Earliest Times to the Present*, vol. II. Vancouver: S. J. Clark Publishing, 1914. Plates between pages 322-323.

Up to and including 1846, with the drawing of the international border at 49 degrees latitude between present day Washington and British Columbia, life in the Kootenay and Flathead area continued in much the same way that it had before. As the temporary posts were administered from Fort Colvile, much of their lives were shared with those in that post. A summer trip was performed by land with horses and the fall trips by water. By 1841 on the other hand, Colvile had become a bustling, very productive location with cattle and fields of several hundred acres that produced wheat, maize, potatoes, peas, oats, barley, turnips, melons, cucumbers etc.³⁰² A nearby grist mill gave the whole area a sense of permanence and the neatly built and well furnished, very clean cedar houses gave the scene a sense of domesticity.³⁰³ HBC servants tended to stay longer (see Appendix: Forts and Posts [Fort Colvile]). To top it all off, Father De Smet in August 1845 built a log chapel on the top of the nearby bluffs.

By the early 1840s, with most all commercial furs harvested from the Snake Country, Fort Hall took on a new role of supplying migrating people making their way overland. The Fort Boise post was rebuilt in 1838 in a more permanent adobe to check the American competition rather than harvest new sources of furs. With a sustaining garden as well as pigs, horses and cattle, furs were not of primary importance.

In New Caledonia, life continued on relatively unchanged with its interdependent posts and unpredictable fish runs.

If anything represented the mix of the fur trade in the years before the major change of the border being drawn, it was George Simpson's observations as he was ascending the Cowlitz River in 1841:

Our bateau carried as curious a muster of races and languages as perhaps had ever been congregated within the same compass in any part of the world. Our crew of ten men contained Iroquois, who spoke their own tongue; a Cree, half-breed of French origin, who appeared to have borrowed his dialect from both his parents; a North Briton, who understood only the Gaelic of his native hills; Canadians who, of course, knew French; and Sandwich Islanders, who jabbered a medley of Chinook, English, &c., and their own vernacular jargon. Add to all this, that the passengers were natives of England, Scotland, Russian, Canada, and the Hudson's Bay Company's territories: and you have the pretest congress of nations, the nicest confusion of tongues, that has ever taken place since the days of the Tower of Babel.³⁰⁴

On June 15, 1846, the Treaty of Washington, also known as the Oregon Treaty, was signed in Washington, D. C., finally settling the territorial dispute between the US and Britain which had lasted from the Treaty of 1818 (also known as the London Convention, Anglo-American Convention of 1818 or the Convention of 1818). The HBC posts and the engagés and officers who accompanied them now in undisputedly American territory were Forts Nisqually (now operated by PSAC), Vancouver, George, Umpqua, Colvile, Okanogan, Kootenay, Boise and Hall.

From now on there would be two realities for the fur traders, one south and one north of the 49th parallel. In three short years, there would be two realities north of the international border.

1846-1858 – New Realities, Upheaval, Change and Retreat into the Shadows

Flathead Area

1. Fort Connah (HBC) 1847-1871

The Columbia River Area

1. Fort Shepherd (HBC) 1858-?

Lower Fraser River Area

1. Fort Hope (HBC) 1848
2. Fort Yale (HBC) 1848

Land Based Fur Trade Ships and Other Vessels Related to the HBC 1846-1858

-*SS Beaver* (1846-1858+); *Cadboro* (1846-1858); *Colinda* (1854); *Columbia* (1846-1849); *Cowlitz* (1846-1850); *Harpooner* (1849); *Mary Dare* (1847-1853); *Norman Morison* (1850-1853); *Otter* (1853-1858); *Pekin* (1851); *Prince Albert* (1854); *Prince of Wales* (1846-1850s); *Princess Royal* (1854-1858); *Recovery* (1852-1858+); *Tory* (1851); *Una* (1850-1852); -*Vancouver* [2] (1846-1848); *Vancouver* [3] (1852)

Paralleling the decline of the fur trade, the period 1846-1858 was one of considerable change. Some fur traders rushed to settle in the Willamette in 1846-1847. In 1847-1848 the measles epidemic wrecked havoc on the native population and was indirectly responsible for the massacre at the Wailatpu Mission. The years 1848-1849 saw the discovery of gold in California and some fur traders taking advantage of the new opportunities. Massive desertions occurred. In 1849, Vancouver Island was made a colony and opportunities opened up for the fur traders to settle on southern Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands. As well, throughout the decade the fur trader and his family sought out the place to settle which best suited his needs and the needs of his native or mixed descent wife. The year 1858 saw almost the complete collapse of the fur trade in mainland British Columbia when gold was discovered and the mainland was made a British colony.

Continued Settlement in Oregon Territory

Immediately after the drawing of the border, free land in the Willamette Valley was still the preferred place of settlement. The continuing presence of nearby Fort Vancouver, although eclipsed in importance, countered the subtle and sometimes overt anti-Catholic and anti-mixed descent rhetoric of the American settlers. Into this mix the fur traders came from all over the Pacific slopes for their own particular reasons. Paschal Caille (Biscornet) had spent time at posts in New Caledonia and along the coast, but his nine years at Fort Vancouver helped him to choose the more salubrious climate of the Willamette Valley to settle and raise his blended family. An early association with the Catholic priests on their westward journey in 1838 may have drawn mixed descent Pierre Deschamps from his seven years in Snake Country back to the Willamette. There he settled with his mixed descent wife and raised a family of eight children. Following a pattern established in the fur trade, upon Pierre's death in the 1860s, his widow married Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin, son of long time fur trader Charles Jeaudoin. After fourteen years in the fur trade, a large proportion of which was spent in the Snake Country, French Canadian Joseph Sebastien sought to put down roots with his Flathead (Cayuse) wife in the Willamette where they raised their six children. For Nazaire Dupre, working in the gardens and fields of Fort Colville for ten years had taught him enough about agriculture that he had confidence to bring his wife and young family with him to the Willamette. French Canadian Caesar Beaudouin had spent most of his work years at Fort Vancouver, but it was possibly his association with the South Party for three years that convinced him to settle there with his mixed descent wife and raise their family. Mixed descent John Finlay brought his Chinook wife of four years to the Willamette with him to build a new life after thirteen years in the fur trade. Their stay in the area did not last long nor did he have time to begin a family as his wife Catherine died three years later and was buried in her traditional territory of Chinook. After spending fifteen years at Fort Simpson where he did a lot of carpentry work, Jean Baptiste Proveau chose the Willamette as the best place with the greatest opportunity. He may have brought his wife with him to his new home.

The following year, settlement continued. Charles Diamare (Baron) no doubt used his carpentry skills to support his wife and child. Thamire Liard left the familiar territory of New Caledonia where he had worked for fourteen years, to start a new life with his wife in the Willamette. His wife, an Okanogan native, succumbed within a year and he soon married the mixed descent daughter of another fur trader. Another, Octave Martel, who also spent his entire career in New Caledonia, also chose the Willamette to raise his family. Red headed Scot, John McKay, also known as Rouge McKay, had spent most of his working life in the Colville area where he farmed. However, he chose the Willamette to live and raise his family with his mixed descent wife. Another Scot, John McLean, appears to have started his settled life with his wife Betsy Chehalis in the Willamette but then moved to Clatsop County closer to the coast.

Other fur traders sought out areas such as Lewis County to put down roots. Following in the footsteps of others who had already settled, there were John Calder, Jean Baptiste Chalifoux, Xavier Kateman, Joseph Lagarde, Louis Latour, Ignace Loziere, Anawiscum McDonald and George Barber Roberts.

Not all took farms. Clerks tended to look elsewhere. In 1849 with the changing nature of the area, George Traill Allan, Archibald McKinlay and Thomas Lowe formed a partnership setting themselves up as merchants in Oregon City and San Francisco.

The mixed descent fur traders got a reprieve when the Donation Land Act passed by US Congress in 1850 included the wording "every white male settler or occupant of the public lands, American half breeds included."³⁰⁵ Simply put, the US Congress allowed public land to be donated to Americans or those who declared their allegiance to the US, if an individual cultivated and lived on it for four consecutive years. Consequently, there was a surge in those applying for Donation Land claims in the Willamette.

When Washington Territory separated off from Oregon Territory in 1853, the fur traders already claiming possessory rights in Lewis County, now part of the new territory, further took advantage of the Donation Land Claim Act which allowed them to claim larger pieces of land. They joined a number of HBC and PSAC servants who had put down roots there from the early 1840s.³⁰⁶ There was a similar surge in Clarke County

(includes Cathlapotle, old Fort Vancouver area and Washougal) and Pierce County (includes Nisqually and Roy).

The Hawaiians were left out as their numbers showed. In 1846, 119 were working at the Fort Vancouver posts and the surrounding farms that still provided a modicum of protection and permanence. Two years later, that number was seventy-one and by mid-century, it was down to thirty-four. The Hawaiians were clearly not destined to share the spoils of the new American territories. Those who had stayed and sought the protection of the area still claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company at Fort Nisqually stayed for some time still. Likewise those still working under the protection of the HBC at Fort Vancouver tenaciously hung onto their place within Kanaka Village. By the early 1850s the Kanaka village had begun to deteriorate and the US Army had built its own post nearby. The few remaining Hawaiians such as John Cox and Dick were dying off and buried in the nearby HBC graveyard. The last person to hang on was William Kaulehelehe and his wife Mary Kai who had preached to their fellow Hawaiians during the dying days of the HBC fur trade south of the 49th parallel. On March 12, 1860 Kaulehelehe was given orders by the US Army to remove himself from the area but, on being told by John Work to hold his ground, watched as the buildings, including his own, were gradually torn down and burned. Kaulehelehe did what many Hawaiians did at that time, he headed north to British territory.³⁰⁷

The Measles Epidemic: Loss and Consequences

The peace and order of fur traders' lives south of the international border was all about to change in 1847. On July 23 of that year at Walla Walla Paul Kane noted that a native boy arrived at his camp with the news of the return from California of a long absent war party carrying with them a certain sickness.³⁰⁸ This was the introduction of measles into the Lower Columbia, which was to be carried further westward by the Oregon trail migrants, new hosts for the virus, and spread amongst other hosts such as the employees of the HBC and the local Cayuse. Although the fur traders had experienced several waves of epidemic disease in the past, what makes this different is the documentation, the journals, observations and church records, revealing its true extent in the area of the Lower Columbia. The total devastation caused amongst the natives can only be guessed at.

The disease began its spread into the lower Columbia from its entrance into the Walla Walla area in July.

Individual cases may have been in Vancouver earlier, but the epidemic did not take hold at the Vancouver post until November. The course of the epidemic at Fort Vancouver from November 26, 1847 to February 23, 1848 can be followed through Lowe's journal.³⁰⁹ During the period to May 20th, eleven active and retired servants and one visiting Hawaiian succumbed. Ten of the eleven who died were Hawaiians,³¹⁰ mirroring a similarly high death rate in Hawaii. One possible explanation for this was that in 1846 a number of Hawaiians died at Fort

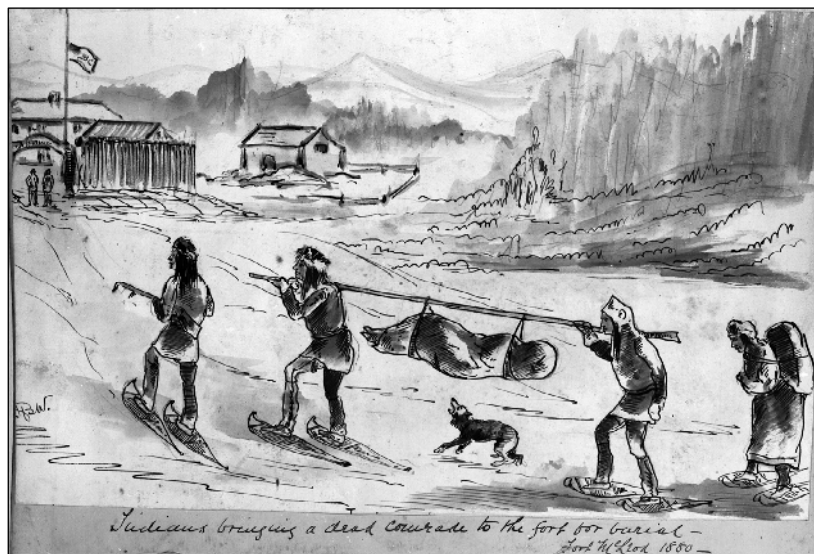


IMAGE 69 "Indians bringing a dead comrade to the fort for burial." *Sketches of Hudson Bay life* by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880, UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

Vancouver from some unknown ailment, possibly typhus,³¹¹ which may have left many weakened and unable to resist measles. The officers at Fort Vancouver were not always accurate counters. On December 31, 1847, Peter Skene Ogden stated at Fort Vancouver that "the measles and dysentery were raging at Vancouver when I took my departure. 210 were on the sick list but fortunately not a death." This is somewhat misleading for it

doesn't reflect the reality that already five Hawaiians had died during the crisis period. An additional six Hawaiians succumbed after that date at the post and five elsewhere.

However, at the Cowlitz farm, not far away, the epidemic amongst the servants ran from December 11 to January 4, after which it appeared to sweep through the settlers. Only one death was reported although many came down with the one of two strains that were virulent at the time.³¹² One Hawaiian died at Cape Disappointment, and later in the summer as the disease swept up the coast, one at Fort Victoria and four at Fort Langley.³¹³

The disease continued up through the travelled routes of the interior as well as up the coast. At the coastal post of Fort Simpson 10% of the 2500 natives in the immediate vicinity died but no contracted servants. Unfortunately the records do not extend to the families. As well, we know through Robert Galois' research that the epidemic continued into the following year in the interior but, once again, incomplete records don't allow us to gauge the real impact of the disease on HBC servants and their families.³¹⁴

A closer look at this particular epidemic reveals the devastation caused just amongst the fur traders and their families. Of all the servants, the hardest hit were the Hawaiians who may have had no previous exposure or immunity to the disease. The French Canadians, Iroquois, British and mixed descent had probably contracted measles and thus were immune. For some residing in the Columbia area, first contact appears to have been in July 1847.

The Pacific slopes and indeed the whole of the new world had been swept with epidemics and losses, particularly in the indigenous population, were enormous. Records were spotty for both the intermittent disease of the early 1830s and the smallpox outbreak of 1837, but the measles outbreak of 1847-1848 is unique for a greater number of records reveal the casualties in fur trade families. It presents a microscopic view of just the families generally around the lower Columbia River. In all, thirty-seven fur trade families were affected. Fourteen wives, eleven native and three of mixed descent, died leaving a father to bring up the children. Children were not spared, for twenty succumbed to the disease. Twelve families suffered the loss of more than one child. Two older Iroquois, who had perhaps never been exposed to the disease, died. One Hawaiian servant with a family succumbed, leaving a wife to fend for herself.

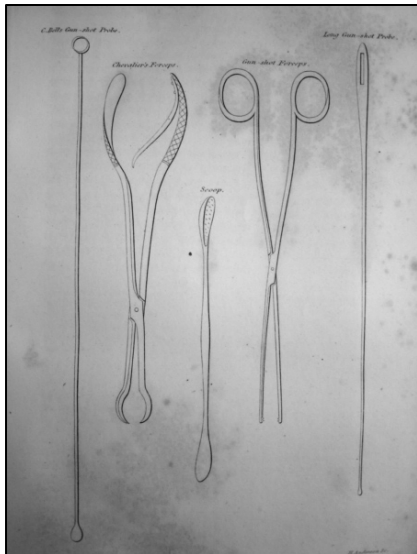


IMAGE 70 Forceps. William Gibson's *Institutes and Practice of Surgery; being outlines of a course of lectures*, vol. I. Philadelphia, James Kay, jun and borthor; Pittsburgh, C. H. Kay, 1845. Plate II.

The French Canadians, Iroquois, and people of British and mixed descent were generally spared, likely having acquired immunity with early childhood exposure to the disease. Based on the age of their children, some native wives may have been going through post partum recovery. The vulnerability brought about by undernourishment and the general privations of winter might have meant the difference between recovering from the disease and dying from it. Further, the natural immunity of the children, especially neonatals would have been immature. For the Hawaiians it was another matter. The Hawaiians represented one third of the work force (119/368), but 90% of the deaths within the fur trade. They appeared not to have acquired any immunity in their lives. Although during the seventy years of outside contact, waves of epidemics had reduced the Hawaiian population at home from 500,000 to 94,000 there is no evidence that measles was present in the Sandwich Islands. For example, neither the scourge of 1804-1805 nor the 1826 epidemic were measles. However, King Kamehameha III's quarantine laws of 1839 couldn't keep out the measles of 1848 which killed between ten thousand and forty thousand Hawaiians. So, even though the servants who died on the Lower Columbia had been away from Hawaii anywhere from three to seventeen years, they had never experienced measles. A lack of acquired immunity, therefore, appears to be the major contributing factor. The Catholic missionaries did their bit by giving them Christian names to facilitate their entry into heaven.

All of this was miniscule when compared to the number of native deaths, which was likely catastrophic. Here traditional medicine appears to have worked against them as the usual method of curing diseases was to spend time in a sweat lodge followed by a plunge in cold water. In fact, the way to cure measles is to hydrate the patient and keep warm.³¹⁵

Just how prepared was the Hudson's Bay Company for this epidemic on the Lower Columbia? Fort Vancouver was fortunate as it had Dr. Forbes Barclay and Fort Nisqually had William Fraser Tolmie who, although less qualified than Barclay, could effect treatment for the measles. Aside from John F. Kennedy at Fort Simpson, the remainder of the posts had to rely on officers who had to glean their medical knowledge from previous training, books or their native wives.

In the absence of case books for the surgeons during this period, one can only guess at their treatment. Instead, we have to look at the Apothecary Shop or Dispensary at Fort Vancouver which supplied Vancouver and other posts. Of the 166 medicines at Fort Vancouver about thirty-eight may have been used: eleven to deal with the crisis, seven for recovery, eleven topical applications, and nine would have probably been used but would have had no effect.

THIRTY-SEVEN MEDICINES AND APPLICATIONS POSSIBLY USED AT FORT VANCOUVER

Possibly Used during Crisis (11)

Hydrocyanic Acid
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid
Prepared Chalk
Honey (?)
*Extract of Liquorice, Root of Liquorice
Turpentine Oil
Syrup of Opium
Tincture of Opium: Laudanum
Chloride Solution of Soda
Phosphate of Soda
Root of Valerian

Possibly Used for Recovery (7)

Subnitrate of Bismuth
Conserve of Roses
Ginger Powder
Ipecacuanha
Carbonate, Red Oxide & Sulphate of Iron
Muriated Tincture of Iron
Uva Ursi Folia

Possibly Used for Topical Application (11)

Tartrate of Antimony
Carbonate of Lead
Rosemary Oil
Citrine ointment
Savine ointment
Sulphuric ointment
Spread Adhesive Plaster
Burgundy Pitch Plaster
Lead Plaster
Spermaceti
Impure Carbonate of Zinc

Possibly Used but Having no Effect (9)

Aloes
Spirits of Ammonia
Ammoniacum
Antimonial powder
Powdered charcoal
Sulfate of Copper
Gentian Root
Sulfate of Quinine
Squills: (powder, dried root, syrup of)³¹⁶

How did the fur trade families who experienced loss cope? There was a restoration of order within a year or two, for the men had married again and, more often than not, continued to produce more children. It is possible that continued reciprocal kinship privileges with the native community carried on to some extent with their surviving children.

The consequences of the measles for some missionaries and residual feelings were considerable. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman worked amongst the natives at their Waiilatpu mission for six years before Marcus returned east briefly where he urged Americans to settle in the increasingly disputed Oregon territory. Paradoxically, with the rush of white immigrants and their accompanying diseases such as measles which killed many Cayuse,

the Cayuse grew uneasy and disillusioned and in November 1847, turned on the members of the mission, killing thirteen including Marcus and Narcissa Whitman and capturing many. Because of previous relatively harmonious relationships between natives and fur traders, many of whom were mixed themselves, many white Protestant Americans suspected HBC-Catholic-fur trader complicity in the sad affair. News of the massacre helped in passing the 1848 bill that made Oregon, already a US possession by fiat, a US territory. A recent faithful reconstruction of the mission shows the importance placed on the role of the Whitmans.³¹⁷

Even though many of the other Protestant missionaries had little contact with the fur traders, they nonetheless had an impact on them with the beliefs they carried with them. Some, like William Henry Gray, who had worked at the Lapwai Mission in the last 1830s, carried an anti-HBC bias with him, a bias which he put into print in 1870.³¹⁸ After the Waiilatpu massacre, Henry Harmon Spalding and his wife moved to the safer area of Brownville on the Calapooya River where they published letters accusing the Catholics of being behind the 1847 Waiilatpu killings.³¹⁹ Congregational minister Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walker with their wives left their Tshimakain mission after the massacre. Later, in Walla Walla Eells established Whitman Seminary, which later became Whitman College.³²⁰ Methodist David Leslie and his wife, amongst other things, ran a boarding school in Oregon City where she taught many fur trade children.³²¹

Divided Loyalties

The measles epidemic was one of the sparks that ignited the Waiilatpu massacre and, by implication, contributed to anti-fur trader and anti-Catholic sentiment. Another factor was the ever-growing influx of immigrants who largely ignored traditional rights of natives. A further component was the growing native disillusionment with their own spiritual and medical power, which had failed to meet the challenges of the quickly changing landscape, but also their dabbling with the new spirituality of the immigrants, which had failed

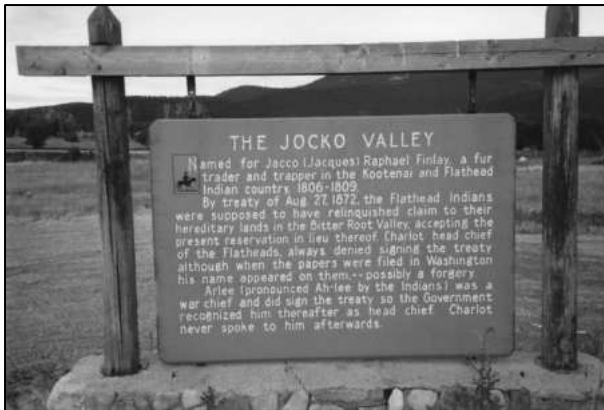


IMAGE 71 Sign at Jocko Valley is located in western Montana and is now part of the Flathead Indian Reservation. A sign indicates the fur trade related origin of its name and post fur trade difficulties. *Named for Jacco (Jacques) Raphael Finlay, a fur trader and trapper in the Kootenai and Flathead Indian country. 1806-1809. By treaty of August 27, 1872, the Flathead Indians were supposed to have relinquished claim to their hereditary lands in the Bitter Root Valley, accepting the present reservation in lieu thereof. Charlot head chief of the Flatheads, always denied signing the treaty although when the papers were filed in Washington his name appeared on them – possibly a forgery. Arlee (pronounced Ah-lee by the Indians) was a war chief and did sign the treaty so the Government recognized him thereafter as head chief. Charlot never spoke to him afterwards.* Photograph by author, 1992.

to protect them.³²² For the Cayuse it was the end of a long process. The introduction of horses had meant that expanded trade networks, greater chances for conflict and disease, and trading in food and horses would bring them the goods they wanted. Although relations with the fur traders were steady, a growing disillusionment with the various forms of Christianity was turning into resentment, more so when this new spiritual embrace failed to prevent deaths from measles. Further, incoming emigrants were stealing native horses, pillaging native food supplies and abusing natives³²³ and so it took little, then, to trigger a violent reaction as it did in November 1847 when Whitman, his wife, ten men and two children were killed and others were taken hostage.

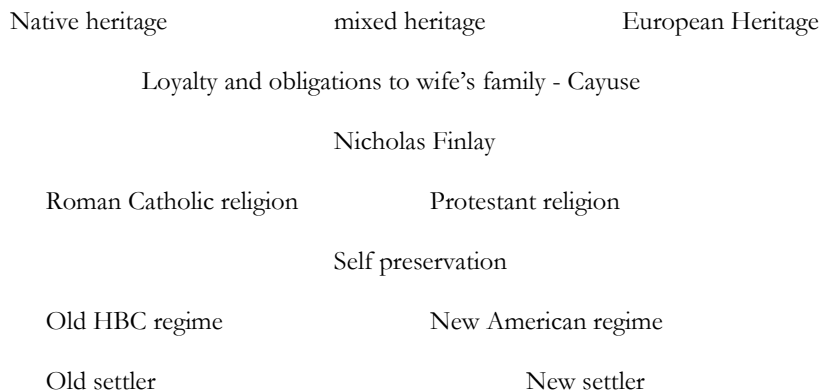
For the predominantly Roman Catholic fur traders, the interlocking relationships with the Cayuse led to charges of complicity in the terrible affair. The fact that HBC officer Peter Skene Ogden and priest Augustin Magloire Blanchet, brother to Francois Norbert Blanchet and who had taken up residence amongst the Cayuse twenty five miles from Walla Walla, were able to negotiate a ransom for the prisoners only fuelled suspicion.³²⁴

The complexity of fur trader lives and the testing of loyalties before, during and after the event was embodied in Nicholas Finlay born to Jacques Raphael “Jocko” Finlay and probably Teshwentichina, a Spokane woman. Unlike his Protestant grandfather, the Finlay family had slowly been subsumed into the mainly Roman Catholic culture of the fur trade. As well, unlike his many brothers and sisters who had a Chippewyan mother, Nicholas

had a Spokane mother, and so there was a slightly different focus to local loyalties. He grew up in the Spokane House area and considered himself an original settler, worked for the HBC, married an Iroquois woman and then a Cayuse woman and so his loyalties were pulled in several directions. When he finished his employment trapping with the HBC largely in the Snake Country/Flatheads area around 1844-1845, he lived near the Congregational Tshimakain Mission of Elkanah Walker and Cushing Eels. Around 1847, Finlay moved south to work at the Waiilatpu Mission, a site not far from the HBC post of Nez Perces/Walla Walla, and set up his lodge a few hundred feet from the mission house.

At the height of a then measles epidemic, a false rumour was spread among the Cayuse by Joe Lewis, a mixed-descent malcontent who had arrived with the wagons in 1847, that Whitman had intended to poison the Cayuse and take their land. Given his association with the mission, this presented Nicholas Finlay with conflicting loyalties, one to his extended family and their whole belief system and the other to the mission and its cultural package. Since the subsequent plot to kill Whitman was hatched in Nicholas' nearby lodge, he had full knowledge of it but failed to warn Whitman, perhaps fearing for his and his Cayuse wife's life. Or, perhaps he believed that such an event would never happen for the records are replete with angry traders sitting around an evening fire, fancifully plotting revenge for offending occurrences. Indeed, when questioned by Whitman about the rumours of a massacre about to take place, Nicholas denied it, even though he may have sensed that it could be carried out. On the day of the killings, November 29, 1847, while Nicholas and Joseph Stanfield, another employee, were casually milking the cows, three mixed descent children, which included, John and Stephen, two sons of John Manson, escaped the ongoing carnage to Finlay's lodge. Loyalty to his native side kicked in and Nicholas spirited them to Fort Nez Perces the next day and told HBC clerk William McBean the news. Finlay, who did not partake in the slaughter, went north to the Colville Valley and in February, evoked fear in the local missionary population, when he tried to enlist members of his family to join the Cayuses in resistance to the newcomers. In spite of the accusations of HBC involvement in the plot, action was not taken against Nicholas although the Cayuse did erupt in war against the Americans. In the 1850s, having not been punished for his apparent involvement, Nicholas lived in the Colville Valley, near brothers Patrick, Miaquam, Augustin and down the valley from brother James. In the 1860s, he and his family moved to the Bitterroot Valley. Nicholas eventually settled in the Jocko Valley in Flathead country in Montana, joining Joe Lewis (who was eventually killed in an attempted stagecoach robbery in 1862) from his Waiilatpu days. Nicholas died after 1886 probably on the Flathead Indian Reservation where he had been living with his family.

The Pull of Loyalties for Nicholas Finlay



Other fur traders and their descendants who were looking forward to a settled post fur trade society were also drawn into the ensuing Cayuse War. Most of the forty-seven who served in 1847-1848, did so in Company D, 7th Regiment with a smattering of others in other regiments.³²⁵

The Fur Trader and the California Gold Rush



IMAGE 72 Panning on the Mokelumne River, Northern California.
Wikimedia Commons.

The California Gold Rush of 1848-1849 once again shook up the lives of both settled and working fur traders. For many it was a self-directed Diaspora and an intentional movement away from a way of life. For the settled HBC former employee in the Willamette and elsewhere, as well as for the engagé still toiling away for the HBC, this new event meant opportunity. It all began in February 1848. While establishing a sawmill for John A. Sutter near Coloma, California, James W. Marshall had discovered gold on the south fork of the American River. At first, reaction in Oregon Territory to the news was slow. The news, first carried from San Francisco to Oregon on the 31st of July 1848 via the captain of the schooner *Honolulu*, was greeted sceptically. It was only when the *Henry* arrived on August 9th and the *Mary Dare* arrived from the Sandwich Islands on August 23rd that people began to believe the story. The clincher was a letter from ex-governor Boggs of Missouri, who wrote that much gold was found on the American River in California. From that point, the rush was on.³²⁶

For those who had settled along the Willamette River in Oregon, it was opportunity and an easy leap for many had been on the Southern Expeditions and knew the territory well. As well the Willamette presented an easy access to northern California over the Siskiyou Mountains or an opportunity to sail from the Columbia to San Francisco. For those who were still working, particularly at Fort Vancouver, opportunity trumped loyalty to the HBC. Almost a third broke contract and left either overland or by boat. For those who came by boats, they could take a boat upriver to Stockton, Sacramento City or Marysville at the mouth of the Yuba River. From there they would take pack mule trains into the hills and mining camps.³²⁷

J. S. Holliday estimated that when the news reached Oregon in August 1848, perhaps four thousand men headed for the mines. Hard to substantiate, but some came by ship to San Francisco; others left with wagons and families in tow through the Siskiyou Mountains via the Rogue River and Shasta Valleys.³²⁸ According to Horace Lyman who arrived in August 1849, "Oregon was nearly depopulated by emigration to California."³²⁹ Most of the Oregon overlanders, according to Holliday, ended up in the Trinity River mines in northern California. By December 1849, there were well over forty thousand men from all over the world searching for gold.

Over the next few months, the Willamette Valley virtually emptied of its settlers. Father Bartholomew Delorme, who may have been asked by Father Blanchett to go with the group as chaplain, was in California by the end of May 1849, baptising and burying the dead and overseeing the spiritual needs of his flock. St. Joseph's College in St. Paul closed down in June.

What happened to the lives of the people who went? Some moved around. A typical example would be Joseph Laverdure who went to Clear Creek and the Trinity River in 1849 where Pearson B. Reading discovered gold and worked there and then came back to Yreka in 1851 where he filed his claim. In 1849 he may have followed Father Delorme who had to go to San Francisco because he became ill. Laverdure then went north in 1851 to Frogtown, where he looked around and staked out a claim. When the Laverdures left Yreka and

Frogtown, they went to Cow Creek in the Azaelia area [now on I5]. They homesteaded there and had their sons-in-law on both sides of them, the Saidens and the McGinnis'. They continued to do hardscrabble farming but also continued to do some mining. Susan McGinnis, the daughter of Angelique and John, married a couple of miners and loggers and so the family continued.³³⁰

Others were not so lucky and succumbed likely to the diseases in California at the time. Often the spouses of French Canadians would marry fellow French Canadians upholding language, religion and culture. Hypolite Brouillet succumbed in the goldfield on August 31, 1849; his widow married Cyrille Bertrand in December. Joseph Bourgeau died leaving a wife and three children. His widow married Theodore Gervais, a French Canadian independent settler. Jean Baptiste Dubreuille who was very familiar with the California area having been on several southern expeditions left behind his Chinook wife and six children. In 1851 his widow Marguerite Yougoulhta married fellow French Canadian and long time fur trader, Charles Plante. Paul Guilbeau was another who perished in California leaving behind a blended family and his second wife Francoise Cayuse. The following year, she married long time fur trader and dairy farmer, Laurent Sauve.

For others it was a lonely end. Bachelor Jonathan Buck, who had served as a mate on HBC ships, managed to settle in the Willamette before leaving for the gold fields of California in 1850 where he died. When he succumbed he may have felt a certain sense of loneliness if not abandonment for he never knew that seventeen letters written by his family to him starting in 1844 had not been delivered to him for a variety of logistical reasons.³³¹

Charles Plante made it into the gold fields and appears to have stayed for a few years. In 1854 when he returned to register his land claim, it had all been a bit much for him and, on his way home from the surveyor's office, he died at the home of a friend. By that time he had gone through four wives and it has not been traced who his fifth wife subsequently married. Some who stayed on may have acted as guides as the territory was familiar to them.

Richard Stokum, on the other hand, was working happily enough at Fort Nisqually until his wife died on July 29, 1849. Two months later on September 22, 1849, he deserted.

Fort Vancouver's cooper, Marie Louis Haquet, deserted from Fort Vancouver for the gold fields, came back at an undetermined date, continued to raise a family and served under Captain Maxon in the Yakima Indian wars of 1855-1856.

Just how many died from typhus, typhoid or any other diseases is unknown. Eden's Colvilles estimate of November 14, 1849 was perhaps begrudgingly high and somewhat apocryphal when he stated to George Simpson:

At least one half of the Canadians who went from this quarter to the mines have left their bones in California, which seems a most unhealthy part of the world - & several have returned worse off than they started, having had to borrow money to return. This will have some effect in stopping desertions, I hope.³³²

Those who survived returned to Oregon generally within a year. What were the factors that drove people back? First, there were simply too many people working for too little gold as described by William Shaw in 1851 at Stockton:

Stockton is situate on a plain, and is a central point, it is well adapted to supply the placers of the interior; but it is considered unhealthy, from the swamps surrounding it, which are flooded in the winter time. When we arrived, tents, wooden frame buildings, and calico houses, were being rapidly erected; along the bank were piled heaps of merchandize, in chests and casts, destined for the diggings; while mules and drays, with a concourse of bustling people, were hurrying to and fro; clouds of dust at times obscured the view, and cracking of whips and shouting we hear on every side.³³³

The challenges the fur traders faced were complex. On the one hand, as Shaw noted in 1851, his fellow white gold seekers "declared that coloured men were not privileged to work in a country intended only for American citizens."³³⁴ Nor were they to be hired or coerced as cheap or free labour. The underlying reason appears to have been a competitive unfairness in hiring numbers of non-whites who could extract more at less cost. He

noted that the “gang-system was very obnoxious to the Californians, and several parties of that description were abolished; the obligations and agreements entered into being cancelled and annulled by the fiat of the vox populi.”³³⁵ Coupled with this was the attitude towards the Indian, a genetic heritage often shared by the gold seeking former fur traders who brought along their native wives. As J. D. Borthwick remarked about the Indians at the time, “they must be moved off, and make way for their betters.”³³⁶ The French Canadians were marginally better, for Bruff only condescendingly observed on May 5, 1850 in the Lassen’s Ranch area, “A party of Oregonian half-breed Frenchmen, camped close by, are on a big drunk.”³³⁷ Life for the fur trader in such an environment must have been very taxing.

Many, however, did return, albeit none the richer, to continue on with their lives.

Absence, however, could lead to marital breakup. In 1849 Joseph Plouffe (Carillon) left his family and seven children on the farm and headed south to California. After leaving, he learned that his wife, Therese, had left their house to follow James Bouche. Plouffe returned to try to locate his wife and eventually located Therese and James in Oregon City where, after several arguments, Plouffe was shot by James Bouche in the lower abdomen. The musket ball lodged in Plouffe's body and he died instantly. Governor Lane of Oregon ordered an inquest on the body but James Bouche fled north to continue his life in New Caledonia. Widow Therese married Baptiste LaRoque on September 9, 1850.

Thomas McKay led a wagon train, organized by Peter Burnet, to the California gold rush, returning November 18, 1849 no doubt to be with his family. He did not live long after that for he died sometime before April 19, 1850 and was buried in the fields of his claim near Scappoose.

The fur traders may have returned within a year for purely practical reasons. Aside from the fact that there were just too many people, they may have left to guard their properties back in the Willamette or even to plant crops.³³⁸ As well, the search for gold was moving to stage two. The surface gold was no longer available and what was needed was capital, organization and people. The family level of organization of the retired fur traders was no longer appropriate and they simply returned home.

Opportunity and Desertions

Desertions from ships and posts caused an unprecedented deterioration of HBC order. Almost the whole crew deserted one ship in Hawaii and left for the goldfields. Almost a third of the employees at Fort Vancouver deserted. Slightly fewer deserted from Fort Nisqually, both posts being strategically located south of the international border. The further north, the fewer desertions as it was just too difficult to get to the California gold fields.

In late 1849, the *Cowlitz* had difficulty holding its crew particularly on its way back from London. In January 1850 while in Honolulu most of the crew became mutinous taking advantage of opportunity and demanded higher wages and, failing that, deserted. Three of the apprentices were put in irons waiting to be sent back to England. The rest likely boarded one of the many ships heading for San Francisco.³³⁹ Still, for some, the choice was not that easy, torn between obligation and opportunity. Such was the case with nineteen year-old apprentice Robert Lawrence. Not joining the desertions from Honolulu, he chose to desert on shore but eventually returned, was put in irons and then released. Apologetic, he continued with the *Cowlitz* but, on April 6, 1850, three weeks after his arrival at Fort Victoria, he deserted along with William Dean and Arthur Orbell. He no doubt headed for the California gold fields and, like most, returned empty handed for, by June 1851, he was back at Fort Victoria working on the *Cadboro*. He worked on the *Cadboro* at least from June 25 to November 1, 1851 and perhaps at Fort Victoria but deserted once again on August 10, 1852.

Several desertions took place from the steamer *Beaver* in August 1849. While William Fairfoul and John Moloney, the engineer’s servant quit and were not heard from again, John Willey returned to live in Nanaimo for a year or two before he died. Joseph Champagne, who had previously quit Fort Victoria in 1845, needed little prompting to leave the steamer *Beaver* at the same time as his fellow crew members. However, the next year he was back farming in Marion County, Oregon where he stayed until the death of his first wife. After

that, he moved south to the French settlement west of Roseburg, Oregon where he became a farmer and raised a family.

Edwin Roberts deserted the barque *Columbia* on May 5, 1849 for the California goldfields with eight other seamen, James Brooks, John Phillips, William Baker, John Thompson, William Murray, Abraham Dyke, Abraham Holland, Peter Petrelius and Alex Brands. Several of the crew had asked for a discharge but it was not granted, and so Roberts, who was in charge of the stores, raided the stores and left with the men. He appeared on the account books for four more years before his name was finally dropped. Because of his desertion, William Murray never received two letters that were sent from his mother in Aberdeen, Scotland.³⁴⁰

Other vessels suffered from a smattering of desertions. Joseph Horne served out his apprenticeship in the Columbia region but had a habit of stealing, refusing work and spending time in jail. On August 20, 1849, while working on the *Mary Dare*, he deserted but like many others, he appears to have returned, working from 1859 to 1863. Three more who deserted from the same vessel were not heard from again. They included Robert Raddon, who along with a likely relative, Lewis Raddon of the *Beaver* went off record.

For Hawaiians, the possibility of gold represented an alternative to the fur trade. The greatest number of Hawaiians who quit their jobs for better prospects were twenty-three from Fort Vancouver, a logical place as the nearby Willamette went deep into Oregon on its way to the promised riches of California. Small numbers deserted from other posts, for, unlike Fort Vancouver, it was just too difficult to get to California. Living in the Fort Vancouver Kanaka village or at the nearby Fort Vancouver farms it would be relatively easy to leave for the gold fields. Once they crossed the Columbia by boat, they could use a combination of boat, wagon road, ferry, or horses which they could obtain from local farmers to make their way south along the Willamette and over the mountains into California on routes established by several south expeditions. By and large the Hawaiians appeared to have purposefully severed ties with the HBC for less than 15% returned to work for the HBC. One reason is that they did not have families to anchor them down. It is possible they may have perished, found employment elsewhere or returned to Oahu from San Francisco. Of the three who returned to Fort Vancouver, Karreymoure may have been ill and seeking help for he died within a few months. Newanna, who went on to settle on San Juan Island, may have just liked the place. Thomas Como was of mixed descent and thus rooted on the Pacific slopes.

Konea who left his work at the Cowlitz farm returned shortly as he had a family to look after. Some were reluctant to make the journey. Keave'hacow and Kalama missed their opportunity at Fort Langley, but when Thompson River opened up for gold, both left but again returned to Nisqually.

According to one report, the miners were chiefly from Oregon and were recalled to protect their land claims.³⁴¹ According to Governor Lane's report in October 1849:

The Gold excitement occasioned the absence of a large part of our labouring population. Many of them have failed to put in crops; fine farms are lying idle, consequently the crops this year will fall short of the average. ³⁴²

Perhaps the overlanders were eyeing the empty farms "depopulated by emigration to California." As well, there was a backwash of disappointed miners coming north "to Oregon to repair their health and fortunes" and "spreading over the prairies."³⁴³

Many returned from the gold fields to settle land claims. Joseph Couture, one of the many deserters from Fort Vancouver, returned shortly, living out the rest of his life in the Willamette, Nez Perce and Fort Colville areas. In the fall of 1849, Pierre Pariseau quit Fort Umpqua but was back in short order settling a claim in Marion County. He later moved to the Douglas County area, took a backwoods claim and lived mainly by hunting and leading an otherwise active life. Antoine Petit (Gobin) quit the HBC in 1849 but when he returned the following year, he did not continue with the HBC. By 1870, he was living on Cowlitz Prairie and boarding John Landis, a stage driver from Indiana. The gold dust that Antoine Plante and his family got from the gold fields was spent on medicine to cure him of a fever from which he went bald. Around 1852, Plante and his family settled on the Spokane River at a strategic crossing, about forty miles east of Spokane.

Allan McLeod was another person who could not make up his mind. He deserted the Cowlitz Farm on February 24, 1849, came back to work the following year but deserted shortly after, was rehired and quit for the last time in 1852.

Donald McLeod and his family followed the gold to Montana when it was found there. On September 22, 1849, John McLeod, lured by better prospects, deserted his job at Fort Nisqually as a farm manager for the California gold fields; however, his search for gold was fruitless and he was happy to return the next year.



IMAGE 73 Reconstructed blacksmith's shop, Fort Vancouver. Photograph by author, 1992.

John McLoughlin's son David had better luck at finding gold. He resigned from his job as clerk in 1845 ostensibly to look after his father's affairs in the Willamette but, being swept up by the gold fever of the time, hired Indians to work for him and managed to acquire about \$20,000 in gold dust.

The California gold rush was just the beginning for some. Narcisse Montigny followed up in 1858 by going to the Fraser River gold rush. Louis Ledoux (Daunt) returned to become a member of the paramilitary Cowlitz Rangers and by 1860 had taken on the role of packer.

Thirty-four year old Fort Vancouver blacksmith George Aitken left for California in 1849 and returned to settle in the Willamette Valley without seeking re-employment with the HBC. Amable Arquoitte spent only three months in California before returning to the Willamette. Cooper Charles Bayfield returned to the Fort Vancouver area but not to the employment of the HBC. Cooper James Bichan went to California but has not been traced further. Charles Bird went from the Fort Vancouver farm at 4th plain, returning in 1850. He worked briefly for the HBC in 1855-1856. James Brannan, after being shipwrecked on the *Vancouver* in May 1848, decided he had had enough and deserted for California in February 1849 and was not heard from again.

The story of Andrew Sublette from the Sublette trading family is somewhat different. In the 1840s he lived at the Sublette farm in Missouri, pursued gold in California and eventually settled in Los Angeles where, when hunting, was killed by a bear.

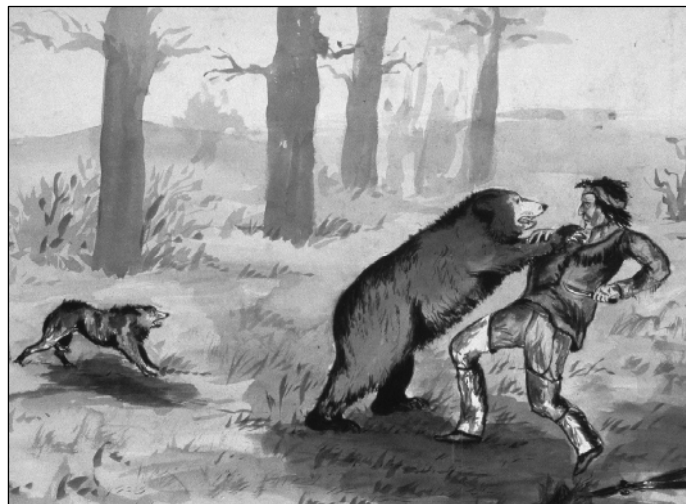


IMAGE 74 "A rough and tumble with a grizzly." *Sketches of Hudson Bay Life* by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880, UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

Wars, Fur Traders as Recruits and the End of the HBC Activities

South of the international border after the mayhem of the measles epidemic, Cayuse War and California gold rush, retiring French, Scottish and mixed descent fur traders, many with wives, sought wider settlement areas. The Cowlitz and Nisqually areas were also favoured in addition to the Willamette. Spokane County (which included the long-time favourite Spokane River area), Stevens County (which includes Chewelah, and the Colville Valley area), and Walla Walla County (which includes French Valley, a sprawling area and French Town which was renamed Lowden) became other favoured areas for settlement. Here, the Beauchemin, Brancheau, Brisbois, Dorion, Dauny, McBean, Pambrun and Raymond families chose the last area in the early to mid fifties to put down roots. Generally, relations between these settlers and local natives were good, reflecting the long established relationships with the NWC and HBC. However, continued American settlement on traditionally Indian land coupled with the different attitudes and policies of the new administration meant that tensions were once again on the rise and peace was not to last.

Three treaties in May and June 1855 contributed to these tensions. The Umatilla, Walla Walla and Cayuse were coerced to move to a reservation in north eastern Oregon, a second group to the Yakima Indian Reservation and the third, the Nez Perce, to an area that took in land which included parts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. However, when gold was discovered on the Yakima Reservation and white miners moved onto the reservation, the Yakima, later joined by the Cayuse who had previously stood their ground, rebelled and the Yakima War of 1855-1859 erupted. Although the threat to the settled fur traders was less than that to the American settlers, nonetheless many families removed themselves to other parts of the country to stay out of harm's way. Others were called up. On October 13, 1855, seventy-five mainly settled fur traders and their male descendants were called up in Portland to serve in the war against the Yakima Indians until the close of the war or until discharged. They were to serve in Captain N. A. Connoyer's company 'K' of the first regiment of Oregon mounted volunteers, commanded by Colonel James W. Nesmith.³⁴⁴ This regiment served almost exclusively for former HBC employees.

In another part of Oregon Territory, annual skirmishes from 1852 between the Rogue River Valley Indians and Americans resulted in full-scale conflict by October 1855. It was at that time that Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, decided to move all Indians in Western Oregon onto two reservations, the Siletz [Lincoln County] and Grand Ronde [Polk County].³⁴⁵

The Colville Indian Reservation³⁴⁶ in Washington Territory was not created until April 9, 1872 and almost immediately reduced in size on July 2, 1872. The earlier reservations became home to several first and second generation fur traders. Jean Baptiste Vautrin, who lived on Vancouver Island into the 1880s and at least three of his children, went south to live either on or near the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation. The move was strategic, likely to be closer to the wife's relatives. He died and was buried there. Louis Shanagrate's son, Joseph, gravitated to the Grande Ronde where he became judge of the Indian councils and head of the Indian police.³⁴⁷ Joseph Desautel had spent years living around the Colville Reservation and his descendants subsequently moved onto it.

Between 1854 and 1856, a series of treaties micro-managed by Washington Territory Governor Isaac Stevens took place. His efforts led to the creation of nine relatively smaller Indian reservations west of the Cascades and north of the Columbia River.³⁴⁸ Given its strategic location and previously good working relationship with the natives, the HBC/PSAC post of Fort Nisqually was caught up in the change. Nisqually Chief Leschi, who also doubled as a horse tender for the HBC/PSAC on Yelm prairie, was dissatisfied with the terms of the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854 and, in the summer of 1855 reportedly traveled across the Cascade Mountains to consult with his Yakima Indian relatives (on his mother's side), a group then on the verge of war themselves.³⁴⁹ As in the Cayuse War of 1846, employees of the Nisqually post had to make choices. Natives who had taken refuge at the post in 1855 were arrested by US authorities and taken away.³⁵⁰

Sometimes the personnel at Fort Nisqually could only stand by receiving news or as spectators to the unfolding events. On December 8, 1855 they learned:

News came here this morning that Lieutenant Slaughter and also three of his soldiers had been killed – four soldiers were also wounded. It seems to have happened through carelessness on the part of the whites. Lieut Slaughter had taken up his quarters in an old log hut with large crevices between the logs, and had a large fire in the centre of the house. No watch was kept

outside, the night being very dark the Indians are enabled to approach close to the house and thrust their guns through the openings in the logs. Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart, also three of his men killed, and four mortally wounded. The Company is ordered to Steilacoom.³⁵¹

Other times the action was closer to home. On March 5, 1856, nervous soldiers who were guarding the Nisqually post felt that there were natives ready to attack and so “fired guns from the openings in the Bastions at intervals all night.”³⁵² An examination in the morning proved that no one had been there. For the people at the post, however, work continued on as normal. Martial law was declared by the Governor of Washington Territory and when three employees with Indian wives refused to leave their homes, they were arrested.³⁵³ On May 21, 1856, one of the red-shirted volunteers shot a native by the name of Bob, who was cutting firewood in the post. Dr. Tolmie and a group of men, largely witnesses, left the post two days later to have the volunteer brought to justice but were instead mocked and had to retreat to the safety of the post.³⁵⁴ In spite of Tolmie making a spirited appeal for the life of Chief Leschi, whom he saw as a man caught up in an unfair conflict, the Nisqually chief was eventually on February 19, 1858. To top it off, over three thousand acres had been removed from HBC/PSAC land and given over to an enlarged Nisqually Indian Reservation in January 20, 1856.

From the late 1850s on, the HBC, PSAC and fur traders south of the 49th parallel faced increasing pressure from American settlers. Post records show a diminishing labour force and an HBC merchandizing supplies and agricultural products. Both sides postured to the point of excess. Vessels such as the *Cadboro* and *Harpooner* were seized for trivial matters, such as attempting to avoid newly imposed duties on a few items. Initially inflated HBC and PSAC claims were negotiated for claimed land and later increased to include loss of trade, navigation rights and loss of cattle and rents. Under the Convention of July 1, 1863 a Joint Commission sat to review the claims and in 1869 an award for \$650,000 was given for the extinguishment of all rights to the American territory.³⁵⁵ On a US government to HBC negotiating level, there was a level of understanding unlike that of “public opinion of pioneers and land-hungry settlers.”³⁵⁶

Cutting Losses: The Formation of the Colony of Vancouver Island

For those fur traders who were still working for the HBC north of the 49th parallel, the California gold rush south of the nearly three year old international border had less influence. Unlike the massive desertions from HBC posts in Oregon Territory, relatively few deserted. Part of this may have been geography. Whereas Fort Vancouver was geographically positioned to access California via the Willamette Valley, more northerly posts possessed no such advantage. The farther north, the less likely one would make the difficult overland trek. Hawaiian Tom Keave, for example, deserted at Fort Langley, but the distance to California might have dissuaded him for he was soon back at work. Even though Fort Victoria was best positioned, most men stayed at their posts. On the ships on the other hand group dynamics probably fuelled the sailors’ sense of mobility and persuaded five from the *Beaver* and four from the *Mary Dare* to desert on August 20, 1849. With opportunity on the horizon, a few were looking for any way out. On April 16, 1849, the obstreperous James Weyland used rain as an excuse not to work. That September, Weyland saw his opportunity and deserted along with Robert Allid in the *Cadboro* in September 10, 1849. The twelve HBC miners who deserted from Fort Rupert at the same time left as they felt they weren’t being treated properly as colliers.

Sometimes the desertions were delayed. No doubt enticed by the stories of gold in California George Wishart, Charles Lobb and Albert F. Hale deserted the *Norman Morison* on May 11, 1850 for the coal carrier, the barque *England* lying at anchor near Fort Rupert. In fear of being captured and taken back and no doubt punished, the trio fled to the woods and, fearing that they were going to be attacked, struck out first but were killed in the process.

Still, during 1849 an intact HBC north of the border presented realistic, secure employment opportunities. At the same time, the fur trader was being presented with another option in 1849 – Vancouver becoming a British colony.

That Vancouver Island became a colony was a reaction and an effort to cut losses. As the Oregon Territory to the south was filling up with Americans and so to forestall a “peaceful penetration” of Americans into British territory, “British statesmen felt the necessity of taking some step to secure the territory that had been legally obtained”³⁵⁷ by the Treaty of Washington of 1846. Arguments were presented showing that a fur trading

company would not be suitable as a colonizing agent.³⁵⁸ Because of animosity surrounding the idea of giving exclusive title of Vancouver Island to the HBC, the HBC in its own defence got R. M. Martin to produce *The Hudson's Bay Territories and Vancouver's Island* extolling the Christian virtues of the London company.³⁵⁹ This assurance was probably not necessary as the HBC's strong capital position, its history with native people and the fact that Sir John Pelly at the same time was Governor of the HBC and of the Bank of England all helped to persuade the British Government that the HBC was the right body to administer the new colony of Vancouver Island.³⁶⁰ Shortly after Queen Victoria signed the grant on January 13, 1849, Colonial Secretary Earl Grey modified the terms of the grant. Originally to be operated on a corporate basis under the Wakefieldian system of colonial administration, Grey kept the essentials of the Wakefield system but modified the terms insisting that the land be sold at a reasonable rate. The HBC was allowed to keep 10% of the proceeds while spending the remaining 90% on needed infrastructure. The carrot and stick idea was that labourers would work and save to purchase their twenty acres that would qualify them to vote. However, buyers had to come up with a pound an acre. As well, the HBC had decided to keep several square miles around Fort Victoria for itself. However, historians point out that the Vancouver Island colonial regime, under the aegis of the HBC, was less than successful citing the inadequacy of the modified Wakefieldian land law system which was implanted on an essentially non-agrarian Vancouver Island and the HBC's failure to bring out large numbers of non-native settlers. Indeed, James Douglas, who was aware of the effectiveness of the American distribution of free land, and given that the agricultural land on Vancouver Island was very limited, had recommended free grants of land.³⁶¹ For all the weaknesses inherent in the Wakefieldian system, historian Richard Mackie refuted an apparent lack of success, showing that by bending the rules, the HBC was able to circumvent the untenable aspects and create a more inclusive viable colony.³⁶²

The logic behind the Wakefieldian system was that it would reproduce a stable English social hierarchy that would oversee ordered colonial agricultural settlement. Theoretically labourers would be provided with an enticing model of upward mobility in that they could save, purchase land and become full voting members of the colony. However, as Mackie points out, fur trade employees settled in the Willamette to farm, whereas on Vancouver Island, with its limited agricultural possibilities, employees "left the company in order to trade, fish, mine, log, retire, and farm."³⁶³ As well, between the years 1851 and 1858 officers, clerks and professionals made up almost 30% of the landowners, while labourers made up 56% of the landowners, thus fulfilling the terms of ordered settlement.³⁶⁴

Officers, particularly Chief Factors and Chief Traders, were drawn to the new colony as its new social order mirrored the familiar HBC hierarchy. A focal point would have been Chief Factor James Douglas, one of the grand old men of the fur trade, now Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island. In December 1849, Douglas purchased several hundred acres of land near the old post. Other chief factors, William Fraser Tolmie, William Henry McNeill, John Work, and Roderick Finlayson, all eventually chose the area for their retirement homes. Chief traders also flocked to the area. John Frederick Kennedy and James Murray Yale ended their days there. A.C. Anderson chose nearby Saanich for his farm, Henry Newsham Peers chose Colquitz and Charles Dodd purchased land in Victoria as well as Lake District. John Sebastian Helmcken, Joseph William McKay, Hamilton Moffat, William Mouatt, George Stewart Simpson, Thomas and William Charles, John M. Wark and the long suffering John Tod all chose the Victoria area to live out their days with their native and mixed descent wives.

With these officers a certain tradition carried on in true HBC legacy fashion. One of James Douglas' daughters married J. S. Helmcken. James Murray Yale's daughters married Henry Newsham Peers and George Stewart Simpson. John Work's daughters married Roderick Finlayson and William Fraser Tolmie. William Henry McNeill's daughter married Hamilton Moffatt. Although James Birnie had chosen to stay south of the border, one daughter married A. C. Anderson, another John M. Wark. Although John George McTavish departed for elsewhere, his daughter married Charles Dodd. Donald McAulay was elsewhere, but his daughter married William Henry McNeill. They provided a network of relationships.

The role of the HBC, no longer possessing the exclusive right to trade with the natives, had shifted in that it was in fact administering a new British colony. In this role, to extinguish native claims to certain areas, James Douglas negotiated fourteen treaties between 1850 and 1854 in which the land was conveyed over to the HBC as legal agent. Traditional village sites and fields were retained and the natives were at liberty to hunt and fish as they had done traditionally. Eleven of the treaties took place around the Fort Victoria area, one at Nanaimo and two at Fort Rupert.³⁶⁵ The last treaty that Douglas was able to negotiate was signed in 1854. England was

no longer interested in providing money as it had been at war in the Crimea for over a year and no further money was available.

In spite the HBC still being the main colonial administrative agent, conveyor of Indian treaties and the main employer on the island, its place of primacy was clearly eroding. The social and political world of the fur trade long tolerated in the name of peace, order and company profits was not to continue. Different forces were coming into play and class, race, gender and behaviour now mattered. The attitudes of Victorian England transported to the colonies were hardening, a possible tiring from the reform movement and unrest of the 1830s and 1840s. Non-Victorian behaviour in far off Vancouver Island was beginning to be seen as aberrant. The monolithic class structure of the HBC was fractured by the appearance of officers of the Royal Navy now attending Esquimalt, where ships docked, and English government officials and businessmen settlers now assuming major roles.

The women, once pivotal to the fur trade, were favoured by their gender but not by their race or racial mixture. Mixed descent daughters, particularly of officers, long favoured as eligible brides, could now hone their social skills in finishing schools such as St. Ann's Academy set up by a Catholic religious order from Quebec in 1858.³⁶⁶ However, as Sylvia Van Kirk pointed out, "racism could indeed negate social aspiration." Daughters of officers were often judged by their degrees of Indian-ness. In the 1850s it was remarked that although the Ross daughters were fine looking, their obvious Indian blood put them on the "edge of society."³⁶⁷ In 1861, Sophia Cracroft remarked that Jane Douglas, who had married ranking HBC officer Alexander Grant Dallas:

has a very bright complexion, pretty dark eyes & the other features very tolerable—but the great width & flatness of the face are remarkable, & even her intonation & voice are characteristic (as we now perceive) of her descent.³⁶⁸

For the men, it was a mixed story. One standout was the son of the very bookish William Fraser Tolmie. Born of mixed descent in 1867, a year after Vancouver Island and British Columbia united and the fur trade was becoming a distant memory, Simon Fraser Tolmie followed his father's footsteps by training to be a veterinary surgeon in Ontario. He returned to British Columbia where he entered politics, eventually becoming premier of the province from 1928 to 1933. For others, the story was not as glowing, as mixed male descendants of officers were not nearly so fortunate as their sisters. Both race and gender worked against them. In a society with an increasing plurality of white males, mainly tradesmen from the British Isles, the relatively privileged life of an officer's son presented a slippery slope towards lassitude, particularly as an escape when being disparaged for his race. The "gaol records" of later years in the colony attest to such a resigned behaviour.³⁶⁹ Yet, others, such as Dr. John Frederick Kennedy and John Ross did not fall through the cracks and went on to lead productive lives.

Society's high expectations were not placed on the ordinary retiring HBC servants to the same degree. For those who chose to settle on Vancouver Island, life was somewhat easier. Many were already working on Vancouver Island while others were drawn from the coast as well as the mainland. Still others south of the international border had memories of the Cayuse War and wanted to avoid the Yakima Wars in Oregon Territory. Sometimes they were drawn by family ties.

Friendships and interconnecting family ties drew some to Vancouver Island from the south of the border. For example, George McKenzie, the mixed-descent millwright who had been previously assigned to Fort Victoria to build a mill, was the first of a group to come. He was followed by his father-in-law, James Goudie a twenty year veteran of Fort Colvile. John Greig, the son-in-law of James Goudie, was the next to follow. The last raised a family and, after dissatisfaction with the lime he mined at Thetis Lake, began to quarry lime at Tod Inlet, a quarry which was eventually converted into Butchart Gardens.

Taking advantage of the opportunity to become naturalized subjects in British territory, several Hawaiians found a place for themselves during the colonial regime. For example, Ebony, Tom Keave, Balau, Tamaree and Pakee became members of the Voltigeurs volunteer police force in Victoria. Around 1856 in Victoria, Keave and seven others, (four of whom may have independently arrived on the scene) bought city lots in Victoria. Others moved to nearby locations.

In 1853, after working three years at Fort Rupert, Jim Kimo followed the large exodus of miners to Nanaimo where he contentedly lived in a cabin with a cabbage patch. There in the coal-mining settlement, dressed in a bright red sash and tasselled cap, he undoubtedly enjoyed his job as night watchman, calling "All's Well" at midnight while he simultaneously fired his gun and struck his drum. His job was abolished in 1860, at which point he went to Fort Langley. Perhaps the shock of leaving Vancouver Island was too much, for he died the following year.

Mixed descent Thomas Ouamtany or "one-arm Tomo," had been in on the construction of Fort Victoria and so chose familiar surroundings to settle. Working out of Nanaimo from 1856 as a handyman and leader of the Iroquois, he also found a calling as an interpreter. He was suspected by some of killing his wife in 1863 and cannot be tracked after 1868.

Other Iroquois found that settling on Vancouver Island was not to their liking at all. In 1853, at the age of forty-two, St. Regis Iroquois Thomas Sagoyawatha, or "Big Tomo", decided to settle in the colony where he had worked for ten years. In 1853 this Nanaimo axe-man tended to become entangled in brawls. In one fight one of his fingers was bitten off. That is what possibly drove him from Vancouver Island to Fort Langley where he worked until 1858. He ended his career at Simpson in 1862.

The resident French Canadians found the Island colonial system comfortable enough to choose to live out their lives there. Three quarters of those working on Vancouver Island in 1849 chose to settle. This group had been working an average of thirteen years with the HBC, and their youthful average age of 33.5 years meant they still had several years in which to start afresh. As well, most had coastal or local wives obtained at their coastal fort postings. A typical example of a "settler" would be Frederick Minie, from St. Eduard, Lower Canada. He spent fourteen years with the HBC, largely at Fort Victoria, as both a blacksmith and carpenter, both marketable occupations in the new colony. On August 26, 1853, at the age of thirty-six, Minie purchased Victoria town lot #361, where he and his mixed descent wife raised three of their children. From 1862, he started a second family with another wife.

Very few French Canadians working on the mainland where they had put down stakes in their wives' native territories chose to come to Vancouver Island. However, several came from the north coast with northern wives possibly to get away from Fort Simpson where under the pressures of increased traffic and alcohol, post discipline and the native social fabric had begun to unravel. The colony presented a safe alternative.

Jean Baptiste Jolibois spent thirty-nine years in the fur trade, part of them at Fort Simpson, before settling on Vancouver Island and acquiring land which was paid for by the colony. Soon, however, his heirs were the beneficiaries, as the unfortunate Jean was run over by a cart in 1861.

Another twenty-two year employee of the fur trade, blacksmith Camil Raymond was also someone who spent eighteen years at Fort Simpson where he most likely partnered with his northern native wife. At Simpson, HBC punishment for spiriting other people's wives through the fort drain once sent him to the Russians but an open reward of two blankets brought him back to Simpson in the arms of the natives. By 1853, a more chastened Raymond settled into tranquil domesticity with his northern wife and child on a city lot in Victoria.

Emanuel Douillette did not fit the pattern of settling in his wife's territory. This twelve year HBC veteran of the Kamloops area retired in 1851, bringing his Shuswap wife and four of their eventual six children to Vancouver Island where he managed a farm. Not all was bliss in his Vancouver Island home, however, for, in December, 1853, he got caught up in his own pig war with the neighbouring Rev. Staines when Staine's pigs ended up in Douillette's possession. The story is somewhat contradictory as to who got punished for what but the unfortunate Douillette succumbed to it all at the beginning of January 1858.

Basil Bottineau was too far away in 1849 to participate in the California gold rush so in May 1855 he, with two Canadians and nine Stikine natives, struck out to find gold in the Stikine area.

Some like Francois Xavier Cote found himself in the goldfields through later employment. In October 1861 he was sent by the HBC on a survey expedition, led by Robert Homfray, to Bute Inlet to survey a route across the Chilcotin Plains and into the gold fields of the Cariboo. The group experienced considerable hardship and had to be rescued by local natives.

In the fall of 1850 when gold was discovered on the Queen Charlotte Islands, Pierre Lagace was dispatched by John Work from Fort Simpson with a party of natives to determine the extent of the gold find. The Haidas, determined to protect their own interests, frustrated Lagace's effort, forcing him to return without information.

Jean Baptiste Brulez was drawn back to the territory of his wife – in a somewhat circuitous route arriving after the Island colonial period. The thirty-one year old Brulez, whose very name augured an important event in his life, had been working only nine years with the HBC when his carelessness caused the burning down of Fort Langley on April 11, 1840. He stayed around to help rebuild the fort but, perhaps as a form of punishment, was sent down to the Snake Country where he worked for a further two years. Perhaps a little bitter, he quit in 1844 and settled in the St. Paul area of the Willamette Valley. In 1850, however, he resettled in Lewis County [Washington]. Around 1859, preferring to live in territory familiar to his Sooke wife, Brulez, wife Marguerite and family joined a large cavalcade of freight wagons and a freight train and moved north. There they settled at the mouth of the Sooke River and grew feed on land that Brulez finally pre-empted on September 18, 1884.

The colony of Vancouver Island drew settling fur traders to it for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was geographical familiarity and familial ties. The new type of governance was a challenge for those of the officer class but, for others, a favourable place to settle.

One Last HBC Stronghold: The Interior

During the period 1846 to 1858, north of the 49th parallel and apart from Vancouver Island, the HBC still controlled a vast area on the coast and mainland. Personnel still served in the cluster of New Caledonia posts as well as Fort Kamloops or Thompson River, Fort Langley (now including Forts Hope and Yale), and the coastal post of Fort Simpson.

In the New Caledonia area, in which one might loosely include the Thompson River/Kamloops area, settlement still consisted largely of servants' houses around the posts, a necessary move as life could not be sufficiently sustained through agriculture as it could further south. Agriculture was better the further south one ranged. Generally, however, personnel still depended on the HBC for survival. Nonetheless, ever since the mid 1830s under Peter Skene Ogden, life had much improved. Rice, flour, beans bacon, tea, sugar as well as milk and butter were now more commonplace and life more tolerable for the engage.³⁷⁰ Catholic priests had been coming in since 1842, lending a new sense of order familiar to many but absent for many years.³⁷¹ Families such as Waccan Boucher's offspring had learned to live off the land as well as depend on the HBC.

For the Bouchers, however, the end of an era came on August 26, 1849 when sixty year old Waccan succumbed to the after-effects of the measles:

Sunday, August 26, 1849 Old Wacca [sic] departed his life at 6 O'clock this Evening leaving behind him a helpless wife and poor children.³⁷²

The "helpless" statement stands in stark contrast to the illustrious career of the man himself. Perhaps it was an expression of sympathy. Alternatively, his wife may have become too dependent on the post, possibly at the expense of relations with others outside the post.

The New Caledonia interpreter and enforcer who had come out with Simon Fraser had excelled at everything he did whether he was acting as an interpreter, guiding a canoe, running a dog train or making snow shoes. If trouble arose at a particular post, he was sent off to create an air of stability and occasionally took charge of a post in the absence of an officer. Boucher could always be relied upon to obtain food for the Company and its employees even when food was scarce. He had up to seventeen children, the exact number had not been determined. Now he was gone, to be replaced at Fort St. James by long time employee, Jean Baptiste Lapierre.³⁷³

Although the Bouchers were prominent in the New Caledonia region, the region as an HBC monopoly controlled area did not have enough drawing power to retain all the children. The first to leave was Francois. After spending nine years working at a variety of jobs at local New Caledonia posts, in 1843 he moved south

and became a settler in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, where he raised a family. In 1851, he returned to work for the HBC at Fort Vancouver, likely doing odd jobs and, according to records, went east over the Rocky Mountains to Canada sometime in 1852. Raised in New Caledonia, young James joined the HBC in 1841 and, in 1844, following his brother François south, he became a settler in St. Paul in the Willamette River Valley, Oregon. There, in 1848, he married with the intention of raising a family. However, family tradition holds that, because on June 8, 1849, he shot and killed Joseph Plouffe, his wife's uncle and guardian, he had to make a quick exit and flee north to familiar territory to begin his life again. Once again in New Caledonia, from 1851-1853, he appeared to work casually for the HBC and then steadily until his retirement.

George Waccan Boucher started his career with the HBC in 1850 at Fort Alexandria, worked in the Victoria/San Juan Island area and Fort Simpson before moving back to San Juan.

Joseph on the other hand joined the HBC in 1857 and chose in later years to settle in the North Forks of the Thompson River area and then worked as a labourer in the Lytton-Cache Creek area.

William, remembered as "Billy Bouchie", was a capable linguist who learned seven native languages. Upon the death of his father in 1850, he took over family responsibilities and from 1858 to 1862 worked for the HBC. He chose the Quesnel area in which to settle when pre-emption became available. The lives of sons Jean Marie and Pierre appear to have gravitated mainly around the Fort St. James area, continuing the tradition and making themselves useful and valuable HBC employees.

The Ogdens were another prominent family in the New Caledonia Region. Although Peter Skene Ogden had spent some time there, not all his children made it their home. Charles, like his father, moved around south of the international border and only returned north in 1860 when pre-emption was a reality, eventually settling at Lac La Hache, British Columbia. Young Isaac who was born in New Caledonia, joined the HBC around the age of fourteen and worked at the Fort Vancouver Sales shop, never returning, for he was killed over a game of cards in 1869 at Champoege, Oregon. Michael Ogden, who worked for eleven years in the New Caledonia area, moved south to take charge of Fort Connah in the Flatheads and died in Montana. Peter, the oldest son, chose to live and work through his career in New Caledonia. Following in the footsteps of his father, he was known as one of the perpetrators of the "club law" which saw discipline through violence. He was reprimanded by George Simpson for his heavy handedness.

From 1846 when pre-emption of land was not available, experienced employees began drifting away from New Caledonia and heading for retirement areas elsewhere or Canada which was still a Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River enclave. From 1846 to 1854 on average five seasoned, experienced employees retired annually, heading out in March of each respective year.³⁷⁴ As well desertions were leaving an increasing shortage of personnel. On September 19, 1850, "Perish" Boucher deserted on the flimsy excuse that Donald Manson "did not pay attention to him." After his capture at an Indian camp the following day, he experienced the "club law" getting "a sound thrashing" with fists, probably administered by Donald McLean.³⁷⁵ According to Father Morice, a stop-gap plan was hatched by the HBC to employ natives as regular employees (beyond their usual menial tasks but still to be paid in kind) to replace the absent regular servants.³⁷⁶ He also hinted at a pervading malaise amongst the native population which had evolved after years of contact:

morality, peace, and order among the natives who have been cursed with...[the]...introduction of intoxicants.³⁷⁷

The Catholic priest accused the officers of ignoring the "wild orgies" among the employees and freely distributing "large kettlefuls of liquor" and implied that such events were covered up by the London company.³⁷⁸ His finger pointing is not supported by existing records.

Although the records are sparse, it would appear that leadership had begun to weaken within the region as building workmanship appeared to become lax. On December 2, 1852 at Fort Babine, for example, the doors were "tumbling to pieces." Rather than blaming the carpenter, the journal writer blamed the man in charge of the post.³⁷⁹

In spite of this deteriorating state, not all people chose to abandon the area. John McDougall, who had spent a total of six years in New Caledonia and Kamloops, returned. Having missed the 1849 gold rush, in 1858 he left his new comfortable home in Victoria to seek gold in the Thompson River area. After discovering gold, he successfully worked a claim in the Tulameen/Similkameen area. Later in 1861, with the proceeds of his claim, and during the time more waves of Europeans began to scour the land for further gold, McDougall and his young family headed for the familiar Okanagan area where they pre-empted land at Okanagan Mission; he moved to the west side of the lake in 1890. His 320 acre ranch in Guisachan was purchased by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the future Governor General of Canada.³⁸⁰

Argyle clerk Neil McLean McArthur claimed that the HBC was not properly supporting him in Fort Hall [Idaho] and so quit in 1854 and later chose the Hat Creek [British Columbia] area to settle.

Some came back to the area for temporary work. Having retired on Vancouver Island, Leon Morel and André Balthazard in May 1856 were made chief contractors for the construction of Fort Shepherd, the replacement of Fort Colvile. Upon Morel's return to Vancouver Island, he became a member of the Voltigeurs from December 1857 - March 1858 and may have followed the gold rush for in August 1858, a "Frenchman named Morel" was in a fight with the natives above Yale and received a gunshot wound to the groin. This Morel returned to Victoria where he was nursed back to health.

HBC officer Donald McLean got into the service industry. He retired from the HBC in 1860 to the junction of Hat and Bonaparte Creeks with his six-foot native wife, Sophia, and their many children. There, along with a ranch, they built a restaurant to service miners on their way to the Cariboo goldfields. After his death, his family was left in abject poverty when a friend failed to register his land claim and consequently his boys, years later, went on a murderous rampage.³⁸¹

Others came north with the influx of miners from the south. Andrew Dominique Pambrun retired in 1855 but according to oral tradition probably came up from the Walla Walla area to the Fraser River gold fields in 1859-1860. Edouard Belanger came up from the Willamette Valley to the Fraser River gold rush in 1858 but was drowned there. In 1858 William Pion became a packer for miners. Ranald McDonald whose world wide adventures are chronicled in his own life story involved himself in mining ventures north of the border in his later life.

The defining year of change was 1858 and the gold rush. More fur traders saw opportunity when in late 1858 the Colony of British Columbia was proclaimed. The HBC monopoly was no longer, and land transformation allowing greater participation for the former HBC employee was in the works. The following year, Douglas instructed his gold commissioner and magistrate Philip Nind to set aside occupied Indian villages and lands as reserves. That and pre-emption rules were formalized by a proclamation by Douglas on January 4, 1860. Now, former fur traders could stake out land, improve it and purchase it at a minimal rate to acquire a land title deed. One just had to be a British subject or become a naturalized British subject by swearing allegiance to the Crown.

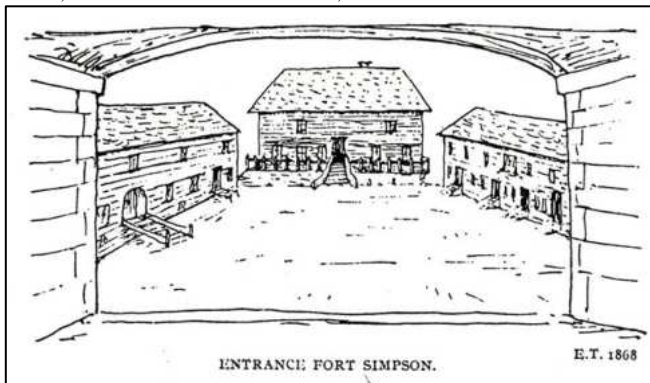


IMAGE 75 Entrance to Fort Simpson (1868) from Emil Teichman's *A journey to Alaska in the year 1868' being a diary of the late Emile Teichman, edited with an introduction by his son Oskar*. Kensington: Cayme Press, 1925.

Fort Simpson: Vibrant but Problematic

The coastal area was a different story. It was problematic if one intended to stake out land for settlement and agriculture on the coast north of Vancouver Island. Agricultural land was in short supply. During the 1846-1858 period Fort Simpson was the only major operational port left on the coast outside of the two posts on Vancouver Island (Forts Victoria and Rupert) and a Russian American

area post (Fort Stikine), the last of which appeared to operate only with a skeleton crew until 1849. Simpson had grown to become a major hub for native to native interaction, for shipping, and for Company as well as non-company trade. As such, the rules of engagement had become somewhat blurred.

The native village which had grown up adjacent to the HBC post had, according to Simpson, an estimated 1841 population of eight hundred “as home guards, under the protection of our guns.” By 1857, William Duncan counted 2,325 men, women and children, perhaps high as some of the young children found it to be a game and made an effort to be counted twice.³⁸² As well, in the late 1840s, a large number of Tsimshian had moved their winter quarters to the fort site.

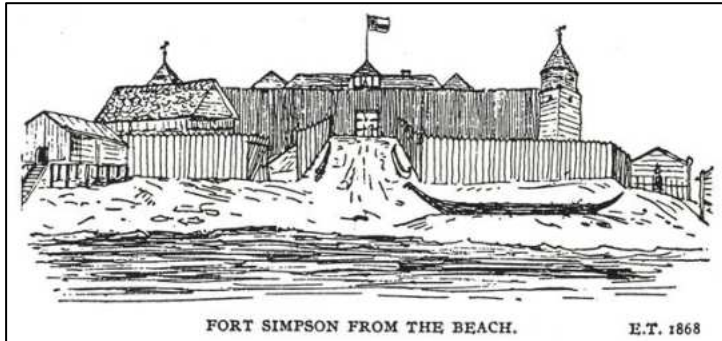


IMAGE 76 Fort Simpson from the Beach (1868) from Emil Teichman's *A journey to Alaska in the year 1868* being a diary of the late Emile Teichman, edited with an introduction by his son Oskar. Kensington: Cayme Press, 1925.

Additionally, it had become a hub of native trading activity drawing in numerous Haida, Tlingit and other Tsimshian nations trading everything from slaves to potatoes to eulachan oil to prostitutes. On August 19, 1856, the HBC could only observe when visiting Haida, after having killed an American in the south and ransacked his house, brought back with them nine Nisqually women.³⁸³ The HBC could only observe once again when on February 11, 1858 a visiting Tongas chief had a slave woman killed at a potlatch.³⁸⁴ Simpson called it “a resort of a vast number of Indians.”³⁸⁵ One contributing flaw in this otherwise ideal location was that it was located close to Russian America where alcohol was freely used during trade and so the HBC responded in kind.³⁸⁶ Alcohol only exacerbated inter-tribal rivalries played out alongside the populated post. The availability of alcohol also played to the weakness of employees who were otherwise protected by the Company post site unless they chose to live outside in the “home guard” village. Employees who had difficulty working because of venereal and other diseases were regularly spirited off to Nanaimo or Victoria for treatment. Others, tiring of the game and able to persuade natives to take them south, deserted in canoes.³⁸⁷

Amongst this seeming chaos, Fort Simpson was also a lively and vigorous place where family formation very frequently took place. The extant records show a large number of births to HBC employees accompanied by a high infant mortality rate, not uncommon for the time. With marriage came privilege, and wives could live within the walls of the post. But the privilege extended beyond living within the palisade to freely sharing HBC goods with outsiders. On August 5, 1857 when John Spences' wife sold the post's rum or brandy to natives she may have been asked to leave.³⁸⁸ In the summer of 1858 when it was found that John Sabiston was reselling stolen Indian shop blankets and rum through Felix Dudouaire's wife, Sabiston was ordered to live in the men's houses while his wife took all her children and an immense quantity of property out of the fort and went to live in the Indian lodges.³⁸⁹ HBC employees stole to supplement their own alcoholism. On May 23, 1857, William Fraser took a ladder and smashed a second story window of the Indian shop from which he took a bale of fifty blankets, trading each pair of blankets for a bottle of rum.³⁹⁰

In spite of this, relations with the homeguard community were always paramount. Very often native women were forgiven for indiscretions. For example, on September 27, 1856,

All the elite of the women in camp drunk again today. Madam Perrish Legace at the head of the drunk, she is the very devil.³⁹¹

Native relations trumped Western religious observances. On January 12, 1858, two employees were allowed to volunteer “to saw wood for the chief ‘Ilgeth’ for his new house”, but in the following month, when William Duncan wanted the HBC men to stay behind for catechism, William Henry McNeill insisted that they work.³⁹² When a child was accidentally crushed to death as Baptiste Desmarais was sawing a log, the child's family was compensated with blankets, a large amount of cotton cloth, shirts, handkerchief, tobacco leaves and “2 papers

of vermillion.”³⁹³ On Nov. 24, 1856, after Pierre Turcot had beaten his wife unmercifully and her father struck Turcot, taking his daughter away with him, the father was compensated with two bottles of rum to keep native relations peaceful.³⁹⁴ The following year, Turcot had to ask permission to return to the fort after being off work for drunkenness the previous month. Two weeks later, perhaps in a moment of remorse, he was recruited by missionary William Duncan for his Men’s Night School but it is not known how long he studied.

From 1860, since Fort Simpson was essentially a native reserve with a pocket of land still owned by the Hudson’s Bay Company, little could be pre-empted for settlement. Hence, a large number of fur traders chose to leave mainly for Vancouver Island. Still others like Hans Peter Berentzen chose to stay. Other descendant families of the fur traders settled comfortably within the context of the Indian Reserve.

The Lower Mainland: Fort Langley and Settlement

For the period 1846-1858, Fort Langley presented a very different story to that of Fort Simpson. Nestled on the banks of the Fraser River surrounded by the rich soil of the Fraser Valley, it had become less of a fur trade post than a source of exports for fish and agricultural products. In some respects it was like Fort Colvile, quiet, peaceful and confident in its role in the area. Consequently many fur trade employees chose to put down roots in this familiar territory.

Some had grown old in the area and had put down deep roots. Peeopeeoh, for example, was too well entrenched and old to move elsewhere. Having joined the fur trade as a nineteen year old in 1817, Peeopeeoh by 1827 had already begun to raise a family at Fort Langley, a post which he had helped establish. This long serving Hawaiian sawyer and cooper eventually put down his tools in 1852 to retire in Derby, the original Fort Langley site where he had lived all along. It is uncertain how long after the gold rush he lived, for two years after being asked to leave Derby for a new Langley site, he pre-empted land across the river.

Between 1860 and 1863, William Cromarty who had long worked at the cooperage alongside Hawaiians Charles Ohia, Peter Ohule and Maayo pre-empted 260 acres a distant eight miles north of Fort Langley. In 1868 he was made a school trustee and 1869 found him cutting and curing hams and making salmon barrels. As his first claim was somewhat distant from his place of employment, in August 1869, he pre-empted a further 160 acres on the south bank of the river only three and a half miles from Langley. On November 19, 1870 he retired but returned to work periodically to support his native wife, Salum’mia, and their family.

Ovid Allard spent much of his forty year career at Fort Langley. When the 1846 border was drawn, he established a new brigade route from Fort Kamloops to Fort Langley and oversaw the construction of Forts Yale and Hope. However, his lack of education and disagreements with James Murray Yale impacted on his career advancement and at one point he packed his family off in a canoe and went to Fort Victoria to hand in his resignation. He eventually returned to Fort Yale, where he stayed and in 1864 returned to Fort Langley to continue raising his family with his Cowichan wife and live out the rest of his life.

Like others, Bazile Brousseau worked past 1858 to his retirement the following year. He and his family stayed in the area.

Ehu came by a much more circuitous route to the area. The Hawaiian had trained as a teacher and worked south of the border until 1850, when he returned to the Sandwich Islands. In 1856 he went to the Langley area where he became a native teacher but in 1869 chose to settle with his Squamish wife on Burrard Inlet where he worked at a sawmill. This coastal area was also a draw for Iroquois Louis Oteakorie and his Kwakuitl wife.

The loss of a left hand did not stop William Henry Emptage from leading a full settled life. After working two years at Fort Langley and carrying milk pails in the crook of his arm and looking after HBC cows, he retired in 1858. On December 12, 1870, he pre-empted 160 acres at Langley Prairie and in 1873, as the settlement had grown around Langley, he and twenty-eight other landowners petitioned Victoria for Langley’s incorporation as a municipality. Finally, in 1875, he formalized his marriage to his Musqueam wife, Louisa and together they raised a family.

Kenneth Morrison came to Fort Langley in 1861 from having worked several years in New Caledonia and worked for a year in the cooperage. Taking advantage of the Cariboo gold rush, in 1860, Morrison and his wife Lucy Allard, daughter of Ovid, pre-empted 160 acres on the banks of the Fraser River not far east of Fort Langley and opened up a stopping house for miners. Two years later, they pre-empted a further sixty acres. When Fort Langley became a municipality, Kenneth Morrison was elected councillor in the election of 1873.

Samuel Robertson, who worked his entire career as a boat builder and carpenter, participated in the construction of nearby Fort Hope. He chose to live across the river at Albion where he took a Stolo wife, Julia. As there were rumours that the capital of the about to be formed Colony of British Columbia might be situated in nearby Derby and in order to secure an on-going income as he had retired in 1858, he built himself a combination saloon/roadhouse, "What Cheer House" in Derby or across the river in Albion. On February 7, 1860, he took out a pre-emption claim on 160 acres in Albion. Here he was to stay for the rest of his life and subsequently considerably enlarged his claim. The capital having been placed in New Westminster, in 1860 he dismantled "What Cheer House" and reconstructed it up-river at the palisades of Fort Langley as "The British Columbia Liquor Company" no doubt to capture the trade of the thirsty miners passing through. Samuel continued to farm in Albion, importing fruit trees from Scotland and grafting hardier varieties onto crab-apple trees. He is also reputed to have driven cattle up from Oregon. Robertson died on his Albion farm on December 17, 1897 and, along with his first wife Julia, was buried at Fort Langley.

Narcisee Fallardeau spent twenty-three years at Fort Langley, some of it as James Murray Yale's servant in the Big House. He, his Kwantlan wife Hélène and their family pre-empted 160 acres of farmland on the south bank of the Fraser River above Fort Langley and supplemented his farming activities as a shoemaker.

William Henry Newton split his time between Fort Victoria and Fort Langley where he spent seven years before returning to Fort Victoria. At Fort Langley, while continuing to raise a family in a large spacious house, he amassed a large collection of butterflies. His wife, Emmeline, the daughter of John Tod, on the other hand, found Langley at first lonely but managed to amuse herself and visiting officers in charge of interior forts with her playing of the piano. William worked until at least 1869, meanwhile acquiring a large plot of land near Langley in the Port Hammond area, but was recalled by the HBC to work at Langley in 1874 when Ovid Allard died.

Life on the Pacific Slopes After the Fur Trade

What brought the end to the fur trade in the last remaining area held by the HBC was the discovery of gold on the Fraser River in 1858. With the entry of thirty thousand miners came the urgency to set up a legal process to grant licences for those entering the Fraser River. As many of them were American, the British House of Commons responded by introducing a bill on July 8, 1858 which was to provide a legal structure for "New Caledonia" as the area was known to them. However, as a group of French Islands in the South Pacific had claimed that name, Queen Victoria herself decided to name the area British Columbia. And so, with that information, Sir James Douglas, the governor of Vancouver Island and former HBC officer, sailed with great pomp with decidedly non-fur trade types to Fort Langley where, on November 19, 1858, witnessed by about one hundred people, he gave the commission of Chief Justice of British Columbia to Mathew Begbie who, given his new legal authority, then swore in James Douglas as Governor of British Columbia. He was now to rule the new colony by decree. At the same time, all monopolistic trading privileges of exclusive HBC trade with the Indians were revoked, and a new era was to begin. For the fur trader, it was the end of an era in which the HBC would become nothing more than a merchandiser of goods and a clearing house for furs. Under the new legal framework, like their fellow fur traders south of the border, the fur traders were on their own and were to look after their own interests. Surveyors drew lines around Indian settlement areas and the rules of pre-emption were put in place.

Armed with the resilience, strength and adaptability learned in the fur trade, the now former fur traders were able to carry on. In 1866 the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia united under the colony of British Columbia and in 1871 the colony joined the Dominion of Canada. The era had come to a similar end

south of the international border in 1849. The Oregon Territory eventually fragmented into the territories of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and part of Montana all of which became part of the United States as fully-fledged states of the Union.

Descendants of fur traders who worked on the Pacific slopes have found their way into countries all over the world. They have become premiers, regal consorts, revolutionaries in China, business leaders, etc. They didn't disappear. They are all around us and nurture a certain pride in what their ancestors went through. Identity politics has drawn the descendants in several directions. Some have chosen to identify with First Nations/Indians and embrace that part of their heritage. Others who identify themselves as Métis have chosen to embrace their own unique heritage, of which the fur trade culture is a strong component. Still others have chosen to move into the larger provincial, state, national and world-wide community carrying with or even forgetting the lives of their ancestors who lived as fur traders. All, however, have a common bond of being part of the fraternity of having descended from fur traders.

Fur trader son Ranald Macdonald expressed this common bond best on August 29, 1891 when, in Marcus, Washington, he wrote a letter to his friend from Malcolm MacLeod:

You cannot imagine how much I have thought over your circumstances and as I expressed in my last how I wished you were here to share of our abundance. Perhaps there is no bond more sympathetic than that of the old HBC families, that web of sympathy is interwoven in the lives of each member of the different families. Why? I cannot explain, individuals we have for the first seen belonging to that Corporation whether a French Canadian or Iroquois that feeling comes. He is one of us. As to the solution, it is because he knows and understands the long years of suffering and privations endured and shared in the earliest days as the dawn of our civilization in the wilderness you and I have seen it, have been with nature face to face.³⁹⁵

Still more can be written on the descendants of fur traders on the Pacific slopes. This undoubtedly will be done over time through the voices of the descendant families. As one who has a deep interest in history but who is not a descendant of a fur trader, I leave it in the descendants' capable hands.

¹McMillan, p. 150, 162; It is safe to assume that furs, perishable and thus long since vanished, were traded for many thousands of years if one follows the Edziza (upper Stikine River) and Anahim (Chilcotin) obsidian routes to the Prairies of 8000 and 3000 BC respectively. Dentalium shells had been making their way from the Washington and Oregon Coasts from at least 500 BC. From the Plains location of Knife River, siliceous stones, suitable for flaking into tools had been making their way over the Rocky Mountains for several millennia as had Wyoming obsidian been making its way into Snake Country. Geoffrey J. Matthews et al. *Historical Atlas of Canada, vol. I*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. Plate 14.

²Cebula, p. 44.

³HakSP Mackenzie, p. 301.

⁴McMillan, p. 228

⁵HakSP Mackenzie, p. 287, Metal had worked its way into the Finlay Forks region from the coast

⁶As an example, the Rev. Charles Grenfell Nicolay still perceived in as late as 1846 that the journey hinged on the strength of character of Mackenzie. "After not a few difficulties and dangers, which were overcome more by his own courage and self-possession than the constancy of his Canadians..." as in Nicolay's *The Oregon Territory*. London: Charles Knight & Co., 1846, p. 89.

⁷The occasional fur was traded but, for example, the coastal natives had become so accustomed to driving a hard bargain with the maritime fur traders, that little was available as a reasonable exchange. However, Alexander McKay's magnifying glass which was used to light fires was too tempting and they "exchanged the best of their otter skins for it." HakSP McKenzie, p. 377-378.

⁸HakSP McKenzie, p. 7.

⁹Alexander Mackay, Joseph Landry, Charles Ducette, François Beaulieux, Baptist Bisson, François Courtois, Jacques Beauchamp, Cancre (a native) and another unnamed native, both of whom served as hunters and interpreters. Joseph Landry and Charles Ducette had been with Mackenzie on his voyage to the arctic. HakSP Mackenzie, p. 257.

¹⁰ B. Watson, "Scots on the Coast", p. 17-20.

¹¹ A. J. Henry, p. 743; The members of the expedition were Captain Meriwether Lewis (head), Captain William Clark (assistant head), William Bratton, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (a child, son of Touissant and Sakajawea), Tousaint Charbonneau (interpreter), John Collins, John Colter, Peter Cruzatte, George Drewyer (Drouillard) (interpreter), Joseph Fileds, Reuben Fillds, Robert Frazier, Sergeant Patrick Gass, George Gibson, Silas Goodrich, Hugh Hall, Thomas Proctor Howard, Jean Baptiste La Page, François Le Biche, Hugh McNeal, Sergeant John Ordway, John Potts, Nathaniel Pryor, Sakajawea (Shoshone wife of Charbonneau), George Shannon, John Shields, John B. Thompson, William Werner, Joseph Whitehouse, Richard Windsor, Alexander Willard, Peter Wiser and York, a black slave of Captain Clark.

¹² In several papers given in the US, I noted the non-native traffic of people and goods along the Columbia River, something which appears in the journals but has been left out of the foundation mythology which has grown up around the expedition.

¹³ Belyea, p. 21.

¹⁴ After Mackenzie's voyage to the Pacific, he continued on with the North West Company but a growing rift between the managing body and the wintering partners in the 1790s, coupled with his belief as to the necessity of extending a trade route to the Pacific, meant that plans were stalled. In January 1800, just after the expiration of his partnership agreement with the old NWC, he left for England only to return late that summer and form a new NWC which became known as Alexander Mackenzie and Company. Publication of his Voyages in late 1801 was followed by a knighthood two months later. In 1803 he joined the XY Company and in November the following year after the death of Simon McTavish, the fractious partnerships were brought together again to form a united North West Company and a new impetus for expansion took place. Lamb, *The Journals and Letters*, p. 22-40.

¹⁵ Of the twenty-four people who went down the river with Simon Fraser, there were nineteen voyageurs and Fraser mentioned only eight and because of variations of spelling, they are difficult to follow. Fraser, p. 23.

¹⁶ The reason for the Musqueam Natives forcing Fraser to turn back at the mouth of the Fraser River was that his men took a canoe without permission up river - 2008 conversation with a Musqueam elder

¹⁷ Fraser, p. 38-52.

¹⁸ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 122-123.

¹⁹ Fraser, p. 24.

²⁰ HBCABio Paul Bouche (La Malice)

²¹ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. ix.

²² In fact, Waccan was a mixture of French Canadian and Cree.

²³ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 122.

²⁴ *ibid*, p. 127.

²⁵ Harmon, *A Journal of Voyages*, p. 172-75.

²⁶ A NWC proprietor's directive in 1806 had forbidden the fur traders to take wives, something difficult to enforce. Fraser, p. 246n.

²⁷ Jennifer Brown's forward in Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. ix.

²⁸ A Roman name for Northern Britain later applied to the Scottish Highlands.

²⁹ Patrick Gass, *A Journal of the voyages and travels of a corps of discovery under the command of Capt. Lewis and Capt Clarke of the Army of the United States, from the mouth of the river Missouri through the interior parts of North America to the Pacific ocean, during the years 1804, 1805 & 1806. Containing an authentic relation of the most interesting transactions during the expedition,-- a description of the country, -- and an account of its inhabitants, soil, climate, curiosities and vegetable and animal productions. By Patrick Gass, one of the persons employed in the expedition. With geographical and explanatory notes by the publisher.* Pittsburgh, David M'Keeham, 1807.

³⁰ Newspaper clipping (source unknown), "With Thompson at Kootenae House for 1807," *Cranbrook Hearth*, December 1, 1925.

³¹ Personal communication with Linda Goodrich, an Australian descendant of François Quenneville, who was the son of Michel Kinville. Originally from website: www.geocities.com/Paris/LeftBank/4595/help.html

³² ChSoc XL, p. 392, 393.

³³ HBCABio Jaco Finlay.

³⁴ "Jaco children with Martin are off to their tent." **UBC-Koer** Thompson, vol. 10, p. 28.

³⁵ HBCABio Miaquam Finlay.

³⁶ **UBC-Koer** Thompson, vol. 10, p. 329.

³⁷ "We searched about to see if anyone had been here, but finding no Marks of any person, we set up a few Lines in Iroquois as we supposed only those People would pass here." Belyea, p. 176.

³⁸ Boatbuilder Bill Brusstar faithfully followed Thompson's descriptions and built a clinker boat of cedar planks and spruce roots. It was on display in the summer of 2009 at the Bonner County Historical Museum.

³⁹ **UBC-Koer** Thompson, vol. 10, p. 61.

⁴⁰ *ibid*, p. 12, p. 13.

⁴¹ Apissases (Asslin), Pierre Bercier, Francois Charpentier Sans Facon, John Cox, Jaco Finlay with additional children, Michel Kinville (Quenneville), Pierre Lacourse, Charles Lagasse, Basile Lussier, Finan McDonald, Duncan McDougall, James McMillan, Paul (Iroquois), Francois Rivet, Ignace Salioheni.

⁴² A few later fur trade families related to those in the Thompson journals: Apissases (Asslin), Beaudoin, Bercier, Berland, Brouillet, Gasper, Charpentier, Cottenoir, Cox (Hawaiian), Dubois, Dumond, Dupuis, Duquette, Finlay, Gervais, Gingras (1850), Gouin, Guerette, Humpherville, Kinville (Quenneville), Labonte, Lacourse, La Gasse, Laplante, Lucier/Lussier, McLoughlin, McKay, McMillan, Montour, Morigeau, Ogden, Paul (Iroquois), Pelletier, Pion, Rivet, Salioheni and Wadin.

⁴³ B. Watson. "Intermingling Cultures"

⁴⁴ The names of those who accompanied Joseph Howse have eluded me, only one of whom, Jaco Finlay, has been identified.

⁴⁵ Those with Andrew Henry were (L.Cather), John Hobaugh, (B. Jackson), (P.McBride), Jacob Regnor, Edward Robinson, and several others unnamed. Clements, p. 30; Chittenden, p. 144.

⁴⁶ Jaco Finlay returned to familiar territory and John Hobaugh, Jacob Regnor and Edward Robinson returned with the westward bound Wilson Price Hunt Overland Expedition.

⁴⁷ Phelps

⁴⁸ **PrivMS** *Albatross*; CU-B Phelps.

⁴⁹ One shipwrecked Spaniard perhaps as early as the 1750s, had fathered a child by the name of Soto on the Columbia River. ChSoc XLV, p. 83; A shipwrecked Englishman by the name of Ramsay had fathered several children in the 1780s. Lewis and Clark and Astorian journals. When Charles Bishop of the *Ruby* visited December 1, 1795, the Chief Tulathwell paraded a child which was apparently the child of the first mate, Mr. Williams. **BCA** log of *Ruby*, p. 95.

⁵⁰ Charles Bishop of the *Ruby* planted his experimental garden on a sandy island at the mouth of the Columbia in May 1795. His plantings included peas, beans, potatoes, peach stones, broccoli, mustard, carrots and celery. When he returned in October he found that the potatoes had done very well and he was a bit late for the radishes. Nonetheless, he tried again in January 1796 adding Indian corn and turnips. The records are silent on the results. Perhaps the natives harvested them. **BCA** log of *Ruby*, p. 104.

⁵¹ B. Hill, *The Remarkable World*, p. 41.

⁵² Alekseev, p. 141.

⁵³ R. A. Pierce, *Russian America*, p. 76.

⁵⁴ A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 6.

⁵⁵ *ibid*, p. 11-12; Franchere, p. 45.

⁵⁶ *ibid*, p. 12.

⁵⁷ ChSoc XLV, p. 55.

⁵⁸ *ibid*, p. 196.

⁵⁹ *ibid*, p. 55; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 23-25.

⁶⁰ A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 26.

⁶¹ Irving, *Astoria*, p. 37-38.

⁶² The Hawaiians were engaged for three years, "during which time we undertook to feed and clothe them and at the expiration of their contract, to give them goods to the value of one hundred *piastres*." ChSoc XLV, p. 70.

⁶³ A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 41-43.

⁶⁴ Those who drowned on March 22, while trying to sound the channel entrance to the Columbia River were: Ebenezer Fox (the first mate), Bazil Roi (Lapensée), Ignace Roi (Lapensée), John Martin and Joseph Nadeau. Those who drowned on March 25 or 26, were Job Aiken, John Coles and Peter (a Hawaiian labourer).

⁶⁵ ChSoc XLV, p. 75.

⁶⁶ Thwaites, *Original Journals*, p. 301; Cox, p. 151-52.

⁶⁷ **CRMMast** Haskins' Journal of the *Atahualpa*, 1802-03 ["...suspicious that their residence among them & bad intentions, was the occasion which deterred the trading vessels on the coast from visiting them as usual."]; Jewitt, p. 90-91; OHS *Levant*, p. 122.

⁶⁸ Jewitt; **YU-Bein** Supercargo's Logs of Brig *Lydia*, 1804-05, July 19, 1805; **HUL** Captain Hill's report from Canton, *Columbia Centinel*, May 20, 1807, p. 1-2.

⁶⁹ ChSoc XLV, p. 90.

⁷⁰ Joseachal in Franchere, *Narrative* and Kasiascall in Ross, *Adventures*.

⁷¹ Franchere, *Narrative*, p. 126-127; A. Ross, *Adventures*, 158-166.

⁷² **HBS-Bak** Astor; As many as sixty as cited in K. W. Porter, *Roll of Overland*, p. 103-12.

⁷³ Lavender, p. 164.

- ⁷⁴ The deciding factor happened on October 28, 1811 when Antoine Clappine drowned when his canoe hit a rock and on November 1st Hunt decided to split up the group and continue by land. Hunt, p. 38-39; Lavender, p. 165.
- ⁷⁵ McDougall, p. 72.
- ⁷⁶ Lavender, p. 161.
- ⁷⁷ Lavender, p. 167.
- ⁷⁸ **RosL-Ph** *Astoria*; **MHS** Chouteau *PPS*: ChSoc XLV, p. 16-18, 21, 24-27, 43, 44, 108-09, 115, 121-23, 128, 144-45; ChSoc LVII, p. 688, 688n, 689, 691-95, 698, 702; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 171; Hunt; K. W. Porter, *Roll of Overland*, p. 108; Brandon, p. 57-78; DAB Ghent; Irving, *Astoria*, p. 103-294; Lang, p. 157-64.
- ⁷⁹ ChSoc XLV, p. 87.
- ⁸⁰ *ibid*, p. 87-88; **UBC-Koer** Thompson. Thompson's men accompanying him were Michel Bourdeaux, Peirre Pariel, Joseph Cote, Michel Boulard, Francois Gregoire and two Iroquois, Charles and Ignace.
- ⁸¹ ChSoc XLV, p. 45.
- ⁸² McDougall, p. 35-36.
- ⁸³ ChSoc XLV, p. 93.
- ⁸⁴ *ibid*, p. 95; McDougall, p. 63.
- ⁸⁵ McDougall, p. 136-37.
- ⁸⁶ Irving, *Astoria*, p. 407.
- ⁸⁷ ChSoc XLV, p. 153; Not all were killed by the Bannock Indians. Those who died this way were: Pierre Delauney, Pierre Dorion, John Hoback, Andre Lachapelle, Giles Leclerc, John Reed and Jacob Regnier. Francois Landrie fell from his horse and died, Jean Baptiste Turcotte died of tuberculosis and Edward Robinson's fate is unknown.
- ⁸⁸ Cox, p. 143-145.
- ⁸⁹ Ruby & Brown, *The Chinook Indians*, p. 150.
- ⁹⁰ **HBCA** NWCA 10, fo. 3-4; **HBCA** NWCA 10, fo. 6-8.
- ⁹¹ ChSoc XLV, p. 145.
- ⁹² Coues, p. 891.
- ⁹³ ChSoc XLV, p. 194-195.
- ⁹⁴ Irving, *Astoria*, p. 416-418.
- ⁹⁵ R. F. Jones, p. 116.
- ⁹⁶ "Although this life is irksome & disagreeable to me still I prefer it a thousand times to living in the same house with Mr. Duncan McDougall, who is a compound of all the mean & petty passions that generally disgrace the lowest of animals..." R. F. Jones, p. 132.
- ⁹⁷ Those whose signed up temporarily with the NWC before leaving the Pacific slopes: W. W. Matthews, Donald McGillis, Francis Pillet and Donald McLennan. Those who left without signing up: Benjamin Clapp, George Ehninger, Russell Farnham, Gabriel Franchere, John C. Halsey, Charles Nicoll, William Wallace, and Alfred Seton. Those who stayed: Ross Cox, Thomas McKay, Ovide Montigny and Alexander Ross.
- ⁹⁸ A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 154.
- ⁹⁹ Irving, *Astoria*, p. 37.
- ¹⁰⁰ A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 114.
- ¹⁰¹ A. Ross, *Hunters*, p. 65.
- ¹⁰² In April 1814 the Isaac Todd arrived at Fort George with proprietors Donald McTavish, John McDonald and clerks Alexander and James McTavish, Alexander Fraser and Alexander McKenzie. Also arriving was a Doctor Swan. Cox, p. 139.
- ¹⁰³ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 59-60.
- ¹⁰⁴ Cox, p. 140-41.
- ¹⁰⁵ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 56.
- ¹⁰⁶ HBRS XIII, p. xxxi.
- ¹⁰⁷ Cox, p. 145.
- ¹⁰⁸ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 65.
- ¹⁰⁹ Cox, p. 222-223.
- ¹¹⁰ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 172.
- ¹¹¹ *ibid*, p. 159.
- ¹¹² Cox, p. 170.
- ¹¹³ *ibid*, p. 163.
- ¹¹⁴ *ibid*, p. 193.
- ¹¹⁵ *ibid*, p. 185.
- ¹¹⁶ *ibid*, p. 189-190.
- ¹¹⁷ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 167.

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- ¹¹⁸ *ibid*, p. 207.
- ¹¹⁹ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 167.
- ¹²⁰ Cox, p. 218.
- ¹²¹ *ibid*, p. 164.
- ¹²² HBCA B.239/c/1, fo. 124d.
- ¹²³ Karamanski, "The Iroquois and", p. 7.
- ¹²⁴ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 56.
- ¹²⁵ HBCA NWCAB 7, p. 31; NWCAB 10, p.20, 99; NWCAB 14, p. 40.
- ¹²⁶ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 173-74.
- ¹²⁷ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 109-110.
- ¹²⁸ "I have frequently heard the Canadian and Iroquois voyagers disputed as regards their merits, perhaps the former may be more hardy or undergo more fatigue, but in either a rapid or a traverse, give me the latter, from their calmness and presence of mind which never forsakes them in the greatest danger." Colin Robertson's 1819 letter to HBC Committee, HBRS II, p. 56.
- ¹²⁹ Karamanski, "The Iroquois and", p. 7.
- ¹³⁰ HBCA FtStJmsPJ 1, fo. 7d.
- ¹³¹ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 61-64.
- ¹³² Cox, p. 195-196.
- ¹³³ Literally, "a puppy" and to fight like "a misbehaving child." Cox, p. 166-167.
- ¹³⁴ *ibid*, p. 199-200.
- ¹³⁵ *ibid*, p. 131.
- ¹³⁶ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 150.
- ¹³⁷ *ibid*, p. 142-43.
- ¹³⁸ Cox, p. 130.
- ¹³⁹ Erasmus Darwin, grandfather to Charles and a Renaissance man himself, wrote the somewhat precious *The Botanic Garden, A Poem in Two Parts; containing The Economy of Vegetation and the Loves of the Plants*, with *Philosophical notes* around 1790. It is interesting that it even made it into the travelling library.
- ¹⁴⁰ Cox, p. 197-198.
- ¹⁴¹ *ibid*, p. 218.
- ¹⁴² Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 150.
- ¹⁴³ Cox, p. 206.
- ¹⁴⁴ *ibid*, p. 204.
- ¹⁴⁵ *ibid*, p. 205-06.
- ¹⁴⁶ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 120-21.
- ¹⁴⁷ Cox, p. 307-308.
- ¹⁴⁸ *ibid*, p. 130.
- ¹⁴⁹ *ibid*, p. 197.
- ¹⁵⁰ Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 164.
- ¹⁵¹ Cox, p. 208-09,
- ¹⁵² Harmon, *Harmon's Journal*, p. 174-175,
- ¹⁵³ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, 130-131.
- ¹⁵⁴ The extensive March 26, 1821 Deed Poll, signed by HBC secretary William Smith, can be found in HBRS II, p. 327-344. It details all aspects of the merger in terms of shares, new structure, appointments and basic HBC rules. The more business-like March 28, 1821 "Agreement for converting Capital in Hudson's Bay Stock at the terminat of the Articles of Partnership by effuxion of time" between the HBC and Messrs. McGillivrays' & E. Ellice can be found in HBRS II, p. 344-49.
- ¹⁵⁵ HBCA McLLkPJ 1, p. 15, 18.
- ¹⁵⁶ HBCA FtStJmsPJ 2, Nov. 7, 1823.
- ¹⁵⁷ *ibid*, May 6, 1823.
- ¹⁵⁸ *ibid*, Nov. 29; Dec. 2, 1823.
- ¹⁵⁹ HBCA FtStJmsPJ 1, June 5, 1820, fo. 6d.
- ¹⁶⁰ HBCA FtStJmsPJ 2, Nov. 23, 1823.
- ¹⁶¹ HBCA FtStJmsPJ 3, March 21, 1825.
- ¹⁶² HBCA FtStJmsPJ 4, fo. 39, 40.
- ¹⁶³ HBCA FtStJmsPJ 2, April 30, 1823.
- ¹⁶⁴ *ibid*, September 9, 1823; December 30, 1823.
- ¹⁶⁵ *ibid*, November 23, 1823.

- ¹⁶⁶ McMillan, p. 167; HBCA Fort St. James Post Journal 1823-24, B.188/a/2, May 6, 1823.
- ¹⁶⁷ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 2, June 11, 1823.
- ¹⁶⁸ *ibid*, August 17, 1823.
- ¹⁶⁹ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 4, fo. 25d October 27, 1824, May 11, 1825.
- ¹⁷⁰ *ibid*, fo. 25d.
- ¹⁷¹ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 2, May 19, 1823.
- ¹⁷² **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 1, June 9, 1820, fo. 7, *ibid*, July 10, 1820, fo. 11d.
- ¹⁷³ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 2, March 23, 1824.
- ¹⁷⁴ *ibid*, February 8, 1824.
- ¹⁷⁵ The complete chronicling of this journey was in the form of a journal entitled "Remarks Connected with the Fur Trade in the Course of a voyage from York Factory to Fort George and Back to York Factory 1824-25," in G. Simposn, *Fur Trade*.
- ¹⁷⁶ **HBCA** NWCAB 9, p. 26-30.
- ¹⁷⁷ Mackie, *Trading Beyond the*, p. 36-38.
- ¹⁷⁸ G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 89.
- ¹⁷⁹ Martin's groups, which functioned from 1820 but dissolved in the spring of 1822, consisted of: Jean Baptiste Chotoriortkon, Ignace Dehotionwassere, John Gray [Ignace Hatchiorauquasha], Louis Kanetagon, Ignace Kanetagon, Laurant Karatohon, Lazard Kayenquaretcha, Miaquam Martin, Charles Oghnawera, Charles Tchigt, Pierre Teanasogan, François Xavier Teanetorens, Joseph Tehongagarate, Lazard Teyecaleyeeaoeye and Jacques Tehotarachten. **HBCA** FtGeo[Ast]AB 10.
- ¹⁸⁰ **HBCA** FtSpokRD 1, fo. 4d.
- ¹⁸¹ A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 212-213.
- ¹⁸² **HBCA** SnkCoPJ, fo. 21.
- ¹⁸³ E. E. Rich, vol. II, p. 408.
- ¹⁸⁴ Barman & Watson, *Leaving Paradise*, p. 62.
- ¹⁸⁵ G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 91.
- ¹⁸⁶ G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 91.
- ¹⁸⁷ HBRS III, p. 32-36, 94-95.
- ¹⁸⁸ **HBCA** McLlkPJ 1, (John Stuart) February 6, 1824, p. 60.
- ¹⁸⁹ **HBCA** McLlkRD 1, fo. 5d.
- ¹⁹⁰ Minutes of temporary Council held at York Factory, July 1, 1824 in HBRS vol. III, p. 94-95.
- ¹⁹¹ A. G. Morice, *The History of*, p. 130.
- ¹⁹² Morice, *History*, p. 111.
- ¹⁹³ **HBCA** FtStJmsPJ 15
- ¹⁹⁴ William Connolly's February 27, 1829 letter to George Simpson, **HBCA** D.4/122 as found in HBRS X, p. 239-240.
- ¹⁹⁵ B. Watson, "Family Life", p. 25-26.
- ¹⁹⁶ G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 56.
- ¹⁹⁷ G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 46; HBRS IV, p. lxviii.
- ¹⁹⁸ **HBCA** SnkCoPJ 10, fo. 4-5d.
- ¹⁹⁹ Description of accident in McLoughlin's July 23, 1830 letter to Governor & Committee, in McLoughlin, *Letters of*, p. 119; YFASA 11.
- ²⁰⁰ Howay, "Brig Owhyhee in the Columbia, 1827," p. 324-329.
- ²⁰¹ On July 3, 1830, the following were drowned at the Dalles along with Bache Goodriche: Antoine Cantara, Joseph Grenier (Massa), François Lepin, Joseph Portneuf, Mrs. Portneuf, 2 unnamed Portneuf boys, Jacques Potvin (Vandette), François Rivet, Rocqueveur (a slave or cook for Mr. P. S. Ogden) and Antoine Sylvaillie. William Kittson's August 12, 1830 letter to John Rowand, in HBRS XXVIII p. 181..
- ²⁰² McLoughlin's Oct. 11, 1830 letter to Governor and Committee in **HBCA** FtVanCB 6, fo. 15d.
- ²⁰³ In 1830 the fur traders that appear to have died from the epidemic were Pierre Karaganyate and James Anderson and in 1831, Jacques Perreault, Louis Belair and Harry Bell Noah.
- ²⁰⁴ Howay, "The Brig Owhyhee in the Columbia, 1829-1830", p. 10-21.
- ²⁰⁵ This was probably a re-burial of Michel Plante who had drowned on the Salmon River in February 1832. If so, his body would have been exhumed and brought back to Fort Vancouver in 1833 for reburial. This may have been the reason why no one at the funeral expressed much emotion over his death although Tolmie claimed that "Plant" he had been a "bruiser" and had a "quarelsome disposition." W. F. Tolmie, p. 173.
- ²⁰⁶ *ibid*, p. 173.
- ²⁰⁷ McLoughlin's August 5, 1829 Fort Vancouver letter to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 5, fo. 8-9
- ²⁰⁸ Boyd, *People of the Dalles*, p. 145.

- ²⁰⁹ Jean Baptiste Bouisseau, Pierre Chartier, Alexander McKenzie, Antoine, Perreault, Jean Baptiste Terihongo.
- ²¹⁰ McLoughlin's July 10, 1828 letter to Gov. & Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 4, fo. 9d-10.
- ²¹¹ Ermatinger letters, June 17, 1828; McLoughlin's undated Fort Vancouver letter to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 4, 19d-21d.
- ²¹² Members of Jedediah Strong Smith's group who were killed in 1828: Thomas Daws, John Gaiter, John Hanna, Abraham La Plant, Joseph La Point, Manuel Lazarus, Touissant Maréchal, Martin McCoy, Joseph Palmer, Peter Ranne, John Reubescan, Harrison G. Rogers, Charles Swift and Thomas Virgin. Those who escaped: Arthur Black, Richard Leland, Jedediah Strong Smith and John Turner. In D. L. Morgan, *Jedediah Smith*, p. 341.
- ²¹³ McLoughlin's August 10, 1828 letter to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 4, fo. 23-24d; D. L. Morgan, *Jedediah Smith*, p. 256-279.
- ²¹⁴ G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 203.
- ²¹⁵ *ibid*, p. 233; At this date, Joseph had acquired the name "François."
- ²¹⁶ G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 204.
- ²¹⁷ BCA Tod; Morice, *The History of*, p. 139-52. Several variations of the story: Rev. George Bryce (*The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company*, Toronto, 1900; J. McLean; and Bancroft, *History of British Columbia*. Admiral Morseby had another variation in *Two Admirals*, London: John Murray, 1909, p. 122.
- ²¹⁸ McLoughlin's January 17, 1837 letter to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB, 15, fo. 67d-68; Correspondence regarding the Robert Shortness petition of March 25, 1843, **HBCA** FtVanCB 31, fo. 60d-61.
- ²¹⁹ The skull rested at the Royal Naval Hospital Museum until 1952 when it was returned to the Clatsop Historical Society. It was returned to Concomly's descendants in 1972 and buried near the chief's village site in Iwalco, WA.
- ²²⁰ Kelley, a promoter with vision, published "A general circular to all person of good character, who wish to emigrate to the Oregon territory, etc." in Boston 1829 as well as "A geographical sketch of that part of North America called Oregon, etc." Both were reprinted in 1918 in New York. His early pamphlets inspired such people as Nathaniel J. Wyeth and Captain Bonneville of the US Army to organize expeditions westward.
- ²²¹ Twelve Members of Nathaniel J. Wyeth's original twenty-five man unsuccessful 1832-1833 multi-purpose colonizing expedition who made it over the Continental Divide to Fort Vancouver were: Wiggin Abbot, John Ball, William Breck, Stephen Edmunds Burdett, Greely Sargent, John Sinclair, Solomon Howard Smith, Calvin Tibbets, Guy Trumbull, Phineas Whittier, John Woodman, and Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth. In Overmeyer, p. 95-101.
- ²²² Hussey, *Fort Vancouver*, vol. II, p. 291-232.
- ²²³ McLoughlin's Nov. 18, 1834 letter to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 10, fo. 36d; HBRS IV, p. 130 n2.
- ²²⁴ Parker's Journal, as cited in Hussey, *Fort Vancouver*, Historic Structures Report, Historical Data, Volume 2, p. 292-293.
- ²²⁵ John Hussey, *Fort Vancouver*, vol. II, p. 294-299.
- ²²⁶ Wilkes, as cited in Hussey, *Fort Vancouver*, p. 299.
- ²²⁷ James Douglas' October 8, 1838 report to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 20, fo. 5-5d
- ²²⁸ J. S. Green; **HHS** Sandwichs, p. 178-79.
- ²²⁹ **HBCA** YFASA 14-15; YFDS 6, 10; FtVanASA 4-5; Brosnan & Gay, *Life and Letters of Mrs. Jason Lee*; "Methodist Annual Reports"; "Oregon Mission Record Book," p. 264; Gilman and Angel, *Diary of Cyrus Shepard*, p. 66; Brosnan, *Jason Lee*; DAM Ghent; Carey, *A General History*, p. 286-300; G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 170.
- ²³⁰ **HBCA** YFASA 15; FtVanASA 5; FtVanCB 12.
- ²³¹ Copy of petition attached to Herbert Beaver's March 10, 1837 letter to Benjamin Harrison (HBC Committee), **HBCA** A 11/79, fo. 39-46, as found in Herbert Beaver, p. 13.
- ²³² Herbert Beaver's Nov. 10, 1836 letter to Benjamin Harrison (HBC Committee), **HBCA** B223/b/14, fo. 1-10d, as found in Beaver, *Reports and Letters*, p. 2
- ²³³ Herbert Beaver's November 15, 1836 letter to Benjamin Harrison (HBC Committee), **HBCA** A 11/69, fo. 23-27, 28-28d, as found in Beaver, *Reports and Letters*, p. 22.
- ²³⁴ A. J. Allen, *Ten Years in Oregon*, Ithaca, NY: 1850, p. 162 as in Beaver, *Reports and Letters*, p. xii.
- ²³⁵ Gray, *History of Oregon*, p. xii.
- ²³⁶ CCR 1, 2; **BCA**-BCCR-CCCath.
- ²³⁷ Herbert Beaver's March 10, 1837 letter to Benjamin Harrison (HBC Committee), **HBCA** A 11/79, fo. 39-46, as found in Beaver, *Reports and Letters*, p. 35.
- ²³⁸ James Douglas' October 8, 1838 report to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 20, fo. 4d
- ²³⁹ **HBCA** log of *Columbia* 3; **HBCA** ShMiscPap 14.
- ²⁴⁰ G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 160; Munger; E. Walker, p. 140, 182n; Drury, *The Diaries and Letters*, p. 21.
- ²⁴¹ HBRS VI, p. 187; HBRS VII.
- ²⁴² McLoughlin, *John McLoughlin's Business*, p. 111, 124; Gray, *History of Oregon*, p. 192; Boyd, *People of the Dalles*, p. 309-10.

²⁴³ Charles Campo, William Cannon, George W. Ebberts, Joseph Gale, Webley Hauxhurst, T. J. Hubbard, William Johnson, Etienne Lucier, Joseph L. Meek, William McCarty, Solomon H. Smith, Calvin Tibbets.

²⁴⁴ According to Holman's research, forty-one of the fifty who voted against the Provisional Government on May 2, 1843 were: Amable Arquoitte, Alexis Aubichon, Pierre Bellique, Louis Boisvert, Antoine Bonenfant, Silvan Bourgeau, Olivier Brisbois, Joseph Brunel, Paschal Caille (Biscornet), André Chalifoux, Adolphe Chamberlain, Joseph Cornoyer, Joseph Delard, Pierre Depot, Joseph Frederick Despard [a], David Donpier, André Dubois, Antoine Felix (Palaquin), Louis Forcier, Luc Gagnon, Joseph Gervais, Jean Gingras, Etienne Gregoire, André Lachapelle, Louis Labonté, Michel Laforté (Placide), Michel Laframboise, Augustin Lambert, Alexis Laprade, André Lonctain, Fabien Malois, David Mongrain, Jean Baptiste Obichon, Louis Ossin, Pierre Pariseau, Pierre Pepin (Lachance), Charles Rondeau, Thomas Roy, Xavier Seguin (Laderoute), Jacques Servant, Louis Vandal [b]; In Holman, p. 114-116.

²⁴⁵ CCR, p. xvii-xviii.

²⁴⁶ McLoughlin's October 31, 1837 Fort Vancouver letter to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 17, fo. 41d.

²⁴⁷ Bagley, p. 40, 58; Bishchoff, p. 236; J. M. Hill, p. 29-35; O'Hara, p. 26, 36, 118, 219; Morice, *The History of*; DCB Usher.

²⁴⁸ Correspondence with HBC regarding establishing posts north of the Columbia River is in the Archives of the Archbishop of Saint Boniface, Manitoba, and was published in *Les Cloches de St. Boniface*, June, July, and August, 1932, as found in Howay, Sage & Angus, p. 97-98.

²⁴⁹ F. N. Blanchet, *Fiftieth Jubilee Sermon* (1869), *Letters on Catholic Missions, together with reply of the Secretary of the Interior* (1871); *Chinook Dictionary and Catechism* (composed 1838 by M. Demers, and revised 1867 by F. N. Blanchet with corrections by Revol. L. N. Onge 1871); *Historical Sketches of the Catholic Church in Oregon* (1878-1910), and *Historical Notes and References* (1883); Modeste Demers, *Chinook dictionary, catechism, prayers and hymns. Composed in 1838 & 1839 by Rt. Rev. Modeste Demers. Resived, corrected and completed, in 1867 by most Rev. F. N. Blanchet. With modifications and additions by Rev. L. N. St. Onge*, Montreal, 1871.

²⁵⁰ **HBCA** YFASA 25-32; FtVanASA9-15; FtVicASA 10-16; **BCA** BCGR CrtR-Naturalization; RossBayCem; Colonial Secretary, Vancouver Island, Death certificates, in **BCA** Deaths; Klan

²⁵¹ McLoughlin's Nov. 18, 1834 letter to Governor, **HBCA** FtVanCB 10, fo. 35; YFDS 10; Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 180-181; DAB Ghent; Kenneth L. Holmes, *Ewing Young*, p. 180.

²⁵² James Douglas' October 8, 1838 report to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 20, fo. 6

²⁵³ CCR 2, p. xvii.

²⁵⁴ James Douglas' October 8, 1838 report to Governor and Committee, **HBCA** FtVanCB 20, fo. 7.

²⁵⁵ Winther, p. 100.

²⁵⁶ Slacum, p. 193.

²⁵⁷ Ball, *John Ball*, p. 103.

²⁵⁸ The HBC derived its authority and power from the Government of Great Britain by the terms of its Royal Charter. The Canada Jurisdiction Act of 1803 that was passed by the British Parliament in August of that year allowed for anyone who had committed crimes in 'Indian Country' to be taken to and tried in Lower Canada. However, the vagaries of the shared territory with shared trading rights gave no clear jurisdictional rights to either the US or Great Britain.

²⁵⁹ HBRS VI, p. 12-13

²⁶⁰ Howay, Sage & Angus, p. 91-92.

²⁶¹ **HBCA** FtVanCB 25, fo. 5-7.

²⁶² Fort Vancouver Catholic Church Records, vol. 1, p. 23

²⁶³ *ibid*, fo. 3.

²⁶⁴ Those fur traders (spelling as in biographies) who signed the March 18, 1840 letter to John McLoughlin wishing their names be withdrawn were: Amable Arquoitte, Pierre Bellique, Joseph Delard, Joseph Despard, Sr., Joseph Gervais, William Johnson [b], André Lonctain, Etienne Lucier, Thomas McKay, Jean Baptiste Obichon, Jean Baptiste Perrault, Toussaint Poirier, Antoine Rivet, Charles Rondeau, Xavier (Laderoute Seguin, The three sons were: Joseph Despard, Jr., David Gervais and Louison Lucier. In **HBCA** FtVanCB 25, fo. 3.

²⁶⁵ 52 for, 50 against.

²⁶⁶ **HBCA** FtVanCB 31, fo. 36-66.

²⁶⁷ *ibid*, fo. 38d.

²⁶⁸ *ibid*, fo. 40.

²⁶⁹ G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 250.

²⁷⁰ The Hawaiians fell under a section contained within the new Oregon laws: "An Act in regard to Slavery and free Negroes and Mulattoes." It stipulated that anyone eighteen or older had to leave within a time period: two years for males and three years for females. In **HBCA** FtVanCB 31, fo. 49-49d.

²⁷¹ CCR 2, p. xvii, A-45.

²⁷² CCR 1, A-90.

²⁷³ James Douglas's April 4, 1845 letter to George Simpson, as in HBR VII, p. 190.

²⁷⁴ HBCA FtVanCB 31, fo. 52d.

²⁷⁵ McLoughlin's March 24, 1845 letter to William Miller, Consul General, HBCA FtVanCB 33, fo. 45d.

²⁷⁶ Osborne Russel and P. G. Stuart's March 21, 1845 letter to John McLoughlin, HBCA FtVanCB 33, fo. 46 [b]d.

²⁷⁷ James Douglas' March 5, 1845 Fort Vancouver letter to George Simpson as in HBR VII, p. 179.

²⁷⁸ John McLoughlin March 24, 1845 Fort Vancouver letter to William Miller, HBCA FtVanCB 33, fo. 47b.

²⁷⁹ James Douglas' March 5, 1845 letter to George Simpson as in HBR VII, p. 179.

²⁸⁰ *ibid*, p. 180.

²⁸¹ J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 120.

²⁸² James Douglas' April 4, 1845 letter to George Simpson as in HBR VII, p. 189.

²⁸³ James Douglas' March 5, 1845 letter to George Simpson as in HBR VII, p. 185.

²⁸⁴ James Douglas' April 4, 1845 letter to George Simpson as in HBR VII, p. 189.

²⁸⁵ J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 103-04.

²⁸⁶ E. E. Rich, vol. II, p. 654.

²⁸⁷ B. Watson, "Family Life", p. 25-26.

²⁸⁸ Dickey, October 22 to 24, 1833.

²⁸⁹ Dickey, January 27 to February 2, 1846.

²⁹⁰ Edouard Alin, Ovid Allard, George Blenkinsop, Charles Dodd, Narcisse Fallardeau, Dr. John Frederick Kennedy, Pierre Lagace, Thomas Linklater, Donald McAulay, Captain William Henry McNeill, Joseph Maurice, John Montgomery, William Pottinger, William Fraser Tolmie, Thomas Wade, Augustin Willing, John Work. In *BCA PJ PSACFtNis*.

²⁹¹ The intermittent fever (probably malaria) of 1830 and a smallpox epidemic of 1836.

²⁹² G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 176.

²⁹³ *ibid*, p. 178.

²⁹⁴ *ibid*, p. 178.

²⁹⁵ The similarity in literary tastes of both Tolmie and Dominis seemed to mirror their broader outlook and ambitions in life. Tolmie's son, Simon Fraser Tolmie, went on to become the Premier of British Columbia from 1928-1933 and Dominis's son went on to become the husband of the last reigning monarch of Hawaii, Queen Liliuokalani (1891-1895). John Dominis' house in Honolulu went on to become the residence of the Governor of Hawai'i whereas William Fraser Tolmie's house [Cloverdale] in Saanich, B.C. did not meet with the same honours, not making it past the late 1950s.

²⁹⁶ John Work, *The Journal of John Work, January*, p. 44.

²⁹⁷ *ibid*, p. 47.

²⁹⁸ *ibid*, p. 60.

²⁹⁹ Stikine Chief Shakes acted as if he expected large amounts of alcohol from the HBC indicating that the RAC had so accommodated him.

³⁰⁰ HBCA FtStPJ 1-2.

³⁰¹ E. E. Rich, vol. II, p. 715, posed the possibility that the depositions of the men were so biased that the truth may have been the opposite. The reason that Roderick Finlayson was taken elsewhere leaving John McLoughlin Jr. without proper assistance was that McLoughlin may have been deemed to have been doing such a competent job that Finlayson's assistance was not required. If so, this would cast a very different light on the subsequent murder.

³⁰² G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 151.

³⁰³ *ibid*, p. 150.

³⁰⁴ *ibid*, p. 176-77.

³⁰⁵ Debate, House of Representatives, *Congressional Globe*, May 30, 1850, column 3, and 10-93, columns 1-2 as cited in Barman & Watson, *Leaving Paradise*, p. 137-138; Largely the work of Territorial Delegate to Congress, Samuel R. Thurston, the Act of December 27, 1850 awarded 320 acres to a married couple, the husband and wife owning half in their own names, provided they arrive before December 1, 1850. Those arriving between 1850 and 1854 would receive half the amount. Those arriving after 1854 would have to purchase land at \$1.25 per acre. General information from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donation_Land_Claim_Act.

³⁰⁶ The Organic Laws of 1843 and revisions in 1845 legalized the claim system until replaced by the Donation Land Claim Act.

³⁰⁷ Klan, p. 43.

³⁰⁸ Kane, p. 195-96.

³⁰⁹ BCA Lowe 1.

³¹⁰ In order of their deaths: Laeoitte, (William Payne, S.I), Tayapapa, Napoua, Jem Mamuka (a.k.a. Joseph Finamanut), Charley (a.k.a. Paul Cali), Tooyuouua, Kameoukai, Joseph Tayentas, Paynee, Kahela

³¹¹ "Feb. 22, 1848 Typhus fever possibly contracted by some of our people at Vancouver. We've had now 6 or 7 cases, symptoms very similar in all, & it appears to be contagious." G. B. Roberts, p. 100-241.

³¹² Dec. 31, 1847 "The greatest alarm prevails on account of the still spreading disease. It assumes two forms here. Those in whom the fever subsides immediately after the eruption suffer but little comparatively & are quickly restored to health. On the other hand the most part have their sufferings increase after the breaking out of the measles & remain a long time in a sinking state. There is a languor, a want of appetite & dreadful thirst. The Owhyhees are nearly well but have been troubled with a bad diarrheah, which I fortunately have the means of stopping by administering small doses of opium & Tonic mixture that was sent here for the dysentery patients." G. B. Roberts, p. 100-241.

³¹³ At Fort Victoria, Kanai; at Fort Langley, Kalemaku, Loawala, Honno and Tai-I died, presumably from measles.

³¹⁴ Galois, p. 31-43.

³¹⁵ Missionaries had a more jaded view. Reverend Ezra Fisher, American Baptist missionary in 1848 thought that the high mortality rate amongst the native people was due to the fact that they had "suffered long from the venereal."

³¹⁶ List was compiled from a conversations with John Norris, retired professor of History of Medicine, History Department, University of British Columbia.

³¹⁷ HBCA FtVanCB 28, 37; DAB Shafer.

³¹⁸ Gray, *History of Oregon*.

³¹⁹ Drury, *The Diaries and Letters*.

³²⁰ E. Walker; Drury, C. M., *Elkanah and Mary*.

³²¹ Drury, *The Diaries and Letters*, p. 21; Dobbs, p. 60-63; Boyd, *People of the Dalles*, p. 318-319.

³²² "each mission station enjoyed a vogue of popularity and influence with the natives, usually lasting a year or two. After this period of initial enthusiasm, the Indians grew less interested in the messages of the missionaries." Cebula, p. 121

³²³ Cebula, p. 125

³²⁴ DCB Blanchet

³²⁵ Victor, *The Early Indian Wars*, 1894, p. 503-20.

³²⁶ Silva

³²⁷ Holliday, p. 42.

³²⁸ *ibid*, p. 42.

³²⁹ From *Home Missionary* Vol 24, p. 45 as found in Bancroft Library BANC MSS B-C 8, Oregon – Emigration and Immigration, 1835-1870, carton 13, file 6.

³³⁰ Interview with Laverdure descendant, Lodi, California, July 22, 2007.

³³¹ Beattie & Buss, *Undelivered Letters*, p. 191-208.

³³² HBRS XIX, Eden Colville's Nov. 24, 1849 letter to George Simpson.

³³³ Shaw, p. 55.

³³⁴ *ibid*, p. 8.

³³⁵ *ibid*, p. 8.

³³⁶ Borthwick, p. 289.

³³⁷ Bruff, p. 353.

³³⁸ According to a Layward or Sayward they were recalled to Oregon to protect their land claims as found in Pioneer Reminiscences, MS 7, Bancroft Library BANC MSS B-C 8, Oregon – Emigration and Immigration, 1835-1870, carton 13, file 9; Gov. Lane's message in *The Oregon Spectator* on October 4, 1849 noted that many had failed to plant their crop as found in Bancroft Library BANC MSS B-C 8, Oregon – Mining, carton 15, file 4.

³³⁹ The sea traffic to San Francisco was considerable for "By the end of December 1849, 697 vessels had entered the harbour, delivering more than 41,000 Americans and foreigners, of whom fewer than 800 were women. Many of those whips were deserted by their crews, left to rot on mudflats or to creak at anchor, until in later years some would be resurrected to carry thousands back to the States." Holliday, p. 297.

³⁴⁰ Beattie & Buss, p. 222-224.

³⁴¹ From a Layward or Sayward in "Pioneer Reminiscences, MS 7 as found in Bancroft Library BANC MSS B-C 8, Oregon – Emigration and Immigration, 1835-1870, carton 13, file 9.

³⁴² Governor Lane's report in the *Oregon Spectator*, October 4, 1849 as found in Bancroft Library BANC MSS B-C 8, Oregon – Mining, carton 15, file 4.

³⁴³ From *Home Missionary* vol 24, p. 5, As found in Bancroft Library BANC MSS B-C 8, Oregon – Emigration and Immigration, 1835-1870, carton 13, file 6.

³⁴⁴ Victor, *The Early Indian Wars*, 1894, p. 555-557.

³⁴⁵ "The Grand [Ronde] Reservation was to hold, primarily, the Kalapuyans of the Willamette Valley, various bands from along the Columbia River and the northwest coast of Oregon, the Yoncalla (Calapooia), Umpqua, and Cow

Creeks of the Umpqua Valley, the Montalla of the Western Cascades, and the Takelma [Rogue River] of the Rogue Valley. The bands of the Rogue River Canyon and the many Indian bands along the seaboard south of Cascade Head were assigned to the Siletz Reservation.” CCR 5, p. xix.

³⁴⁶ The Colville Reservation was to serve as a designation and home for the following Native groups: Colville, Nespelem, San Poil, Lakes, Palus, Wenatchi, Chelan, Entiat, Methow, south Okanogan, and Moses Columbia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colville_Indian_Reservation.

³⁴⁷ CCR 6, A-8.

³⁴⁸ Nisqually IR, 1854 [Pierce & Thurston Co.]; Puyallup IR, 1854 [Pierce & King Co.]; Port Madison IR, 1855 [Kitsap Co.]; Tulalip IR, 1855 [Snohomish Co.]; Swinomish IR, 1855 [Skagit Co.]; Lummi IR, 1855 [Whatcom Co.]; Port Gamble IR [Kitsap Co.] 1855 and the relatively larger Quinault IR, 1856 [Grays Harbor Co.].

³⁴⁹ Carpenter, *Fort Nisqually*, p. 175.

³⁵⁰ Dickey, Nov. 14, 1855.

³⁵¹ *ibid*, December 8, 1855.

³⁵² Dickie, *Fort Nisqually Journals*

³⁵³ Carpenter, *Fort Nisqually*, p. 178.

³⁵⁴ Dickey, March 5, 1856, May 21, 1856, May 23, 1856.

³⁵⁵ Elliott, “British Values in Old Oregon”; Messages and Papers of the Presidents, VI, 35 as in Howay, et al, *British Columbia and the United States*, p. 130-136.

³⁵⁶ Howay, p. 136.

³⁵⁷ F. W. Howay, et al, *British Columbia and the United States*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1942, p. 137

³⁵⁸ *ibid*, p. 137; opposition argument to the HBC were presented in J. E. Fitzgerald, *An Examination of the Charter and Proceedings of the Hudson’s Bay Company with reference to the Grant of Vancouver’s Island*, London: 1849.

³⁵⁹ R. M. Martin. It mainly quoted praise from both the Wilkes and Warre-Vavasour reports. The chapter called “Christian Conduct and Beneficent Policy of the Hudson’s Bay Company” (p. 111-136) gushed the virtues of the HBC.

³⁶⁰ Mackie, “The Colonization of”, p. 5.

³⁶¹ James Douglas to J. Pelly, December 5, 1848, p. 34 in HBRS XXXII, p. lii.

³⁶² Mackie, “The Colonization of”, p. 3-40.

³⁶³ *ibid*, p. 5.

³⁶⁴ *ibid*, p. 18.

³⁶⁵ On April 29, 1850 for country lying between Esquimalt and Point Albert a treaty was negotiated with the Teechamitsa Tribe. The following day additional treaties were signed around Victoria: Esquimalt Peninsula and Colquitz Valley (Kosampson Tribe); Victoria Peninsula south of Colitz (Swengwhung Tribe); Point Gonzales (Chilcowitch Tribe); North-West of Esquimalt Harbour (Wyomilth Tribe) and Point Gonzales to Cedar Hill (Che-ko-nein Tribe). On May 1, 1850 treaties were signed for Metchosin (Ka-ky-aakan Tribe); Sooke (Chewhaytsum Tribe) and North-West of Sooke Inlet (Sooke Tribe). On February 8, 1851, two treaties were negotiated at Fort Rupert with the Queackar and Quakeolth Tribes. A year later, on February 6 and 11, 1852 respectively, treaties were negotiated with the Saanich Tribe for both South and North Saanich. Finally, on December 23, 1854, a Nanaimo Treaty was negotiated with the Saalequun Tribe. *British Columbia Papers Connected with the Indian Land Question 1850-1875*, Victoria: Government Printer, 1875, p. 5-11.

³⁶⁶ Down

³⁶⁷ BCA Philip Hankin reminiscences, p. 166, as in Van Kirk, “Native Wives”, p. 188.

³⁶⁸ Cracroft, p. 12-13; The other Douglas daughters went on to marry others of rank within the colonial system. Cecilia married medical doctor John Sebastian Helmcken, Agnes married Arthur Busby, clerk to Matthew Begby and Alice married Charles Good, private secretary to James Douglas. As for the daughters of William Henry McNeill, Fanny married bank clerk and provincial secretary, James Judson Young, Rebecca married Thomas Elwyn, the provincial Gold Commissioner.

³⁶⁹ BCA BCGR-Gaols.

³⁷⁰ Morice, *History of Northern BC*; p. 178; HBCA FtStJms PJ 20.

³⁷¹ Morice, *History of Northern BC*, p. 229-33.

³⁷² HBCA McLLkPJ 20

³⁷³ HBCA FtAlexPJ 8, fo. 38d.

³⁷⁴ HBCA FtAlexPJ 7, fo. 55d, 65; *ibid* 8, fo. 25, 51d; *ibid* 9, fo. 7, 27d, 48.

³⁷⁵ HBCA FtAlexPJ 8, fo. 61.

³⁷⁶ Morice, *History of Northern BC*, p. 112-113.

³⁷⁷ *ibid*, p. 115.

³⁷⁸ *ibid*, p. 115, 118.

³⁷⁹ HBCA FtBabPJ 4, fo. 1.

³⁸⁰ Greening, p. 51.

³⁸¹ See Rothenburger

³⁸² When Simpson was there in 1841, he estimated a population of eight hundred home guard. (G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 206); When William Duncan took his census shortly after arriving in 1857, he counted 2325 men women and children. Murray, *The Devil and Mr. Duncan*, p. 36

³⁸³ **HBCA** FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 59d.

³⁸⁴ *ibid*, fo. 126d.

³⁸⁵ G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 206.

³⁸⁶ *ibid*, p. 208

³⁸⁷ An example of this would be William Henry McNeill's son who, on December 23, 1855, managed to muster a crew of nine Indians for his canoe and headed off with his woman for Victoria. **HBCA** FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 28d

³⁸⁸ **HBCA** FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 105d.

³⁸⁹ *ibid*, fo. 142, 144-144d

³⁹⁰ *ibid*, fo. 95d

³⁹¹ *ibid*, fo. 64d.

³⁹² *ibid*, fo. 123d, 126.

³⁹³ *ibid*, fo. 128d.

³⁹⁴ *ibid*, fo. 73.

³⁹⁵ **BCA** ADD MSS E.M22/m14/M22.

Notes For the Biographies

Surnames and First Names as they Appear in the Biographies

Surnames and given names in the biographical entries may vary considerably. Although company contracts and church records¹ helped stabilize the spellings, the widespread illiteracy amongst the fur traders themselves meant that clerks and others, in the absence of written support, wrote what they heard. A large variation of spellings occurred most often with French Canadian names, the most frequent of which has been chosen for biographical entries. The spelling of British names was more constant, not surprising given most clerks had similar backgrounds. The consequence is that spellings may or may not reflect the current name as used by many of the descendants in North America and around the world.

The French “dit” name tradition, started in the middle ages to distinguish people of the same name, carried into New France and the fur trade. A distinguishing “dit” name was an added name that could come from a particular seigneurie, a family grouping, an adoption, place of origin, etc. In the following biographies, “dit” names, as well as alternate names occurring in other ethnic groups, are bracketed in parentheses and immediately follow the surname. Nicknames or aliases which reflect an aspect of the particular individual are left in place after the first name.

Hudson’s Bay Company employees with the same name and under contract around the same time were distinguished with letter designations of [a], [b], [c], etc. Those from the HBC and other companies with the same name not distinguished by letters have been arbitrarily given numbers, such as [1], [2], etc. to differentiate between them.

French diacritical marks such as *accent acute*, *accent grave*, *circumflex* and *accent cedilla* are absent in the main name entries to prevent computer search engines in the digitized version by-passing the entry. However, French protocol is followed by an accompanying standardized form in squared brackets.

Generalized Birth Origins

Found in parentheses on the main entry line are generalized birth origins that help situate the person in the overall landscape. While not predictors of individual behavior, birth origins nonetheless hint at what the individual brought to the Pacific slopes into the fur trade. However, because of on-going dynamics of cultural exchange and change through intermixing and intermarriage, no single discipline has been used to select these ethnic and political identifiers. Roughly speaking a person of mixed descent is the progeny of someone whose parents or antecedents are from geographically distinct areas and cultures. This mixing would lead to new overlapping kinship, cultural and language affiliations and loyalties that obfuscate simple membership categorization. Native nations, long recognized by then contemporary chroniclers, are grouped linguistically although by this time, there was also considerable intermarriage and intermixing between native groups. The Euro-American sense of nation in which membership is affirmed by citizenship is also used. This is most frequently used for those in colonized Canada, America as well as in Europe.

Birth and Death Locations

Accurate birth locations are difficult to verify largely because of the recruitment process. Extant contracts note parishes or villages in which the individual signed on and these may not necessarily be the place in which the person was born because of the widely varied recruitment process. North West Company and Hudson’s Bay Company recruiters in Lower Canada [Quebec] could sign on people at their head offices, agent’s offices, specific posts or clerks would go out to country villages to sign on new recruits from the surrounding area. Similarly, in the Orkney and Hebrides Islands, the local agent would pin notices on parish church doors giving a time and place for potential servants to converge to sign on.² American fur traders signed on in various locations leaving little in the way of a genealogical paper trail. Hawaiian servants were taken on in numbers, an agreement being worked out under the aegis of the particular reigning monarch or his staff. Individual contracts similar to those otherwise used, with the exception of a few, may not have existed.³ The difficulty of establishing birthplaces with any certainty has also been compounded by the commonality of names within any of the traditional areas of recruitment whether it be in Lower Canada [Quebec], Upper Canada [Ontario], St.

Louis [Missouri], Hawaii, the Red River Settlement [Manitoba], Orkney, the Hebrides, Great Britain or Norway.

A Probably/Possibly Qualifier

Because of the nature of extant records, along with the uncertainty of birthplace, it is often impossible to be absolutely sure of ethnicity or nationality. For example, given the spread of the colonial French and French Canadians across the continent and the accompanying application of French names, separating out those with a French name between those of a purely European, mixed or native background with a French name can be problematic. Consequently the possibility or probability qualifier. Similarly, given the spread of the British and English around the world in the first half of the nineteenth century, one can never be absolutely positive that they were born in the same place in which they signed on in the British Isles or America. Those who signed on at the Hawaiian Islands are almost all, without a doubt, Hawaiians although, given the Polynesian movement around the Pacific from Tahiti, Samoa, New Zealand, the Marqueses and even Easter Island, one can never be absolutely certain as to the few from other islands who signed on in modern day Hawai'i.⁴ Therefore, to be consistent with the rest of the biographical entries, the overly cautious "probably" qualifier has been applied to the Hawaiians even though most are in fact Hawaiian.

Vocations, Years Worked and Locations of Work

Most vocations are self-explanatory and explanations for unfamiliar names can be found in the glossary. More often than not, vocation names represent a pay grade and don't always fully reveal the variety of jobs done. As records embraced work periods in terms of outfits, which begin on June 1st of one year and end on May 31st of the next, work periods overlap from one year to the next. Where discrete information is found reflecting a single date, a single year is written. Locations of work do not always represent the place where the fur trader spent the whole outfit but again for accounting purposes, the location to which that person was designated and spent much of his time.

The Difficulty of Geo-political Name Changes During the Fur Trade Era

As the time period covered in these biographies was a period of rapid geo-political name change, the same geographical entity can be known by several successive names. To avoid confusion, names given in the particular time period are followed by current contemporary geo-political names in square brackets. Native names are those recorded in the contemporary historic documents and no attempt has been made to add modern Native geographical or cultural nomenclature with their modern accompanying phonology.

Ontario and Quebec

The present day province of Ontario and province of Quebec have gone through many name changes from the days of New France.

Up to 1759	part of New France (includes greater part of North America)
1763-1774	British Province of Quebec (along St. Lawrence – modern day Quebec)
1774-1783	extended British Province of Quebec (includes much of modern day Ontario and the Ohio Valley)
1783-1791	with drawing of International Border, British Province of Quebec without Ohio Valley
1791-1841	Upper Canada [Ontario] and Lower Canada [Quebec]
1841-1867	Canada West [Ontario] and Canada East [Quebec] as the dual parts of the Province of Canada
1867	Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec (with separate legislatures)
1912	Ontario expanded northward to present size incorporating the Federally administered District of Keewatin; Quebec expanded northward to present size incorporating the federally administered District of Ungava

The Greater Pacific Northwest Overlapping Claim Jurisdictions

From the last decades of the eighteenth century to 1846, the area of the western slopes and Pacific Northwest became the theatre for contested Euro-American sovereignties. The consequence is that the area went by a variety of names that have been simplified here. For this study the names most commonly used are New Caledonia, denoting the area named by North West Company partner Simon Fraser and used colloquially in reference to central and northern British Columbia after the NWC was absorbed into the Columbia Department in 1827.⁵ The Columbia Department, a name favoured by the Hudson's Bay Company, is also used broadly here to cover the Columbia River drainage basin (Columbia District) and the lower Fraser River drainage basin. Oregon Territory, the name favoured by early advocates of extended American jurisdiction over the Pacific Northwest, is also used. In short:

Up to 1846	Columbia Department and New Caledonia [British claim] and Oregon Territory [American claim]
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After the international border was drawn in 1846 by Great Britain and the United States at 49° with a jog south around Vancouver Island, nomenclature on both sides evolved reflecting changing geo-political status. The Oregon Territory name remained as a US jurisdictional name for several years before being chopped into several other political entities and, eventually, American states. The remaining piece of the Columbia Department north of the border morphed into the HBC's Western Department and then into colonial British Columbia.

Vancouver Island

Up to 1849	HBC trading territory of Vancouver's/Vancouver Island
1849-1866	Colony of Vancouver Island
1866-1871	part of United Colony of British Columbia
1871+	part of Canada as part of Province of British Columbia

Mainland British Columbia

1805+	New Caledonia as the name given to the central and northern part of the present province of British Columbia
Up to 1846	Two names: New Caledonia and part of Columbia Department
1846-1858	During this last period of HBC monopoly trading rights in the area, the earlier New Caledonia name was used colloquially [as was the old remaining section of the Columbia Department incorporating the Lower Fraser River drainage basin]
1858-1866	Colony of British Columbia
1866-1871	The larger part of the Colony of British Columbia with the former Colony of Vancouver Island tacked on
1871+	The Province of British Columbia as part of Canadian Confederation

Oregon Territory south of 49th parallel

Up to 1846	Oregon Territory [American], Columbia Department [British]
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From 1846, territories broke off from the original greater Oregon Territory area and often changed sizes before becoming parts of American states that extended west of the Continental Divide.

Oregon Territory: 1848-1859	Oregon State: 1859
Washington Territory: 1853-1889	Washington State: 1889
Idaho Territory: 1863-1890	Idaho State: 1890
Montana Territory: 1864-1889	Montana State: 1889
Wyoming Territory: 1868-1890	Wyoming State: 1890
Utah Territory: 1850-1896	Utah State: 1896

Further Anomalies

The Colvile/Colville Conundrum

Fort Colvile, named after the HBC London Committee's Andrew Colvile who eventually became the HBC's deputy governor, 1839-1852 and governor 1852-1856. He is not to be confused with his son, Eden Colvile who became Associate Governor of Rupert's Land and who traveled throughout the region 1849-1852. The double "l" Colville spelling appears to be an American over-correction of the name which came about around 1860 with the establishment of the US military base on Mill Creek at Pinkney City, Washington Territory.⁶ The Colville spelling, sometimes erroneously applied to the HBC post, is used here to describe the surrounding area which includes a modern day city with the same name.

The Okanagan – Okanogan Split

From the time of initial contacts with the people of the Okanagan-Okanogan nation, scribes have tried to fix a common spelling coming up with a large variety of creations. When the dust settled, two spellings emerged, Okanagan for north of, and Okanogan south of, the international border.

Rivers, the Many Dalles and What was Navigable

As rivers frequently mentioned in the biographies were essential arteries or corridors to the fur trade and could be impediments to the fur traders, some understanding of the river courses and rapids is necessary.

The Columbia River Dalles

Along the 1,243 mile [2,000 km] course of the Columbia River's main transportation artery, from its Rocky Mountain Trench headwaters to the Pacific Ocean, many rapids and waterfalls occur at various intervals during its 2690 feet [820 m] descent to the sea. Many of these breaks colloquially acquired the name Dalles, French for flagstone, referring to the basalt rocks carved by the rapidly flowing river. That name stuck with two problematic rapids of the Columbia and one on the Okanagan. The Columbia River Dalles that presented the greatest problem to the fur traders are as follows:

1. The Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids) were a particularly nasty fast flowing set of rapids just upstream from Revelstoke, BC, and just north of the international boundary. They are now calmed, having been submerged by the Lake Revelstoke Reservoir.
2. The Dalles proper, the most well known, was composed of a series of rapids which stretched over twelve miles [19 km] on the Lower Columbia. The Dalles Dam has now calmed this turbulent stretch and the Dalles name also remains with a nearby city on the Oregon side of the River

The Okanagan/Okanogan River Dalles

The Okanagan/Okanogan River was relatively benign except for the twin waterfalls called the Okanagan Dalles, now Okanagan Falls at the south end of Skaha Lake, British Columbia.

The Fraser River's Travelled and Untraveled Portions

Because of the lay of interior plateau land, the Fraser River allowed a relatively smooth canoe passage from its headwaters in the Rocky Mountain Trench to the Fort Alexandria area. From that point on, it began a terrifying descent down towards the sea through the Fraser Canyon, a section so formidable that it was rarely traveled during the fur trade.

The Snake River

The Snake River runs through plains, gorges, and steep canyons before it enters the Columbia River, dropping a total of 7,570 feet [2,307 m] from its headwaters high in the Yellowstone area. Early travelers found out through first hand experience just how treacherous the river could be in parts and so horses rather than canoes were used in Snake River expeditions.

Other Political Entities East of the Rockies

Selkirk Colony/Selkirk Concession/Assiniboia/Red River Colony/Red River Settlement

1812-1818	In 1811, Thomas Douglas, 5 th Earl of Selkirk, was awarded by the HBC 116,000 square miles [300,440 sq. km] of territory to create a settlement colony, which he called Assiniboia. It was for displaced Scots to be on land traditionally held by several native nations and a growing concomitant Metis population, the offspring of fur traders by native women. The Colony was begun the following year in an area which, in present day terms, included southern Manitoba, small parts of Eastern Saskatchewan, northwestern Ontario, northeastern North Dakota and South Dakota and northwestern Minnesota.
1818-1869	With the drawing of the 1818 border and the loss of the subsidiary settlements such as Pembina to the US, the Red River colony for the purposes of this study continued largely within the southern Manitoba area as the Red River Settlement and has thus been generalized as a Manitoba concern.
1870	The Red River Settlement was rolled into the new Province of Manitoba
1912	Manitoba incorporated section of District of Keewatin expanding northward to present size.

Rupert's Land/Northwest Territories diffusion

1670-1870	The Hudson's Bay Company trading territory of Rupert's Land incorporated the entire Hudson Bay drainage system [northern Ontario and Quebec, the Laurentian watershed, Manitoba, most of Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and a portion of the Northwest Territories] until 1870 when the name changed to Northwest Territories.
1869	The Hudson's Bay Company relinquished Rupert's Land title to Canada and the Northwest Territories was created the following year.
1905	Formation of Province of Saskatchewan.
1905	Formation of Province of Alberta.

References

An explanation of archival and published sources can be found in the Sources section at the end of this publication.

¹ There are numerous examples of these, the best being the Catholic Church Records of Vancouver.

² Several conversations with former HBCA archivists, Judith Hudson Beattie and Ann Morton, 1990s.

³ An early quid pro quo working relationship with the Hawaiian Islanders had been established with the maritime fur traders, payment being in kind for work done. Engagement appears to have been voluntary with contractual terms added although little exists in the way of a paper trail of individual contracts. By 1811, the Astorians were feeding and clothing recruits for a fixed period of three years and when they returned at the end of that period they would be paid in goods valued at 100 *piastres*. (Franchere, Journal, p. 70). Terms varied over the years but the absence of paper contracts meant nothing surviving in the way of personal information

⁴ Uncertainty of Pacific island origin is compounded by the use of “T” and “K” in the spelling of names when each was the respective preferred spelling in Tahiti and Hawai’i. Again, the final written version depended on the clerk interpreting what he heard.

⁵ The NWC actually recognized four districts south of New Caledonia, the Thompson’s River District, Spokane District, Fort Nez Perces District and Fort George [Astoria] District. Mackie, *Trading Beyond the Mountains*, p. 24. They have been globalized as the Columbia Department.

⁶ Patrick J. Graham, compiler, *Colville Collection, Book One*, Colville, Statesman-Examiner, 1989, p. 48.

Abbott, Wiggin (? - 1834) (American)

Birth: probably Boston, Massachusetts

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - August 1834

Fur trade employee

Wyeth Employee, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832 - 1833); **CRFTC** Employee, CRFTC Brigade (1834).

Wiggin Abbott of Boston was the only person to accompany Nathaniel J. Wyeth on both of his expeditions. He originally left the Boston area on March 11, 1832 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 29, 1832. Here Abbott and John Woodman were released but did not appear to work for the HBC before they were rehired to make the return trip east. The Wyeth party arrived back in Cambridge on November 7, 1833. Abbott was rehired as a hunter and left Boston on February 7, 1834 and arrived in the Upper Snake area in July of that year. In the following month, he was killed by the Bannock Indians in Snake Country.

PS: OHS FtHallAB; CRFTCCB PPS: J.B. Wyeth, p. 73 SS: Overmeyer, p. 98

Able, E. (fl. 1825) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

Ash. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

E. Able acquired several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Able probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains. There is a possibility that this was Ezekial Able, Ashley's father-in-law.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

See Also: Ashley, William Henry (Son-in-Law)

Abraham, William (fl. 1815 - 1816) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

William Abraham boarded the *Columbia* around December 23, 1815, possibly in Hawaii. He sailed with the vessel to China until February 29, 1816, at which point he went to India on the ship *Mizon*. He has not been subsequently traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Adams (fl. 1853) (Polynesian or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Adams shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853, sailed to the Northwest Coast, and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853, on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages on his return. He appears to have been part of a large Hawaiian Adams clan.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

Adams, George (fl. 1834 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian or Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands (possibly born to Alexander Adams)

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1834); **HBC** Member, Snake Party (1835);

CRFTC Member, CRFTC Brigade (1835); **HBC** Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1840).

George Adams was one of twenty Hawaiians recruited in Hawaii for Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company in 1834. He and the others arrived in the Columbia River in September and twelve of them set out for Fort Hall in a brigade under Captain Joseph Thing. Starting out, conditions were very difficult with as little as two hours sleep a night and very little to eat. In November, twelve Hawaiians, including George, deserted. On March 12, 1835, Wyeth found seven of his runaway Hawaiians, including George, at Fort Vancouver. They rejoined Wyeth and returned to Fort Hall later that year. By October 10, 1837, George Adams had joined the HBC and was trapping on the Snake River. After serving three years with the group, he was discharged at the end of his contract and sent to Oahu on

November 15, 1840. He, like others with similar names, could possibly be of mixed descent, inheriting his European surname through his father and being given a Christian name. He may have been a son of Alexander Adams, harbour pilot who had been in Honolulu since 1810.

PS: OHS FtHallAB; HBCA FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 8, 11; YFASA 19-20 SS: Beidleman, p. 238
See Also: Adams, Jack (Brother)

Adams, (Kaanana) Jack [variation: **Kaanana**] (fl. c. 1848 - 1853) (Hawaiian or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Hawaiian Islands (possibly born to Alexander Adams)**Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - 1853****Maritime employee****HBC** Passenger or seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1849); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851).

Jack Adams joined the HBC in Oahu sometime before 1849, but can only be tracked when he arrived back in Oahu in December 1849 aboard the HBC barque *Columbia*. He re-enlisted and began to receive wages on January 6, 1850 sailing to the coast on the barque *Cowlitz* but deserting the vessel at Fort Victoria along with Kaina. He probably made his way to Fort Vancouver where he worked for a short period as a labourer, and on June 11, 1851, he again deserted. Jack Adams may have been a son of Alexander Adams.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9-11; YFDS 21-22; 26-27
See Also: Adams, George (Brother)

Adams, James (? - 1841) (British)

Birth: probably England**Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - April 1841****Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

James Adams joined the HBC on August 20, 1840 in England. Adams arrived on the coast with the *Cowlitz* on February 5, 1841. Two months later at Fort Vancouver, when the ladder from which Adams and Robert Pelly were scraping the hull of the *Cowlitz* broke, both men fell overboard. Pelly was saved but Adams drowned. In spite of the use of grapnels and nets, Adams' body could not be located.

An undelivered 1841 family letter from Adam's aunt, Mary Ann Bishop, rests in the HBCA. The letter reveals that James Adams was an attentive nephew who sent money home to his family in England.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 151-52

Adams, John (? - 1811) (probably American)

Birth: possibly New York, New York**Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811****Fur trade employee****PFC** Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

John Adams sailed from New York on September 8, 1810 on John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn]. As he did not appear on the Port of New York ship's manifest of September 3, he likely joined the vessel between the two dates. After a brief stopover in the Hawaiian Islands, he reached the Columbia River on March 22, 1811. Like most of his fellow crew members, he perished in the destruction of the *Tonquin* in the area of Clayoquot Sound in June 1811 after it was attacked by local natives.

PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49

Adams, William (c. 1817 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles - c. 1817**Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - December 1857****Maritime employee****HBC** Stoker and trimmer, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1857); Apprentice engineer, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1857).

William Adams joined the HBC in London in 1852 as a stoker on the steamer *Otter*. He appears to have been a reliable employee, for he was rarely mentioned in the records and when the engineer, James Thorne, was intoxicated, Adams was able to get the engines going. Throughout his five years on the vessel, he sailed from Fort Simpson to San Francisco and all points in between. When he died in December 1857, three months after his wife, the whole crew of the *Otter* attended the funeral in Victoria.

William Adams had one wife, Margaret (?-1857), who died on September 10, 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-5; BCA CCCath

Adamson , (Kaanana) John [variation: **Adams, Kaananai**] (fl. 1848 - 1853) (Hawaiian or Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1853).

John Adamson joined the HBC in Oahu in 1853 and died the same year, most likely at Fort Vancouver. Both he and Kaina may have died of smallpox, which was in the area at the time.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9-11; YFDS 21-22; 26-27

Addington, Benjamin [variation: **Adlington**] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853); Steward, *Recovery* (brig) (1853 - 1854).

Benjamin Addington joined the HBC immigrant supply vessel *Norman Morison* as a steward on August 14, 1852 for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. While on the coast, he joined the *Recovery*, which had been purchased from the Americans for coastal trading, and worked on it until about 1854. After 1854, Addington disappears from the active record.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Aganey (fl. 1837 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

Aganey joined the HBC in Oahu in July 1837, beginning his work at Fort Vancouver on August 10, 1837. He remained at Fort Vancouver until November 23, 1844, at which point he left for Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-8; YFDS 8; YFASA 19-20, 24

Agmoau, Charles (fl. 1855 - 1856) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Charles Agmoau made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Agonaiska, Thomas [variation: **Agoniasta**] (c. 1789 - 1848) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1789

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - February 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Boute, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Boute, Thompson River (1832 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Boute, South Party (1836 - 1838); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1838 - 1839); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1839 - 1840); Freeman middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Freeman middleman, South Party (1841 - 1842); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1844); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847).

Thomas Agonaiska was one of the many Caughnawaga Iroquois who signed on with the HBC to work west of the Rockies. As he signed on as an experienced canoeist in 1830, he may have worked in the fur trade earlier as a Thomas Agoniasta was active in the eastern fur trade in 1821. In outfit 1842-1843, he deserted in California. Nonetheless, he was soon back on contract and he carried on working until 1847. He died at Fort Vancouver on February 14, 1848 during the measles epidemic.

Thomas had at least one wife and possibly children but none were recorded. His wife was Susan (c.1811-1848) of the

Grand Dalles. Susan died February 17, 1848, three days after Thomas. Both were buried at the Fort Vancouver cemetery.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1; FtVanASA 2—8; YFDS 4a-7, 18; YFASA 11-22, 24-27; BCA Diar-Rem Lowe 1 PPS: CCR 1b

Ahao (fl. 1841 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Victoria, Columbia Department - June 1844

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Labourer, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

Ahao signed on with the HBC from Oahu in 1841 on a three-year contract, beginning work at Fort Vancouver on July 4, 1841. He completed his first contract and, just as he was about to begin a new one as a labourer on the barque *Columbia* that was anchored at Fort Victoria, he died. He may have been buried at the first Fort Victoria cemetery (now Johnson Street).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12, 15; YFASA 24

Aikane [variation: **Aikani**, **Aikana**] (fl. 1845 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver farm (1849 - 1850).

Aikani joined the HBC in 1845 in Oahu on a three-year contract and spent the next four years in the area immediately surrounding Fort Vancouver. On September 10, 1849 he deserted, probably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; YFDS 20; FtVicASA 1

Aiken, Job [variation: **probably Jacob Aitken**] (? - 1811) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland

Death: mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - March 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Rigger and caulker, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Scottish rigger and caulker, Job Aiken joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* on or before 1810 possibly in New York for its voyage to the Pacific Northwest. He was destined, after his arrival at the Columbia River, to command the yet-to-be-built schooner intended for coastal trade. In the spring of 1811, the barque arrived at the dangerous mouth of the Columbia River and, on March 22, in an attempt to sound the bar for safe passage, a longboat carried five valuable men to their death. Two days later, on March 24, in a second attempt to sound the bar, Aiken, John Coles, the sail maker, Stephen Weeks, the blacksmith/armourer and two Hawaiians embarked in a small longboat (pinnace) in which Aiken began to take soundings while the *Tonquin* followed under easy sail. However, the small craft was caught in the rip and pulled away from the *Tonquin* out to sea where it capsized. Aiken and Coles were immediately lost while Weeks and the two Hawaiians managed to save themselves. That evening, around midnight, while trying to get back to land, one Hawaiian died from hypothermia. The body of Aiken, one of eight to die in two days, was not recovered. On May 26, while the *Tonquin* was still at Astoria, his effects were disposed of on board the ship.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 73-74 SS: Irving, Astoria, p. 60-61

Aillud, Robert J. (fl. 1847 - 1850) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Apprentice seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849); Apprentice seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

Young Robert J. Aillud joined the HBC in London in 1843 when he began runs to Hudson Bay. About to embark on another run to Hudson Bay, he was sent ashore on June 25, 1847, being unfit for the voyage. This presented an opportunity for him for, on September 16, 1847, he sailed from London to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. After unloading supplies at Fort Victoria, the vessel was wrecked on May 7, 1848 at the mouth of the Columbia; consequently, he was assigned to another vessel later that year. On April 16, 1849, while at Fort Langley, the young lad joined two others, fellow apprentice James Weyland and Elias Boys, who stopped work because they did not want to work in the rain. They apparently returned to work after they were reprimanded by the captain for their inappropriate behaviour. On July 11, 1849, Aillud left the *Cadboro* at Fort Victoria to join the barque *Columbia* on which he returned to the British

Isles.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3-8; PortB 1; ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 28-30; YFDS 19-20; log of Cadboro 6; log of Columbia 10

Ainslie, Matthew [variation: **Ainsley, Anisly, Ainsly**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, *Otter* (steamer) (1855); Apprentice, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1859).

Matthew Ainslie may have worked on the HBC vessel *Otter* as early as 1855, but how he got to the coast is unclear. He joined the supply ship *Princess Royal* in Victoria on March 5, 1857 and continued to serve out his apprenticeship on that vessel.

PS: HBCA log of *Otter* 1; PortB 1; FtVicASA 5; log of *Princess Royal*, 3-5

Aitken, George [variation: **Aiken**] (c. 1815 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Greenay, Birsay, Orkney - c. August 1815 (born to Alexander Aiken and Margaret Johnston)

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1836); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Blacksmith, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843); Blacksmith, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Settler, Willamette (1850 - 1852).

Twenty-one year old Orcadian blacksmith George Aiken signed on with the HBC February 27, 1836 and sailed on the *Prince of Wales* to York Factory where he spent outfits 1837-1840; he then worked at Norway House in 1840-1841 before being assigned to the Columbia District in 1841. Aiken worked quietly and competently in the Columbia district mainly at coastal forts and on the steamer *Beaver* as a blacksmith until March 1, 1849 at which point he went to California, almost certainly to participate in the Gold Rush. He appears to have returned to settle in the Willamette Valley and had an association with the HBC until 1852.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA HBCCont; log of *Prince of Wales* I 13; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-28, 30-31; YFDS 19; HBCABio

Alarie, John [variation: **Allarie**] (fl. 1847 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Thompson River (1848 - 1852).

John Alarie joined the HBC in 1847 and worked for the next five years at an interior post or posts. He appears to have left the area after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1

Alauka (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1849).

Alauka joined the HBC from Honolulu in 1844 and spent the next five years at Fort Vancouver. On October 10, 1849 he deserted, probably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; YFDS 20

Alder, Bryan (fl. 1828 - 1840s) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Bryan Alder made HBC runs to Hudson Bay as early as 1828. After renewing a three-year contract in London on January 9, 1830, he sailed to the Northwest Coast on the *Dryad* and began coastal work on August 18, 1830. He serviced coastal posts until July 19, 1833, returning to England on the *Ganymede*. He was discharged in London on February 25, 1834 and appeared to make Hudson Bay runs much later in the 1840s.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 2-3; HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a, 5a-5b; YFASA 11, 13; log of *Dryad* 1; log of *Ganymede* 1; ShMiscPap 14; PortB 1; log of Prince Albert 1-2, 8

Aliao (fl. 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844).

Aliao joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844. After sailing to the coast, he worked at Fort Vancouver as a labourer until November 12, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24; YFDS 15

Alin, Edouard [variation: **Edward Allan**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: possibly Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1843); School teacher, Fort Simpson (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1843 - 1847).

After he joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838, Edouard Alin had a mixed career at Fort Simpson. He was the first school teacher within the political boundaries of British Columbia although school teachers had taught for the HBC at Fort Vancouver for a number of years. Between 1840-1843, Alin appears to have had the task of running the school during the week, doing light jobs on Saturdays and reading the Bible in French on Sundays. Around 1846, in response to the establishment of the border, Edouard Alin, along with sixteen others, largely from the Fort Simpson area, unsuccessfully laid claim to 640 acres [259ha] (one square mile) of land around Fort Nisqually, land to which HBC/PSAC held possessory rights. He did not stay around to see his claim turned down, for he returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1847.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFASA 19-20, 24-26; FtSimp[N]P] 4-5; BCA PSACFtNis; PPS: Dorothy, The Reminiscences...p. 305 SS: Meilleur, p. 209

Aliao (fl. 1825 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1825

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1842 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1850).

Aliao joined the HBC from Oahu on July 4, 1841 at about the age of sixteen. He spent the next eight years at forts on the Columbia River and, in August 1845, transferred some money to his mother in Hawaii. On September 25, 1849, he deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California. He must have soon returned, for he was in Clark County in 1850, living in the Kanaka village area. (The Kamus Alvoi of the 1850 Census is probably Aliao.)

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFDS 12, 20; SandIsAB 5; YFASA 24-29; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Allaire, Michel (fl. 1811) (possibly Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Kettle Falls/Okanagan River (June - August 1811 with David Thompson)

Almost nothing is known of Michel Allaire, who was with David Thompson on June 18, 1811 in the Flathead area. On August 21, 1811, he arrived with Hamelin, Beaulieu and Registre Bellaire at Kettle (Ilthkoyape) Falls, where he met Thompson. A week later, on August 28, he and Bellaire both went to the Okanagan (Oochenawga) River area.

PPS: Coues, New Light, p. 918; Columbia Journals, p. 170

Allan, George Traill (c. 1807 - 1890) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Perthshire (County of Perth), Scotland - c. 1807

Death: Cathlamet, Washington - 1890

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1830); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1842); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1837); Clerk, Honolulu (1841 - 1847); Chief Trader, Honolulu (1841 - 1847); Chief Trader disposable in district, Columbia Department (1848 - 1850); Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1848 - 1850); **U.A.** Merchant, San Francisco (1850 - 1851).

It would seem natural that George Traill Allan, a slight, five ft tall [1.5 m], even delicate person of about one hundred lbs

[45.4 kg] seemingly not at all cut out for the rough and tumble fur trade, would start his career selling books and stationery in Glasgow. However, his brother, Dr. Allan, who had been Lord Selkirk's attending physician in North America, secured a position for him in 1830 in the HBC as a writer at York Factory. He was more needed at Fort Vancouver and so made his way overland to the Columbia River post. During his ten-year stay at Fort Vancouver, he had a name exchange with a Cascade native and was nicknamed "Twahalasky", or coon. Around 1841, he was appointed joint agent with George Pelly in the Hawaiian Islands post. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Trader and during his stay on the islands he found the visiting American commodores much more arrogant than the English admirals. This bias may have worked against him for, in 1847, when he was replaced by Dugald McTavish, Simpson explained Allan's recall to him in a letter dated June 28, 1847:

I hope you may not be disappointed by your recall from the Island...The plain matter of fact is that we consider MacTavish a better man of business and accountant than you are, and politics and party spirit have been so high of late that, we think it is as well a stranger, who can have no bias, should be associated with Pelly, instead of you and that Gentleman continuing longer together (D. 4/36, p. 59d).

In October 1848, after going on furlough for one year, he gave notice to retire and settle in San Francisco. Using his acquired skills, he became commission merchant in a partnership with Archibald McKinlay and Thomas Lowe and was in 1850 listed as a merchant living in the house of McKinlay, where he stayed until 1851, at which point he went to Scottsburgh at the mouth of the Umpqua River. Under the name Allan, McKinlay and Co., he carried on business until about 1861 when he settled in Cathlamet. He was still alive in 1888.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV, 4; HBCCont; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-8; YFASA 11-15, 17-20, 22-23, 27-30; SimpsonCB; OHS 1850 US Census PPS: HBRS VI, p.383-4; HBRS XXX, p.200-01n; OHS Oregonian, April 12, 1888 SS: Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis", p. 265

See Also: [Grahame, James Allen \(Relative\)](#); [Grahame, Jeffrey C. \(Relative\)](#)

Allan, Magnus (fl. 1843 - c. 1847) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1845); Carpenter, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1845 - 1847).

From the 1820s, Magnus Allan was a carpenter on Hudson Bay runs on such vessels as the *Prince of Wales* and the *Prince Albert*. In the fall of 1842, he shipped on the HBC vessel *Columbia* in London and sailed to the Northwest Coast. At Neah Bay on August 1, 1843, three months after his arrival on the coast, he began a three-month sojourn on the *Cadboro* where his skills were more needed. By October, he was back on the *Columbia* and, while returning to England, over-celebrated in Honolulu and had to be lodged in the local fort for a day by constables. After the ageing Allan arrived back in London on May 24, 1845, he served the next two years of his contract on Hudson Bay runs on the *Prince Albert*.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales I, 1-16; log of Prince Albert 1, 4-5; log of Columbia 6; log of Cadboro 1; FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24; PortB 1

Allan, Peter (fl. 1857 - 1859) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Rupert (1857 - 1859).

Peter Allan worked for the HBC at a northern Vancouver Island post until 1859.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-7, 9

Allan, Robert [b] (c. 1810 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - c. 1810

Death: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Carpenter, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1839 - 1840); Carpenter, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

Robert Allan [b] served on the Prince George before he shipped with the HBC vessel *Columbia* in London on August 24, 1835 and sailed to the Pacific Northwest. Seven months after his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 10, 1836, he joined the first of a series of vessels that took him to various coastal posts for the next four years. On November 14, 1840, he sailed from Fort Vancouver to England on the barque *Vancouver*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 7, 11; YFASA 19-20

Allard, Antoine (fl. 1821 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada

Death: probably Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825).

Antoine Allard worked for the HBC in both New Caledonia and the Columbia. In outfit 1821, he was fined for misconduct and, at the end of his contract in 1825, returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-5; YFDS 1a

Allard, Jason Ovide (1848 - 1931) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Langley - September 1848 (born to Ovid Allard and Justine Allard)

Death: New Westminster, British Columbia - December 1931

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Apprentice post master, Fort Yale (1861 - 1865); Post master, Fort Shepherd (1866 - 1869); In charge, Company store at Wild Horse Creek (1867).

Born into the fur trade, Jason Allard became a later source of information about life in this period. Jason attended school in Nanaimo and at the age of twelve went to work for the HBC as an apprentice post master. As a young lad, he also occasionally interpreted for British Columbia Judge Matthew Baillie Begbie. He had many small adventures throughout his short career, but one of the most unusual happened at Fort Shepherd. While he was working at that borderline fort, he ordered the regular two hundred lbs [90.7 kg] of cheese for nearby Fort Colville; however, a gremlin extra "0" slipped into the order form and was signed by Colville's Angus McDonald as such. Some time later when the two thousand lbs [907.2 kg] of cheese arrived on horseback at Fort Colville, Jason was beside himself not knowing what to do with almost a ton of cheese. Finding the Fort Colville warehouse full, the exasperated young clerk located some recently emptied rum barrels and, wrapping the two thousand lbs of cheese in cloth, sealed it in the barrels, which he left outside. Over time the cheese melted and rum flavour fused into it. When McDonald tasted the new cheese, he was delighted and ordered it henceforth for breakfast, lunch and dinner. The story of "Allard's Cheese" spread and U.S. army officers came from as much as one hundred miles [160.9 km] away just to get a taste of this new culinary delight. Within two months, all two thousand lbs of cheese were eaten. Allard first retired from service on March 17, 1865 but finally left the service in 1869, angry at being upbraided for his familiarity with the young American army officers at Fort Colville. He led a full life after retirement (chronicled in "Jason Allard: fur trader, prince and gentleman") and in his later years was still recognized by the Cowichan natives as having inherited rights within the Cowichan group. As he spoke five native dialects plus English and French, in 1871 he was hired for a CPR survey crew. To supplement his income, Allard and his family would walk across the border and pick hops, but after his wife's death, he moved into New Westminster to be closer to the courts for interpreting. Jason Allard died December 16, 1931.

Jason Allard had one wife, Seraphine (?-?), a native from the Port Townsend area and had about twelve children.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 8-15, 17; BCA Guardian, August 5, 1874 SS: G. Green; Robinson; McKelvie, "Jason Allard", p. 243-257; Waite, p. 102-03

See Also: Allard, Ovid (Father)

Allard, Jean Baptiste (c. 1794 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1832).

Jean Baptiste Allard joined the HBC from Montreal in 1828 and worked west of the Rockies as a blacksmith at Fort Vancouver. He left the Columbia for Canada on August 1, 1832.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 3a-3b, 5a; YFASA 9, 11-12

Allard, Joseph [a] (fl. c. 1803 - c. 1848) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1840); Carpenter, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842); Carpenter, Fort Simpson (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1847); Freeman settler, Fort Nisqually (1847 - 1848).

The carpentry skills of Joseph Allard were in demand by the HBC from the time he joined in 1838 and as he rapidly moved to different posts throughout the Columbia area. By 1847-48, he was a freeman at Nisqually and temporarily settled near Roy on a claim that was taken over by Francois Gravelle.

Allard, Joseph [b] (c. 1820 - c. 1873) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Charles, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Death: probably Fort Alexandria, New Caledonia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1847); Middleman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1852); Middleman, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Thompson River (1853 - 1854); Middleman, New Caledonia (1854 - 1860).

Nineteen-year old Joseph Allard joined the HBC in 1839 from Lachine. His first posting appears to have been the Fort George area, where he took a wife and had a child in 1842. He spent his career in New Caledonia and appeared at Fort Alexandria many times until the end of his contract in 1860, when he apparently retired, although he may have worked casually for the HBC for the next two years. By 1873, he was a widower, living as a farmer in the Fort Alexandria area.

Joseph Allard had two wives and two recorded daughters. His first wife was Marie, native from the Fort George area with whom he had Lizette (c.1842-1938) and Elizabeth (c.1848-?). On January 28, 1873, after the death of his wife, Joseph Allard married Elizabeth Tatzan (c.1846-?), from Testlee, B.C., at St. Joseph's Mission, Williams Lake. No further children have been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-9; YFASA 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 16; FtVicASA 1-9; BCA StJosMiss
See Also: Bouche, William (Son-in-Law)

Allard, Ovid [variation: **Ovide**] (1817 - 1874) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Roch, Montreal, Lower Canada - July 1817 (born to Francois Allard and Suzanne Mercier)

Death: Fort Langley, British Columbia - August 1874

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1839); Assistant trader, Fort Langley (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Langley (1841 - 1842); Indian trader, Fort Langley (1842 - 1843); Interpreter, Fort Langley (1843 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1847); Carpenter, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1847); Interpreter, Fort Langley (1847 - 1853); Post master, Fort Langley (1849 - 1850); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1858 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Yale (1859 - 1865); Clerk, Fort Langley (1864 - 1874); Post master, Fort Langley (1864 - 1874).

According to oral tradition, a seventeen year old Ovid Allard was articling for a notarial office in Lachine when he joined the HBC from that city as a middleman in 1834. He spent his first five years at Fort Hall [Idaho] and was second in command when Fort Boise [Idaho] was built in 1837. In 1839 the tall competent French Canadian was assigned to Fort Langley where he helped to build the new fort after it was burned down in 1840 by a careless Jean Baptiste Brulez. He spent much of his forty-year career at Fort Langley, and when the 1846 border was drawn, he established a new Brigade route from Fort Kamloops to Fort Langley. That same year, he, along with sixteen others each laid claim to 640 acres [259 ha] (one square mile) of land around Fort Nisqually in an unsuccessful bid to secure PSAC land. In 1847 he established Fort Yale and the following year, Fort Hope. According to Mrs. John Manson, during the salmon run at Fort Langley, Allard did all the trading with the natives for their salmon. "He used to stand at the wharf and had boxes filled with things to please them, beads, vermilion and other knick knacks," (Pioneer, p. 107), perhaps misstating the real situation as the natives were shrewd bargainers and knew the real price of their labour. Allard's education and competence posed a problem for an insecure James Murray Yale, who, from the 1850s, tried to keep Allard subservient through apparent mean spiritedness and a short temper. In 1853, Yale became so enraged at Allard for shooting his favourite, but vicious dog, and for Allard having provided barrels to a non-Company trader, that Ovid packed his family off in a canoe and went to Fort Victoria to hand in his resignation. James Douglas convinced him otherwise and sent him to Nanaimo where he arrived on March 11, 1854, as "supervisor of outside work". Four years later, on February 4, 1858, he left Nanaimo on the steamer *Otter* to re-establish a defunct Fort Yale, where he stayed from May 1858 to 1864. At that point he returned to Fort Langley and remained in charge there until his death on August 2, 1874.

Ovid Allard, whose family life was very complex, had two wives and seven or eight children. In Fort Hall, he married a native woman with whom he had Sennie (?-?). According to his granddaughter, Julia Hamburger Apnaut, Sennie was given away at Fort Langley by his second wife, Justine, to a passing Scottish trader, a Mr. McKay, by a jealous wife tired of Allard's doting on the youngster. Justine, on the other hand, claimed that the baby had fallen overboard and drowned in the river (the baby returned some years later as Marie and became the mother of Julia Hamburger Apnaut the story of which she chronicled in Indian Time). On February 22, 1853, he formalized his marriage to second wife, Justine, Cowichan (c.1823-1907), the sister of a Cowichan confederacy chief T'Soshia. Their children were Lucie (c.1842 -1924), Jason (1848-1931), Mathilde (c.1851-?), Sara (?-bap.1856-?), and Joseph (c.1862-?). Other Allard children may have been Marie (?-?), Laurent (c.1851-1860), and Eugenie (?-bap.1854-?). While at Fort Langley, a young daughter accidentally drank poison, died, and was buried by Ovid in a coffin made from boards in the floor.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5-6, 11, 20; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicCB 23; BCA PSACFtNis; BCCR StAndC; Diar-Rem Allard SS: G. Green; E. Morgan; Lugin, p. 107; Waite, p. 99, 248; DCB Smith
See Also: Allard, Jason Ovide (Son); Morrison, Kenneth (probable Son-in-Law); Ohule, Peter (Relative)

Allcock, Richard (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Richard Allcock made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Allen, Robert [a] (1800 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Greenwich, Kent, England - 1800

Death: Chinook, Oregon Territory - March 1845

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1839 - 1844); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1839 - 1844); Settler, Chinook Store (1844 - 1845).

Robert Allen joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 from Portsmouth, Hampshire, sailing shortly after on the HBC brig *Isabella* [William Ryan] for the Northwest Coast. On May 2, 1830, the *Isabella* was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia without loss of crew or much cargo. After this brush with disaster, Allen began his work in coastal shipping on the *Dryad* but left for London on the *Ganymede* three years later in September 1833. He took a side trip to Hudson Bay on the same vessel in the summer of 1834 before returning to the coast on July 27, 1835. This time he decided to stay and spent the next nine years in coastal shipping before settling in the Chinook area on November 30, 1844. His retirement was short lived for he died in 1845 and James Allen Scarborough was the executor of his will.

Robert Allen partnered with a native or mixed descent wife and had several children. One daughter, Mary Anne (c.1834-1930), became the future progenitor of a future premier of the Province of Alberta.

An undelivered June 4, 1833 Greenwich letter from a distraught mother, Mary Allan, who had received no money from Allen, rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; FtVanCB 6; YFASA 11-13, 15, 19-20, 24, 27; FtVanASA 2-8; YFDS 3a-5b, 7-8, 12; log of Ganymede 1, 4; ShMiscPap 7, 14; log of Cadboro 5; PortB 1; log of Dryad 1; Allen's will, HBCA A.10/19, fo. 166; March 7 date of death in HBCA A.10/21, fo. 41; Beattie & Buss, p. 40-43

Allen, William (fl. 1837) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1837).

William Allen, who may be the same as William Arling on the 1834-1835 Fort Hall Accounts, appeared at the 1837 Rendezvous. He had obviously spent several years trapping, for he had lived two years with the Crow Indians and spoke their language. A good hunter, he travelled for some time with Osborne Russell and through his backwoods knowledge, managed to save Russell more than once.

PPS: O. Russell, p. 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 75, 77,80

America (fl. 1822 - 1841) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Labourer, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Labourer, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1830); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831); Passenger or seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841).

America, from Oahu, joined the HBC in 1822 after the merger of the two companies. Alexander Roderick McLeod mentioned him frequently in his journal account of the 1826-1827 Southern expedition to the Umpqua. On Sunday,

July 2nd, 1826, for example, "one of our Owhyhee's (America) is very unwell of a Breast Complaint since leaving Fort Vancouver." He was ill through August. America continued to be employed, as a middleman, or Indian trader, until November 1, 1831, when he was discharged and sent to Oahu on the *Ganymede*. He must have returned to the coast, for, on May 21, 1841, America boarded the *Cowlitz* at Fort Vancouver to work his passage back to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; YFASA 3-9, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanPJ 2 PPS: McLoughlin, p. 230

Ames, Edward [variation: **Ned Aymes**] (c. 1793 - ?) (probably British or American: Welsh)

Birth: possibly Wales, United Kingdom - c. 1793

Maritime employee

PFC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Seaman, *New Hazard* (brig) (1811 - 1812).

Seventeen year old Edward Ames joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a seaman before September 3, 1810 and sailed five days later from New York Harbour. In February 1811, after reaching the Hawaiian Islands, he tried to desert but was caught, tied up and flogged. Eventually he was left at Oahu, an act that paradoxically saved his life. He was sent ashore for a load of sugarcane that he and others loaded on a boat that had been left high and dry by the ebb tide. Believing that he had considerable time, he took a stroll but, during his absence, the tide came in and the captain's brother, James C. Thorn, left without him. Ames had to hire a canoe that took him to the side of the *Tonquin*, whereupon the captain got into the boat and beat Ames unmercifully, throwing him overboard. Ames' clothes were then thrown into the canoe and the *Tonquin* sailed without him. Brutal as this incident was, it saved Ames from the fate of his fellow crew members. He appears to have stayed in the Islands until October 7, 1811 when he shipped onto the Salem brig *New Hazard* along with fellow seamen Joseph Wings, Samuel Pace and Immanuel Pinto, but he didn't do too well on this voyage either. On October 29, 1811, on the way back to the coast, Ames let go of the brace block twice and consequently was flogged by the 2nd mate with a "piece of ratline stuff." His relations with the 2nd mate remained tenuous for the next year, and on September 20, 1812 while en-route to the Hawaiian Islands, Gale accused Ames of stealing the fore hatch key, later located in the armourer's forge, and flogged him. For his supposed crime, he was sent "to the main-top cross-trees till twelve o'clock in the morning." A few weeks later, on October 28, 1812, he went ashore at Honolulu harbour and disappeared from records. He likely joined another vessel.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc XLV pp. 49, 70; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 58; Reynolds, The Voyage, p. 47-48, 50, 107, 110

Amiot, Alexis (fl. 1811 - 1821) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Death: 1821

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1811 - 1813); Boute, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1821).

Alexis Amiot appears to have first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on December 30, 1811 to work in the Northwest. On January 27, 1819, he rejoined as a steersman for three years and is on record as being in the Columbia, probably as a member of the Express, in 1821 when he transferred from the NWC to the HBC. Within a few months, he was dead, as an 1821 entry shows the wages of the late Alexis Amiot going to his heirs. The circumstances of his death have not been traced.

Alexis Amiot's family have not been traced.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7, 9

Amundson, Amund (fl. 1857 - 1858) (probably Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858).

Amund Amundson joined the HBC in 1857 on a contract that ended in 1861. He spent the initial years of this contract in the interior of what is now British Columbia. (An Anders Amundson appeared on May 19, 1855 on Serv Acc., 18-19, A.32/20, fo. 204 – but is probably not the same person.)

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5

Anaheurase, Simon [variation: **Anaheurarie**] (c. 1820 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840);

Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844).

Seventeen year-old Iroquois Simon Anaheurase joined the HBC in 1839, going west over the Rockies. His first assignment was helping to construct the short-lived Fort Taku [near the present city of Juneau, Alaska]. Around June 1840, he moved south on the Alaska panhandle to Fort Stikine [Wrangel, Alaska] and on October 12 took a local Stikine wife. At the fort he did a variety of jobs ranging from grinding wheat at the mill the men had constructed to twisting pack cords and making heads of tobacco. He likely competently carried out his duties for he was not cited in the journals. In April 1842 however, discipline appeared to break down in the fort and rum flowed freely allowing people like Simon to be drunk on a daily basis, for which the manager John McLoughlin Jr. struck him. As John Jr. was murdered in the early morning of April 21, most of the servants were implicated by John Jr.'s father Dr. John McLoughlin, of Fort Vancouver but, Anaheurase appears at least to have had prior knowledge of the conspiracy. On the night of the murder, McLoughlin ordered Anaheurase to accompany him and told him that he had been shot at previously by Heroux; Anaheurase could find no evidence of this. Because he had knowledge of the conspiracy, he was kept at the fort and eventually sent down to Fort Vancouver. Finally, in the spring of 1844, McLoughlin Sr. sent a large group of fourteen, which included the young Iroquois, back to York Factory.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 23; FtVanASA 6-7; FtStikPJ 1, 2; HBCA B.209/a/1, fos. 2, 17, 24, 28, 48, 89; FtVanCB 29, 30

Anahi [variation: **Onaha**] (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1846).

Anahi joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840, arriving at Fort Vancouver in April of that year. He was sent on the steamer *Beaver* to Fort Stikine arriving on June 13 to perform as a labourer. Not being used to the cold, on December 19, 1840 he froze three toes on both feet although he had been told to warm himself if he felt cold. Three other Hawaiian Islanders froze that same night, none seriously. He was present at Fort Stikine during the murder of the post manager, John McLoughlin Jr., but likely did not participate in the event. He worked at Stikine until November 30, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-26; FtVanASA 6, 8; YFDS 17; FtStikPJ 1; PPS: ChamSoc VI, p. 358

Anarachtagara, Pierre (fl. 1849 - 1855) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman and labourer, Snake Country (1850 - 1855).

Pierre Anarachtagara joined the HBC in 1849 and continued employment until he deserted in 1855.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVanASA 9-12

Anarize, Joseph [variation: **Anaricze**] (fl. 1846 - 1849) (probably Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Boute, New Caledonia (1847 - 1849); Boute, Fort Alexandria or Thompson River (1849).

Joseph Anarize joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1846 and worked on the Pacific slopes until the end of his contract in 1849.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-28; YFDS 18-19; FtAlexPJ 8

Anasse, Baptiste (fl. 1855 - 1856) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1855 - 1856).

Baptiste Anasse joined the HBC in 1854 on a contract that ended in 1856, at which point he retired.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 11-13

Anatakarias, Peter (? - 1850) (probably Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Pacific Northwest - February 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850).

Peter Anatakarias joined the HBC in 1849 on a contract that was to have ended in 1852. He died on February 22, 1850 of unspecified causes, likely in the Columbia Department.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29; YFDS 20

Anatayaresse, Pierre (fl. 1817) (possibly Native : Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1817).

Pierre Anatayaresse is on record as crossing the Rockies to the Pacific slopes with Joseph LaRocque in 1817. It is not known when he signed on with the North West Company and he has not been traced after 1817.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

Anawarion, Louis [variation: Anywarion, Aniwarion, Anywaryou, Annawarion] (fl. 1813 - 1830) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); Boute, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821); Boute, New Caledonia (1821); **HBC** Boute, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1828 - 1830).

Louis Anawarion first joined the NWC on July 20, 1813, working the following years in Amherstburg, Fort William/Lac La Pluie, Nipissing, Lac Ronde and Michillimackinac. On January 8, 1817 he signed a contract in Montreal specifically to work in the Northwest. He crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque that year and in the fall of 1819, while he was in Snake Country, deserted from Donald McKenzie's party. When the NWC merged with the HBC, he was retained for services in New Caledonia. In 1826 he was paid in Montreal and from 1828, appeared to work with the cross-country Express.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 7; YFASA 1-2, 4-5, 8-11; YFDS 1a; FtVanAB 2a, 31

Anderson, Alexander Caufield (1814 - 1884) (British: English)

Birth: Calcutta, India - March 1814

Death: Saanich, Vancouver Island, British Columbia - May 1884

Fur trade officer

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Second in command, Fort McLoughlin (1832 - 1833); Second in command, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Apprentice clerk, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1835); Clerk, Ogden's Stikine Expedition (1834); Clerk, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1835); Clerk, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Clerk, Fraser Lake (1836 - 1839); Clerk, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1839 - 1840); Clerk in charge, Fort Nisqually (1840 - 1841); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Alexandria (1842 - 1848); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1842 - 1848); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Colville (1848 - 1853); Chief Trader disposable in district, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Alexander Caufield Anderson, who got his first two names from his father's business partner, had a full career in the fur trade. He additionally acquired a native name of S'gatch poose (scar on the cheek) on the Northwest Coast. Son of a retired British Army officer turned indigo planter, Anderson was taken from India to England in 1817. After working in a business house in Leadenhall Street, he joined the HBC in 1831 as an apprentice clerk around the same time as his brother, Robert. That same year he sailed for Montreal, and the following year, was transferred to the Columbia Department. He was second in command to Donald Manson when the latter built Fort McLoughlin in 1833 and in 1835, when he was transferred to Fort George; his first duty was to meet recruits from Canada and bring leather back through the Yellowhead ("leather") Pass. In 1840 he took over from an ill William Kittson at Fort Nisqually and was there for the visit of Commodore Wilkes in May 1841. In 1846 he was promoted to Chief Trader and helped establish a westerly new Brigade route from Kamloops to Langley to replace the old southern route through Fort Vancouver. He eventually retired June 1, 1854 and stayed a few years in Cathlamet, Washington Territory, near his father-in-law James

Birnie becoming a naturalized American citizen on October 3, 1854. In 1858, he moved to Vancouver Island, settling at Rosebank, Saanich, near Victoria. His career didn't end, however, for he became the first Collector of Customs in British Columbia and Postmaster of Victoria. He was replaced as Collector of Customs because his deputy, Angelo, misappropriated Customs money. In 1876, under the new Dominion government, he acted as commissioner for the settlement of the Indian land question in B.C. (the Commission was dissolved in 1878). He also became inspector of fisheries and, while trying to find a suitable site for a hatchery, suffered exposure from which he never recovered.

Alexander Caufield Anderson had one wife and at least nine children. In May 1837 at Fort Alexandria, he married Elizabeth Birnie. Nine of their children were Elizabeth Charlotte (?-1918), James Robert (c.1842-?), Henry/Harry (c.1842-1893), Alexander (c.1845-?), Allen (a.k.a. Seton) (?-?), Agnes (?-?), Walter (?-?), Rose (c.1859-?) and Arthur Beattie (?-bap.1864-?).

Anderson Island, Puget Sound, Washington, Anderson Lake, Lillooet district, B.C., Anderson River, Boston Bar, B.C. and Anderson Hill, Victoria, B.C. were named after Alexander C. Anderson.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-9, 11; YFASA 12-15, 17-20, 23-25, 27-32; YFDS 5a-7; FtVicASA 1, 8; SimpsonCB; VPL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, North & South Subdistrict PPS: Van-PL Colonist, May 9, 1884; HBRs VI, pp. 384-86; HBRs XXX, p. 201n; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 240; Stanley, p. 87
See Also: Birnie, James (Father-in-Law)

Anderson, Anton (? - 1858) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Death: probably Fort Rupert, Colony of Vancouver Island - July 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1857 - 1858).

Anton Anderson quite likely came to the coast on the mutinous voyage of the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, which arrived at Fort Victoria on April 17, 1854. After his arrival he worked until July 25, 1858 when he died, probably at Fort Rupert.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-3, 5-6, 9

Anderson, James [1] (fl. 1824 - 1828) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney

Death: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1828).

(This James Anderson may be the same as the following. The problematic piece of information is the marriage of James Anderson to Isabella Scott in Stromness on July 7, 1827 when in fact James was on the Columbia River. If, however, the marriage had taken place on July 7, 1826, then everything would fit as he probably would have been in Orkney between sailings.) James Anderson signed on with the HBC's *William & Ann* in London, probably in July 1824. The first return voyage (1824-1826), which spent four months trading on the coast, was uneventful for Anderson except for his March 24, 1825 fall on deck, in which he hurt his leg. However, on the outward second voyage (1826-1828), around the vicinity of the equator, Anderson went temporarily insane, but was much improved by the time the vessel reached Maui. After he arrived back in London on February 6, 1828, he appears to have returned to Orkney.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann, 1, 4

Anderson, James [2] (c. 1798 - 1830) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney - c. 1798 (born to Catherine Anderson)

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - December 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1828); Ship builder, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830).

James Anderson [2] likely joined the fur trade to give himself capital to start a new life but instead became one of its casualties. James appears to have drifted into the ship-building trade like many others at the port of Stromness. His father having died, James appeared to be the sole supporter of his family and in 1821 he was found working with Andrew and Marjory Skea and living with his widowed mother, Catherine Anderson. Six years later, on July 7, 1827, and having met Isabella Scott, he began a new life as a married man in Stromness. Possibly in an attempt to acquire capital to begin a successful married life, the following year, on April 21, 1828, he signed on with the HBC on a three-year contract as a carpenter/ship builder. He sailed to Hudson Bay that year, made his way overland and arrived at Fort Vancouver in the fall of 1829. There, James was engaged in repairing rather than building ships and was in the

process of "giving a thorough repair to the Cadboro", when, on Christmas day, 1830, at the age of thirty-two, he died of "the fever". He was likely buried in the graveyard behind the fort.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 2; HBCCont; YFASA 9-10; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a; FtVanCB 8

Anderson, Peter [variation: **John**] (fl. 1810 - 1816) (possibly Norwegian)

Birth: possibly Norway

Maritime employee

PFC Boatswain, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Boatswain, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

Boatswain Peter Anderson (listed as "John Anderson, boatswain, foreigner" in the Franchere manuscript, but as Peter Anderson, New York Native in the New York ship's manifest) was possibly an immigrant from Scandinavia picking up work in New York. On September 8, 1810, he sailed from New York on John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn], beginning a tempestuous voyage around the Horn. Paradoxically, continual quarrelling with Captain Thorn actually saved him from the awful fate of his fellow seamen. On February 15, 1811, having had enough, he deserted on the island of Hawaii. Eleven days later, on February 26, 1811, he visited the *New Hazard* [David Nye] in the Kealakekua Bay area, but did not join the crew. His movements for the next five years have not been traced but Anderson was next found working as a boatswain on the NWC schooner *Columbia* [John Jennings] for two months in 1816. That same year the *Columbia* was in both Macao and on the Northwest coast, but it is uncertain whether Anderson actually worked on the Coast. On a previous voyage, Captain Jennings had shot the previous boatswain, but Peter Anderson appears to have survived his voyage.

PS: USNA Tonquin; HBCA NWCAB 1 PPS: Reynolds, The Voyage, p. 6; ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 60

Anderson, Robert [a] (c. 1811 - ?) (possibly Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Death: possibly Canada East [Quebec] or Canada West [Ontario]

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1838); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839).

Joining the HBC at Lachine, Quebec in 1832, Robert Anderson [1] appears to have spent his career in the Columbia Department. He returned east over the Rockies to Canada in 1839 at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 13-15, 18-19; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 5b-7

Anderson, Robert [b] (fl. 1833 - 1838) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Birsay, Orkney

Death: possibly Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1833); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1836 - 1838).

Robert Anderson joined the HBC on April 29, 1833 as a labourer and sailed for York Factory on the *Prince of Wales* in June. He made his way overland and worked out his first five year contract at forts on the Columbia River. In March 1838, he left the Columbia for the east side and on September 29, 1838, he renewed for a further three years as a labourer for work east of the Rockies. He may have returned to the Orkneys.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I, 10; log of Prince Rupert IV, 7; YFASA 13-14; YFDS 5c, 7; FtVanASA 3-5

Anderson, William Marshall (fl. 1834) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trader, Rendezvous (1834).

William Marshall Anderson attended the 1834 Rendezvous and kept an important diary. His experiences can be traced through his published 1834 journal and narrative.

PS: W. M. Anderson

Andre, Louis [standard: **André**] (fl. 1822) (probably Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Fort George [Astoria] (1822).

Louis Andre, who was working at Fort George in the spring of 1822, may have been part of the cross-country Express.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 11

Andreha, Johannes [variation: **Joanes, Joahans Andrea, Andrews**] (fl. 1814 - c. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Steward, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814 - 1816).

Johannes Andreha was a steward on the NWC ship *Columbia* in 1814 and re-engaged in Canton, China, on March 26, 1815 under John Jennings. During his time on the *Columbia*, Andreha sailed to Hawaii, Sitka and the Columbia. He was paid off by the NWC on February 29, 1816, at which point he continued on with the ship.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Anevagueron, Jacques [variation: **Arrwaguiron**] (fl. 1819 - 1820) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, New Caledonia (1819 - 1820).

Jacques Anevagueron, one of the many free Iroquois who roamed the west and occasionally worked for either the NWC or HBC, actually trapped and traded for the HBC prior to 1821. In December 1819, he was a member of the HBC party of free Iroquois who went from Smoky River into New Caledonia to trap. Throughout 1820, they trapped and traded and returned east of the Rockies in October 1820 with a great quantity of furs, much to the consternation of the NWC.

PPS: HBRS II, p. 214, 261

Anewscatcha, Antoine [variation: **Louis Aneuscheachta, Anewsrta, Anewssta, Anewseaghta, Anociati**] (c. 1817 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1817

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bouté, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838) (on Athabasca River); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1847); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1849 - 1869); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1849 - 1869).

Antoine Anewscatcha joined the HBC in Lachine in 1837 and spent much of his career at Fort Simpson. However, from 1853 his work there was sporadic and he may have been working at other locations or on HBC shipping.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; YFDS 8; YFASA 19-20, 24-32; FtVicASA 1-3, 7-15; FtSimp[N]PJ 9; BCA FtSimp[N]PJ PPS: BCA Morison, p. 67

Annance, Francis Noel [variation: **Francois**] (c. 1790 - ?) (Abenaki and Mixed descent)

Birth: St. Francois, Province of Quebec - c. 1790 (probably born to Francis Joseph Annace)

Death: probably Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Hunter, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Interpreter, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1822 - 1823); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1823 - 1825); Clerk in charge, Fort Okanagan (1825 - 1826); Clerk, Thompson River (1826 - 1827); Clerk, Fort Langley (1827 - 1830); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Clerk, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Clerk, Fort Colville (1832 - 1833); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1835); Clerk, South Party (May 1826) (recalled by McLoughlin).

Francis Noel Annance's mixed roots went back to around 1700 when, during a southern French and Indian War raid by the Abenaki, two New England white children (Samuel Gill and Rosalie James) were captured in Massachusetts and raised by the Abenaki. These two captives married, their descendants mixed with the Abenaki population and their children produced the progenitors of the Annance's of St. Francois [Odanak]. The Annances valued education, and Francis Noel's education at the Moor's Indian Charity School in Hanover, New Hampshire gave him a knowledge of the classics and a flourishing writing style unlike many of the other people he was to meet later. Annance joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on August 18, 1818 as a clerk and after the coalition with the HBC in 1821, acted as an interpreter and clerk. In 1824, he kept a journal of an advance expedition to the Fraser River to scout out a future site for Fort Langley. He was also in on the construction of Fort Langley in 1827 and stayed until 1830 as a clerk. The talented, multilingual Abenaki did his job competently but his mixed heritage may have slowed his promotion from clerk, as George Simpson said in his Character Book that Annance could "... have no prospects of advancement." In 1831, John McLoughlin denied Annance going to York Factory but Annance compromised by consenting to remain if he

could only visit York. On March 20, 1832 Annance went over the head of McLoughlin when he petitioned Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of the Canadas, to colonize the area between the Fraser and Columbia River because of its agriculture potential. (Annance letter). Because of this, in the fall of 1833, he was sent to serve out his time as postmaster at the remote Fort Simpson [Mackenzie River]. His wife and two surviving boys may have remained on the Pacific slopes. In Fort Simpson, Annance had a romantic affair with Chief Factor John Stuart's country wife, Mary Taylor and tried to induce her to go to Montreal with him as his wife. Around 1835, he left the service and, according to descendants, may have farmed in Durham [Canada West] until he returned to St. Francis around 1845 with a new family. There he taught English and farmed and was still in good health when he appeared at the Woolrich-Connolly trial held in Montreal, testifying to the validity of country marriages. The date of his death has not been traced.

Francis Noel Annance had two families and at least five children. His first wife was an unnamed Flathead woman, with whom he had three boys, one of whom drowned. With his second wife, unnamed, he had a boy and a girl.

Annacis Island, in the Fraser River, is named after Francoise Noel Annance.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-12, 15; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFDS 2a, 3a-5a; FtVanASA 1-2; D.4/125, fo. 79; SimpsonCB; HBCABio; BCA Diar-Rem Annance PPS: HBRIS III, p. 426; G. Simpson, Fur Trade, p. 114-118, 133; G. Simpson, Fur Trade, p. 200n SS: Day, p. 76, p. 80; MacLachlin, "The Case for Francis", p. 35-39
See Also: Annance, Joseph (probable Brother); Plomondo, Simon (Relative)

Annance, Joseph (c. 1800 - ?) (Abenaki and Mixed descent)

Birth: St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1800 (probably born to Francis Joseph Annance)

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

No doubt the younger brother of Francis Noel, Joseph (more properly Francis Joseph) Annance, from St. Francois [Okanak], also had an early education at the Moor's Indian Charity School in Hanover, New Hampshire. Unlike his older brother, Joseph joined the HBC in 1822 as a trapper and was on the Pacific slopes between 1822 and 1825 with both Alexander Ross and Peter Skene Ogden in the Snake Country. Little is recorded of him but, on February 10, 1824, he left Flathead Post with Alexander Ross' Snake Party returning on November 23. The following month, on December 21, he left with Peter Skene Ogden's party but, on May 24-25, 1825, he deserted with twelve others to the American camp at Weber River [Utah] after he, Alexander Carson and John Grey paid their debts to Ogden. He then joined the American trappers and, in 1830, was trapping east of the Rockies in the upper Missouri area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-5; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a; MHS Chouteau SS: Day, p. 76; MacLachlin, "The Case for Francis", p. 35-39
See Also: Annance, Francis Noel (probable Brother); Plomondo, Simon (Relative)

Ansell, Mr. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Mr. Ansell made one return voyage to the coast on the Hudson's Bay Company supply vessel *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 1

Antoine, Emanuel (fl. 1835 - 1836) (possibly Spanish)

Birth: possibly Spain

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1837); Cook, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1837).

Emanuel Antoine was engaged at Oahu on November 26, 1835 and was to return to England from Fort Vancouver on the barque *Ganymede* in 1836-1837. However, on the return voyage on September 10, 1836, he and James Manchester, a fresh recruit, "stole the yawl and run" at Valparaiso, Chile. He likely had a child in Chile for an Immanuel Antoine (c.1836-?), whose origin was "Spanish" was living on Saltspring Island in 1864.

PS: HBCA log of Ganymede 4; YFASA 15, 17; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3; ShMiscPap 14; BCA BCCR WesMeth

Apike (fl. 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1843).

Apike joined the HBC in Oahu, as a labourer likely in 1843. He appeared to work in the Columbia from June 1, 1843 but was discharged to Oahu on November 15, 1843.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23; YFDS 14

Apissases (Asslin) [variation: **Appissassis, Appessassis, Apesasis**] (fl. 1821 - 1822) (probably Native)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1807 - 1812); Boute, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1822).

Apissases joined the NWC probably before he was with David Thompson, and is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821. He appears to have worked a very short time in the Columbia, for in outfit 1821-1822, he was transferred to Lesser Slave Lake.

PS: OA Thompson's Journal; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1, 7; YFASA 1

Applegate, Henry (fl. 1843) (British)

Birth: probably England

Death: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843).

Henry Applegate shipped with the HBC in London as an ordinary seaman around September 6, 1842 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. On June 9, 1843, one month after his arrival, he transferred to the *Vancouver*, and presumably returned to England on it.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 6; log of Vancouver [3], 1

Arahota, Charles (c. 1794 - ?) (probably Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: probably Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1835); Boute, New Caledonia (1829 - 1835); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Boute, New Caledonia (1835 - 1844).

Charles Arahota joined the HBC as a bote probably in the Montreal area in 1829 and was assigned to the New Caledonia District. In 1844 he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 23; YFDS 3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-8

Archambault, Antoine (fl. 1823 - 1824) (probably Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824).

Antoine Archambault worked for the HBC and may have been part of the Express.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a

Archambeault, Charles (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825).

Charles Archambeault worked for the HBC in the Columbia District in the 1820s. He may have been part of the Express for in 1825 he was paid in Montreal and appeared to work from there in the next outfit.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-6; FtVanAB 1

Arcouet, Leon [variation: **Jean Arquate, Arquoitte**] (c. 1810 - 1843) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Death: The Dalles, Columbia River - July 1843

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (June 1 1843 – July 1843).

Brother of Amable Arquoitte, Leon or Jean Arcouet, joined the HBC in 1841 as a middleman and appears to have spent

his three-year career at Fort Vancouver. On July 3, 1843, while in a returning cross-country brigade boat fighting its way up through the Columbia River Dalles, Arcouet drowned when the boat was swamped in a whirlpool and the property lost. Also drowned was fellow crewman, Willaim Swanson. Arcouet's body was retrieved and likely temporarily buried on the spot for, three months later, his brother Amable brought Leon's body to St. Paul [Oregon], where he was buried (or reburied) on October 3, 1843.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 23; YFDS 14 PPS: HBRS VI, p. 108; CCR 2a
See Also: Arquoitte, Amable (Brother)

Argent, Charles (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Charles Argent made one return voyage to the coast on the Hudson's Bay Company supply vessel *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Arionase, Jacques (c. 1790 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Province of Quebec, British North America - c. 1790

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

Jacques Arionase worked on the Pacific slopes from 1825 to about 1831. In outfit 1831-1832 he may have worked briefly in the Saskatchewan.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-9, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 2b-4a

Arionga, Jean Baptiste [variation: Arghnionga, Orionga, Arignea] (fl. 1821 - 1826) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis or Montreal, Lower Canada

Death: probably Fort St. James, New Caledonia

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817); Middleman, Columbia District (1820); Middleman, New Caledonia (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823); Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1823); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826).

Jean Baptiste Arionga first appeared with the NWC when he crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque in 1817 and again in 1820 indicating that he may have been a member of the cross-country brigade. He was in on the construction of Fort Babine in 1822 and in 1823 he signed his Fort Babine contract with an "X". Three years later, the lingering effects of venereal disease, which he picked up in the Columbia, debilitated him such that in March 1826, he could no longer walk and had to be taken from Fort Babine to Fort St. James on a cariole. He may have died shortly after for he has not been traced after 1826.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 7; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 7; YFASA 1-2, 4-5; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsRD 3; HBCCont; FtBabPJ 1; McLLkCB 1; FtBabCorr 1

Ariwhoianta, Andre [standard: André] [variation: Arewhanianta, Areuhoniente] (c. 1819 - 1842) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Death: Okanagan Dalles [Okanagan Falls, British Columbia] - May 1842

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1841); Middleman, New Caledonia (1841 - 1842).

André Ariwhonianta joined the HBC in 1836 as a middleman and worked in a variety of places. His second contract ended in 1844, but he was unable to fulfil it as he drowned at the Okanagan Dalles, May 31, 1842.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7; YFASA 19-22

Arneson, Martin (fl. 1853 - 1854) (probably Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Martin Arneson made an appearance in 1853-1854 at Fort Victoria, as did a large number of Scandinavians. He may have come on the *Colinda* or another vessel, and appears to have left the area shortly after.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Aroza, Michel (fl. 1811 - 1820) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1817 - ?).

Michel Aroza first signed on with the NWC on January 15, 1811 and, for the next six years, worked at Temiscaming, Amherstberg and Sault St. Marie/Fort William. On December 31, 1816 at Sault St. Louis he signed on again as a middleman and winterer for three years in the Northwest. He is on record as having crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque in 1817 and likely worked in the area until the end of his contract in 1819-1820.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2

Arpent, Noel [variation: **Arpin**] (fl. 1821 - 1823) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); **HBC** Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); **NWC** Milieu, Fort Nez Percés (1822 - 1823).

Noel Arpent is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821 and returned to Montreal in 1823.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Arquoitte, Amable [variation: **Arcouet**] (c. 1798 - 1880) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Faubourg Saint Laurent, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - July 1880

Fur trade employee

HBC Mason, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Mason, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Mason, Fort Langley (1828); Middleman, Fort Langley (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Mason, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Mason, Fort Langley (1829 - 1830); Mason, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1836); Trapper, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1842+).

Brother to Leon Arcouet, Amable Arquoitte joined the HBC as a middleman at Notre Dame, Montreal on April 23, 1825 and spent his fur trade career in the Columbia Department. He was part of a June 27, 1827 party that left Fort Vancouver to establish Fort Langley in order to intercept furs going to the maritime fur traders. After spending most of his time as a mason at Fort Vancouver, he retired on September 1, 1833 but worked sporadically afterwards, for example, in 1834, he helped rebuild the powder magazine at the Fort. Paradoxically, he was one of the settlers who went to California in 1837 to break the Company's monopoly. He eventually became a Willamette River Valley settler and maintained an account with the HBC providing service as a mason or exchanging furs and wheat for Company goods. On May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon and on October 3rd of that year brought his brother's disinterred body from the Dalles and reburied it at St. Paul, Oregon. In the late 1840s, he spent three months in California during the gold rush. He eventually took a claim north of Donald, and became a U. S. citizen in 1851. While at work blasting for a mill canal in Oregon City, he was permanently blinded. Amable was buried on July 8, in the St. Paul cemetery.

Amable Arquoitte had one wife and eight recorded children. On January 28, 1839 he formalized his marriage to Marguerite Clacalam, Chinook, (c.1820-1870). Their children were Amable (c.1831-?); Michel (c. 1834-1915); Lisette (c. 1836-1897) and Jean (1839-?); Leon (1842-?); Isaac (1843-?); Marguerite (1846-1933) and an unnamed daughter (?-1848).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 6-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 4b-7, 10-11; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a; SS: Holman, p.115; Arquoitte descendant
See Also: **Arcouet, Leon** (Brother)

Arthur, Peter (fl. 1836 - 1841) (possibly British: Scottish)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Engineer (chief), *Beaver* (steamer) (1835 - 1840).

Peter Arthur, who joined the HBC in England in 1835, left his mark on the coast during his five years in coastal shipping. He was chief engineer of the steamer *Beaver* from August 24, 1835 to October 31, 1840, originally sailing it from England to the coast in company with the barque *Columbia*. He arrived on the coast in March 1836 and in that year, ever on the lookout for a good fuel supply, pronounced an exposed vein of coal on North East Vancouver Island (the later site of Fort Rupert) to be of good quality. However, less than two years later at Fort Simpson, he took part in, and likely helped organize the crew's mutiny against William H. McNeill's harsh treatment of the crew of the *Beaver*. He escaped punishment, however, no doubt due to the essential nature of his job and, in March 1838, even asked for a pay increase. James Douglas bristled at Arthur's drinking and Douglas' own inability to initiate punitive action against the engineer when the seaman and stokers had been severely punished. However, Arthur redeemed himself by moderating his drinking and continuing to work, apparently quite competently, in coastal shipping on the steamer *Beaver* until October 31, 1840 at which point he sailed for England on the barque *Vancouver*. Succeeded by Joseph Carless, Arthur arrived back in the British Isles in May 1841. He was last traced at 4 Wade Street, Poplar, London on November 10, 1841, when he received a letter of recommendation from HBC secretary William Smith. No doubt he had applied elsewhere as engineer.

Arthur's family has not been traced but during his tenure on the coast, his brother, Robert Arthur, wrote from Bateurire by Kennoway, Fifeshire, Scotland, enquiring after him.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 7, 11; FtVanCB 12, 20, 23, 28

Artigosa, Vincent (fl. 1815 - 1816) (possibly Portuguese or Philippino)

Birth: possibly Portugal or the Philippines

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

Vincent Artigosa signed on with the NWC vessel *Columbia* probably in Canton on May 1, 1815. He sailed with the vessel until February 29, 1816, at which point he entered the Portuguese service.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Aruihunta, Louis (c. 1806 - ?) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Death: possibly Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1848); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1848); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1849).

Louis Areuhunta joined the HBC in 1846 and spent most of his career on the coast as a middleman and woodcutter on the coastal steamer *Beaver*. In 1849, most likely at the end of his three-year contract, he joined John Charles' Columbia Express Party and on Thursday April 5, 1849, took charge of the horses. He returned east over the Rockies to Canada in 1850 where he continued his employment.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 26-29; Journal of the Columbia Express Party, 1849, BCA 20.4 C38

Asanyenton, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Asanayenton, Asanayanton, Asunayenton, Assanayunton**] (c. 1803 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Boute, New Caledonia (1832 - 1835); Steersman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Boute, New Caledonia (1836 - 1837); Steersman, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838); Boute, New Caledonia (1841 - 1842).

Jean Baptiste Asanyenton joined the HBC in 1831 and worked west of the Rockies until 1842. He may have periodically joined the cross-country brigade for, in 1837, he picked up his wages in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-17, 21; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-4, 6-7

Ashley, William Henry (c. 1782 - c. 1838) (American)

Birth: Chesterfield County, Virginia - c. 1782

Death: Missouri, United States - c. March 1838

Fur trade officer

Ash. Trader, Pacific slopes (1825 - 1826).

William Henry Ashley, an entrepreneur briefly active in the fur trade on the Pacific slopes, was responsible for setting up

the Rendezvous system that was meant to replace established posts as centres of trade along the Continental Divide. Raised in Pawhatan County, Virginia, Ashley went to the St. Louis area [St. Genevieve] around 1802. He was involved in supply trains as early as 1808 and, around 1811, he operated lead and saltpetre mines with his friend Andrew Henry, who had been involved in the fur trade. This association continued during the war of 1812 when Ashley and Henry became active in the Missouri Territory Militia, with Ashley rising to the rank of General by 1822. In 1820, one year after moving to St. Louis, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the new state of Missouri. Two years later, he entered the fur trade in partnership with Henry, who had considerably more experience in the field; they put together an expedition in which Henry ascended the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone, where he constructed a post. He was followed by Ashley but the expedition was less than successful. The following year Ashley attracted to the expedition William L. Sublette, David E. Jackson, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Jedediah S. Smith, who was working with Henry on the Yellowstone River; but, an attack by the Arikarees cost the venture dearly in lives and trade. In late 1823 or early 1824, Henry withdrew from the partnership and, in 1825, Ashley crossed the Continental Divide to the west to trap the Green River area. That summer, various parties, including more than two dozen Hudson's Bay Company deserters, regrouped in the Burnt Fork River [Wyoming] area in July to establish the first Rendezvous. In 1826, Ashley returned to Rendezvous at Willow Lake [Utah] and at the end of the season, sold out to Smith, Jackson and Sublette (SJ&S), agreeing to supply them with goods. Although his presence on the Pacific slopes ended in 1826, he continued to supply SJ&S for the next few years. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1832-1837. He died of pneumonia March 26, 1838 at the farm of his father-in-law, Dr. Moss, and was buried at his own request in an "Indian mound."

William Henry Ashley had three wives and no children. Around 1810, he married Mary Able (?-1821), daughter of Ezekial Able. Four years after her death, on October 26, 1825, he married Eliza Christy (?-1830). Two years after Eliza's death, in October 1832, he married widow Elizabeth Moss Wilcox.

SS: Morgan, *The West of William*; Chittenden, p. 247-51; Carter, "William H. Ashley", p. 79-90

See Also: Christy, Edmund (possible Relative); Able, E. (possible Father-in-Law); Henry, Andrew

Ashton, Joseph (? - 1815) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: South China Sea, Pacific Ocean - May 1815

Maritime employee

RAC Sailor, *Chatham* (brig) (1792 - 1792); Carpenter, *Sitka* (Sept. 25, 1812 – Oct. 4, 1812); **PFC** Sailor, *Beaver* (ship) (1812); Carpenter, *Beaver* (ship) (1812); **NWC** Carpenter aboard schooner *Dolly*, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); **PFC** Carpenter, *Albatross* (brig) (1813); Craftsman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); **NWC** Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814 - 1815).

Joseph Ashton's origins are obscure although at one point he claimed he had been with the Royal Navy's Lieutenant William Broughton when the latter sailed the *Chatham* up the Columbia River in November 1792. He does not, however, appear on the voyage's records. During a short period of three years, from 1812-1815, the middle aged or elderly ship's carpenter worked for Russian, American and British fur companies in the greater Pacific Northwest, then committed suicide off China. Before September 1812, Ashton had apparently worked for the RAC in New Archangel [Sitka, Alaska] for some time when he was spotted by New England fur traders as a potentially useful craftsman. As the ageing carpenter had somehow indebted himself to the Russian company, Captain Ayres of the Boston ship *Mercury*, through some pre-arranged but untraced agreement, paid down some of Ashton's debt, probably on behalf of the Pacific Fur Company. Finally, payment by the supercargo of the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle], Wilson Price Hunt, to Governor Alekxandr A. Baranov cleared Ashton of debt with the RAC, allowing him to begin work with the PFC. No doubt Ashton was to pay back the PFC by using his marine carpentry skills on PFC ships. From New Archangel [Sitka], Ashton travelled with Hunt on the *Beaver* to St. Paul Island and then to the Hawaiian Islands, where he disembarked with Hunt; the *Beaver* continued to China without them in December 1812. "Old Joe" as he was sometimes called, stayed with Hunt on the Hawaiian Islands until both returned to the Columbia on the *Albatross* in August 1813.

At Fort George, on October 19, 1813, Ashton signed on with the NWC that had taken over the PFC and, by December, he was rigging the NWC schooner *Dolly*. This ten ton vessel, the frame of which had arrived almost three years earlier on the PFC vessel, *Tonquin*, and now re-rigged and lying at anchor near the Fort Astoria wharf, was to be the home of Ashton for the next several months. From its decks Ashton shot ducks, but his floating home was not always secure. In February 1814, for example, he was robbed by six natives who stole a kettle and tried to kill him with a stolen axe. As a result, four Hawaiians were sent on board to guard him. As well, rot had set in the planks. Ashton's faculties also may have begun to deteriorate for Alexander Henry the Younger noted in his journals that Ashton was often doubted when he claimed that he heard reports of ship's guns at sea. An accident in May left him with an injured chest. However, he appears to have recovered from his injuries for, on August of 1814, he signed on as a crew member of the NWC schooner *Columbia* for its China run. On May 15, 1815, having just left China, Ashton showed symptoms of insanity, and, two days later, after appearing quite sane while working at the sails, he suddenly gave three war whoops, and leaped from the lee bow into the sea, where he was drowned.

Ashworth, Howard C. (fl. 1834) (British: English)

Birth: probably England (claimed his father to be Sir Richard Ashworth)

Other

N/A Guest, Fort Vancouver (1834); Passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

Howard C. Ashworth was one of the mysteries of the fur trade. He was an English adventurer and self proclaimed son of Sir Richard Ashworth, a perhaps fictitious lawyer on the English Northern circuit. Howard C. Ashworth was found by Captain (Sir) William Drummond Stewart, in the Rocky Mountains scrounging food from the American trappers of Nathaniel Wyeth's second expedition. Ashworth may have joined Wyeth's Expedition before it left Independence, Missouri on April 28, 1834 or possibly when he was in the Rockies; regardless, he was with the group when it arrived at Fort Vancouver on November 5, 1834. As the expedition included two missionaries who were given the luxury of a room inside the fort, Ashworth secretly moved in with them. However, an incredulous John McLoughlin, who perhaps saw through his charade, had him escorted out but allowed him to have biscuit, potatoes and salmon until Ashworth joined the HBC brig *Eagle* ten days later as a passenger for the Hawaiian Islands. Ashworth crossed the bar of the Columbia River on November 25 and arrived at Oahu on December 23, 1834. Just what turn his life took after that point has not been discerned.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 10; ShMiscPap

Asselin, Isidore (c. 1809 - 1840) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1809 (born to Michel Asselin and Louise [Lajoie] Asselin)

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, New Caledonia (1834 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840).

Isidore Asselin joined the HBC from St. Cuthbert in 1831 as a middleman, apparently leaving his family for employment west of the Rockies. A man with blond hair and a large nose, Asselin moved between the Columbia District and New Caledonia, and the fact that he only appeared on the account records would indicate that he adequately carried out his job. He left the area for east of the Rockies at the end of his contract in 1840. At that time, it was noted that his wife and their two or more children, all in the depths of miserable poverty, had left St. Cuthbert for the high country. It is not known if Asselin was reunited with his family.

Only Isidore Asselin's early family is known. On November 20, 1827, he married Marguerite Paquin at St. Cuthbert [Quebec]. The names of his two or more children have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-5; PPS:/SS "Quebecois en Oregon"... p. 260

Assinchuru, Louis [variation: Assencharie] (c. 1809 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: possibly Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1838); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1840); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842); Woodcutter, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1842 - 1843); Boute, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Iroquois Louis Assinchuru joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1835 and appears to have been a jack of all trades working in a variety of positions and locations. He went east of the Rockies to Canada at the end of his contact in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19, 23; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-8

Atachsarar, Ignace (c. 1819 - 1845) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Death: possibly Canada, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or bote, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Bote, Thompson River (1837 - 1842); Bote, Fort Alexandria (1842); Bote, Fort Colville (1842 - 1845).

Ignace Atachsarar, who joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1836 as a bote, spent most of his career around the

Thompson River [Kamloops] and Fort Colville areas. When he wasn't working as a *boute*, he served in a variety of labour capacities and returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1845.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-8; FtAlexPJ 5; YFDS 7; YFASA 19-20, 24

Atachunish, Thomas (fl. 1837 - 1842) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1840); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1841 - 1842).

Thomas Atachunish, who signed on with the HBC in Lachine as a middleman in 1837, worked to the end of his contract in 1842 and then returned over the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFASA 17, 19-21

Atariachta, Thomas [variation: **Asariachta, Alauachte**] (fl. 1851 - 1860) (probably Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Middleman, New Caledonia (1852 - 1856); Middleman, Fort Langley (1856 - 1860).

Thomas Atariachta appears to have joined the HBC around 1851. His contract ended in 1860, at which point he appears to have left his employment. He may have carried on transactions until 1862 when he disappears from record.

Thomas Atriachta appears to have had one wife, Marie, a Tsiminis (Somenos?)/Cowichan? (?-bap.1856-?). No children have been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-9; BCA BCCR StAndC

Atearonquash, Louis (c. 1808 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, New Caledonia (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835).

Louis Atearonquash joined the HBC in 1831 and worked in the Columbia District. He disappeared from Columbia records in 1835. A later 1840 contract showed him to have been born around 1814 so his birth date is problematic.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4b-5c

Ateassta, Pierre [variation: **Akais-sa, Akeija**] (c. 1811 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1811 (born to **Pierre Kalaton ha ne** and **Catherine Kwahwan ne**)

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1837); Boute, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838); Boute, Fort Colville (1838 - 1842); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1844); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846); Boute, Fort Colville (1846 - 1851); Guide to York Factory, Fort Colville general charges (1851 - 1852); Boute, Fort Colville (1852).

Pierre Ateassta joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1833 from Sault St. Louis and served as a *boute* in the Athabasca on his way to the Columbia. He appears to have lasted about twenty years as a *boute*. Little is known about his life, but he stayed within the Fort Vancouver/Fort Colville area before retiring on March 1, 1852.

Pierre Ateassta had one wife and four recorded children. On January 17, 1843 likely at Fort Vancouver, he legitimized his marriage to Angele Louis André. Their children were Louis (1839-?), Catherine (c.1840-?), Sifroy/Sigfroid (1843-?) and Pierre (1845-1845).

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-9; FtVicDS 1 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

Atiadongo, Ignace (fl. 1816) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1816).

Ignace Atadongo joined the NWC on June 15, 1814 as a middleman to work in Michillimackinac. Two years later, when he was in the Columbia, probably as a member of the cross-country brigade, he was apparently married for his pay went to his wife.

PS: HBCA Liste; NWCAB 1

Atihataroues, Michel (? - c. 1823) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

U.A. Freeman, Snake Country (1822 - 1823).

Michel Atihataroues was listed as part of Pierre Tevanitagon's 1822 band of Iroquois freemen, which trapped areas such as the Snake Country. He could have joined Finan McDonald's Snake Party of 1823 but this is not certain.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4

Atkinson, William (fl. 1851 - 1868) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - May 1868

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1851 - 1853); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1855); Clerk, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1856); Storekeeper, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1857); Storekeeper, Fort Victoria (1857 - 1858).

While William Atkinson was coming to Vancouver Island aboard the barque *Tory*, he assisted Charles A. Bayley in his on-board teaching of the immigrants. After he arrived in May 9, 1851 he worked at Fort Langley for two seasons before moving back to Fort Victoria where he was storekeeper until 1858 in Charles A. Bayley's store. Little is known of Atkinson but Bayley's description in his own words provides a glimpse:

"My old friend Atkinson being then in charge of the provision store was very much annoyed by a lady of "Ton" with an order for fresh fish, took her the length of the Fort to supply her and showing her a large tank of salt herring she became very indignant and remarked they are not fresh fish, he replied, the freshest I have Madam, closed the door and left." (Early Life..., p. 11)

In 1860 he lived on Broad Street in Victoria and some time after that, moved to farm in the Saanich area. William Atkinson was found dead on the Royal Oak Farm on Saanich Road on May 18, 1868 apparently from rupture of the heart.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-5, 9; BCA Victoria Directory, 1860, p. 25, Colonist, May 20, 1868; SS Bayley, "Early Life..." pp. 2, 11

Aubichon, Alexis [variation: **Obishaw, Obishon**] (c. 1792 - 1867) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1792

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - September 1867

Fur trade employee

NWC Freeman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); **HBC** Middleman, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); **NWC** Trapper, Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); **HBC** Trapper, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1828 - 1831); Trapper, South Party (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1841+).

Alexis Aubichon joined the NWC in 1814 and spent the next four years at northern posts. He joined the HBC at the time of the coalition in 1821 and for the next three years appeared to be part of the brigade between Montreal and the Columbia. From then on he served as a middleman and trapper in the Columbia and was sent with Work to establish Fort Langley. He became a freeman in 1829 but was still active for several years. After leaving the service at age fifty in 1841, he settled in the Willamette River Valley a few miles below Champoeg on the river, and the boat landing at that location was long known as "Obishon's Landing" (locally, his name was spelled Obishaw). There he voted against the organization of the Provisional government at Champoeg, on May 2, 1843. He was successful at farming for, in 1844 it was said that he had 270 horses, 1,800 cattle and 155 hogs.

On July 8, 1839 Aubichon married Mariane (c.1805-?), a Chinook woman and with whom he had seven children: Alexis (c.1822-?), Sophie (c.1826-?), Emilie (c.1830-?), Julie (c.1833-?), Catherine (c.1836-?), Philomene (1840-?) and Elizabeth/Isabelle (1843-?). Son Alexis was killed on a California expedition.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[Asst]AB 4, 10-11; YFASA 1-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-2, 4, 6; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census PPS: CCR 1a, 2a; SS: Holman, p.115

Aubichon, Pierre (fl. 1821) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]**Fur trade employee****NWC** Employee, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Pierre Aubichon is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821. Within the next few months he returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1

Auger, Celeste (c. 1837 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - c. 1837 (born to Nicholas or Joseph Auger and Amelie, Nass)**Death: possibly Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia****Fur trade employee****HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1860); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1864 - 1865).

Celeste Auger appears to have been born, brought up and educated at Fort Simpson and, at the age of eighteen, began to work for the HBC. On March 5, 1858, when he registered at missionary William Duncan's Men's Night School, it was noted that he could read and write well. In 1860 he dropped out of sight for four years, and returned to work for one more year in 1864. It didn't last long - Hamilton Moffat beat him for stealing and other offences, and Celeste deserted on July 4, 1865.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 3-8, 12-13; FtSimp[N]PJ 9; UBC-SC Duncan
See Also: Auger, Nicholas or Joseph (Father)

Auger, Nicholas or Joseph (c. 1806 - 1885) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1806 (born to Joseph Auger and Catherine Esclip)**Death: Victoria, British Columbia - August 1885****Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Nez Percés (1831 - 1832); Middleman or labourer, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Known as both Nicholas and Joseph in HBC records, Auger joined the HBC around 1829 and spent the majority of his career at Fort Simpson where he was in on the building of the post at the second site. He did a variety of jobs, including making lime, and retired in 1854. In February 1859, the HBC purchased land for him in the Victoria District. In December of that year, his son Joseph, who had been living in Fort Simpson, arrived at Fort Victoria on the steamer Labouchere and, on the morning of December 5, was found lying on the ground, murdered. His coat, cap, and handkerchief had been taken. Nicholas Auger appeared to continue to raise a family in the area. He died in August 1885 and was buried on the 19th of that month in Victoria.

Nicholas Auger had possibly three wives and eight recorded children. On March 14, 1853 he legitimized his marriage to Amelie (?-?), Nass. Their children were Catherine (c.1835-?), Celestin (c.1837-?), Joseph (c.1839-1859?), Nicholas (c.1841-1858), Olivier (c.1846-1858) and Pierre (c.1851-1884). It is possible that Joseph (1859-1859), born to the native woman, Catherine, and Angelique (c.1860-?), born to the native woman Cecile (c.1822-1882), were also both Nicholas' children. Cecilia died on July 22, 1882.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-8; FtVicASA 1-3; FtSimp[N]PJ 3-4, 6; BCA BCCR StAndC; Van-PL Colonist, Dec. 6, 1859; The Victoria Colonist, Jan. 18, 1885; BCA Evening Post, Jan. 19, 1885; 1860 "Shutazea" Directory, p. 25
See Also: Auger, Celeste (Son); Cook, William (Son-in-Law)

Auld, John (fl. 1832 - 1835) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee**HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Cook, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1835).

John Auld began work in the Columbia in outfit 1833-34 as an employee of the HBC. He helped to build the second Fort Simpson on the second site. (A John Auld, born c.1804, joined the HBC as an apprentice for five years on January 3, 1820, although his wages started on November 1, 1819. Servants' Contracts, 1820-1925, A.32/20, fo. 426).

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c; FtSimp[N]P] 3; ShMiscPap 14

Aupu (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845).

Aupu joined the HBC in 1840 in Oahu and served to the end of his contract with the Snake party as a middleman. He worked until December 10, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu, where he was paid his final HBC wages.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 16; SandIsAB 5

Aurtaronquash, Louis [variation: **Awetaronquash**] (fl. 1837 - 1861) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1838 - 1839); Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1840); Boute, New Caledonia (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Colville (1841 - 1843); Boute, Fort Colville (1843 - 1846); Boute, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Boute, Fort Colville (1847 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Colville (1855 - 1861).

Louis Aurtaronquash signed on at Lachine with the HBC as a middleman in 1837. He appears to have spent most of his time at Fort Colville.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-16; YFASA 17, 19-20, 24-32

Austen, Charles (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Charles Argent joined the HBC in London and made one return voyage to the coast on the supply vessel *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Austen, James [variation: **Thomas**] (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

James Austen, who also went by the name of Thomas Austen, sailed to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While there, he would have visited several coastal posts. The records are unclear, but he probably deserted on the coast.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Austen, John A. [variation: **Austin**] (fl. 1847 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849).

John A. Austen joined the HBC as a seaman on September 22, 1847 in London and sailed to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. As the vessel was lost at the mouth of the Columbia on May 7, 1848, he was taken to Fort Vancouver and assigned to the Company's schooner *Cadboro* on November 1, 1848. On September 10, 1849, he deserted, most likely to the gold fields of California, and was not heard from again.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19-20

Avain, George (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

George Avain made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4

Ayotte, Firmin [variation: **Firminus, Freeman Yott, Iotte**] (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1825 (born to Joseph de Pelagie Velmore)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Lachine Depot (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, New Caledonia (1851 - 1853); Middleman, Fort Langley (1853 - 1859).

Firmin Ayotte was hired on locally or in the Rupert's Land area and, after spending outfit 1848-49 at Lachine Depot, worked for the HBC in New Caledonia and at Fort Langley for 10 years. He married in the Fort Langley area but raised a family with another wife on one of the San Juan Islands, possibly Orcas.

Ayotte had two wives and three recorded children. On July 21, 1856, he married Susanne Keitse or Keltse at Fort Langley. No children were recorded and the fate of Susanne is unknown. By 1872, he appears to have had another wife, Louise (?-?), possibly from the San Juan Islands. Their children were James (c.1872-?), Joseph (c.1876-?) and Narcissus (c.1877-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-6; HBCABio; BCA StAndC; SaanMiss; FtAlex 1; OHS 1880 US Census, San Juan

Ayotte, Jean Baptiste (c. 1807 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1807

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846).

Jean Baptiste Ayotte joined the HBC in September 1843 on a three-year contract. At the end of his contract in 1846, he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 25

Azure, Antoine Jr. (c. 1816 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1816 (born to Antoine Azure and Marguerite Assiniboin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Apprentice, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Snake Party (1836 - 1838); Middleman, South Party (1838 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1849); Middleman, Snake Country (1849 - 1852); **U.A.** Untraced vocation, Yakima Indian War (1855 - 1856).

Antoine Azure Jr. joined the service of the HBC in 1833 and one of his first duties was the construction of the second site of Fort Simpson [Nass]. He appears to have served as a middleman throughout his career until about 1852. He appears to have stayed in the Fort Vancouver area and was involved in the Yakima Indian war of 1855-1856 under Captain Maxon.

He was the spouse of Lisette Killimaux (c.1818-Oct. 8, 1845), who bore children Ursule (1840-?), Joseph (1842-?), and Pierre (1843-44); (a second son buried late 1844). On April 13, 1846, about six months after the death of Lisette, he married Marie Madeleine Cascades (c.1826-1847) but she died February 19, 1847. On February 7, 1855, Antoine fathered a new baby, naming her Marie Magdeleine (1855-?) after his second wife and five days later married the new baby's mother, Catherine Shoshoni.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-8; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1b, 2a

Badayac (LaPlant), Pierre (fl. c. 1808) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Michel de Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1838); Middleman, Fort

Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Settler, Cowlitz (1841+); **U.A.** Untraced vocation, Yakima Indian War (1855 - 1856).

Pierre Badayac (La Plant) joined the HBC from the parish of St. Michel of Yamaska in 1829 and served at or around Fort Vancouver until he became a settler in the Cowlitz area in the 1841-1842 outfit. He served in the Yakima Indian War from November 1855 to January 1856 under Captain Peers and later re-enlisted under Captain Warbass.

Badayac was married twice and had two children. His first marriage was to a somewhat frail seventeen year old named Lisette Coutenoir/Cognoir (c.1822-1842) [daughter of Michel Cognoir and a Chehalis woman] on April 19, 1839 but she succumbed on February 20, 1842. He later married Catherine and had two children, Catherine and Joseph (Lewis County Census).

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 5b-7; FtVanASA 2-6; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-21 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

Baden, John (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably England

Death: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

John Baden made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Bagnoit, Joseph [variation: **Beignot**] (? - 1823) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Fort George, New Caledonia - 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1820 - 1823).

Joseph Bagnoit, who did a variety of jobs at Fort George such as bringing in leather from McLeod Lake, appeared to be an average servant although more than once he was referred to as a "lazy vagabond." (FtStJmsPJ 1, fo. 29) Like others, he was sometimes ill and was bled to restore his health. However, in the summer of 1823 he was at the wrong fort at the wrong time. At that time, Bagnoit and Belone Duplante were left in charge of Fort George [New Caledonia] while James Murray Yale went off to the posts at Fraser's Lake and Stuart's Lake [Fort St. James]. While, according to George Simpson, Yale was off on some frivolous pretext, two young natives, one of whom had been a former lover of Yale's woman, came and reignited the affair. When the two HBC servants threatened to reveal this to Yale upon his return, the two were butchered with a hatchet by the natives while they were sleeping. They ransacked the store and fled with Yale's woman, leaving Bagnoit and Duplante dead in their beds. The natives who were left, fearing revenge by the HBC, hid the store's ammunition under the floorboards. As the bodies were left for a day and a half, they were ravaged by the post's dogs until the two were buried behind one of the houses. When Yale arrived, they were re-interred on a bench across the river. In the following spring, because of the murders and because the perpetrators had not been caught, the fort was temporarily abandoned.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsPJ 1-2; YFASA 1-2; PPS: HBR3 III, p. 107; HBR3 X, p. 24

See Also: Duplante, Belonie

Bahia (fl. 1845 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, *Columbia* (barque) (1846); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1849); Labourer, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850).

Bahia joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845 and worked as a labourer at coastal posts and on coastal shipping for the next five years. He returned to Hawaii in December 1849 and then, shortly after, re-enlisted for a further two years.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; log of Columbia, 9; SandIsAB 3, 10

Baikie, James [variation: **Bakie**] (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Walls, Orkney, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850 or 1851); Steward, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1852).

James Baikie sailed to Hudson Bay either in 1850 or 1851 and made his way overland to the Fort Vancouver area. He worked for the HBC as a steward but was dismissed by Mr. Ballenden on July 10, 1852.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II, 1-2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9; FtVicDS 1

Bailey, Richard (fl. 1851 - 1853) (probably British)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1851 - 1853); Freeman labourer, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Richard Bailey worked for the HBC as a freeman. He may have stayed in the area after his work with the HBC, as he appeared periodically on the accounts.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVicASA 1-2, 5

Baker, Abel Jr. (fl. 1834 - 1836) (American)

Birth: possibly Boston, Massachusetts

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Clerk, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Clerk, Fort William [Sauve Island, OR] (1834 - 1836); Clerk, Fort Hall (1834 - 1836); Untraced vocation, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1836).

Abel Baker Jr. came to the Columbia River from Boston as a clerk on the *May Dacre* [James Lambert] in 1834 and worked under Nathaniel J. Wyeth for almost three years. He appears to have worked at both Fort William on Sauve Island and Fort Hall. On December 5, 1836 as the company was breaking up, Wyeth requested that the HBC give Baker free passage out.

PS: OHS FtHallAB; CRFTCCB; HBCA N. J. Wyeth's Dec. 5, 1836 letter to HBC Gov. & Committee A.10/3, [request to HBC to provide passage for Baker] fo. 496

Baker, Charles (c. 1804 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Plymouth, England - c. 1804 (born to Charles Baker and Elizabeth Waycot)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Charles Baker joined the HBC in London on December 7, 1833 on a five year contract as a seaman. He sailed to the Pacific Northwest aboard the brig *Eagle*, worked on coastal shipping and returned to London May 12, 1837 to rejoin his family.

Charles Baker had one wife, Mary Ireland (?-?) whom he married on March 20, 1827 in Ashburton, Devon. While Charles was away, Mary had to work, as she needed the money, as a maidservant and may have had to live apart from her two children, John (?-bap. 1830-?) and Elizabeth (?-bap. 1835-?) during the time.

One HBCA undelivered letter from Mary indicates that, as Charles was such a poor letter writer, she thought that he was dead.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5b, 6-7; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 4-5; MI 5; PortB 1s, HBCA C.3/14, fo. 19, 43; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 93-94

Baker, James (c. 1804 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly South Ronaldsay, Orkney - c. 1804

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Labourer, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1832); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1836); Personal servant, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1836); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Settler, French Prairie [Willamette] (1840+).

James Baker joined the HBC on May 15, 1824 and spent the majority of his career in the Fort Vancouver area. He was in on the building of Fort Langley and in 1827-28 was given extra wages by order of George Simpson. In outfit 1840-41 he was listed as a settler in French Prairie living in close association with Winslow Anderson who was working

for Ewing Young. When Young died, Baker purchased several of his household items and animals. Baker was still alive in 1849.

James Baker had one wife and three recorded children. He and Betsy (?-?) Cascades/Chinook aka Pepispa produced children James (?-bap.1836-?), John (1839-?) and Guillaume (1842-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 19-20; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4a-7; FtVanCB 9; FtVanASA 1-6; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1849 Census, Clackamus Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a

Baker, Joe [variation: **Joseph**] (fl. 1836 - 1841) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1840); Indian trader, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1841).

Joe Baker signed on with the HBC as a middleman in January, 1836 in Oahu and came to the coast on the *Beaver's* maiden voyage. Once on the coast, he worked as an Indian trader. Baker was unusual in that he had his Hawaiian wife with him. He worked with the Company until November 20, 1841 and then returned to Oahu with his wife.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 1; YFASA 15, 19-21; YFDS 6-7, 12; FtVanASA 3-7; log of Columbia 4

Baker, Micajah (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably American)

Birth: possibly New York, New York

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Blacksmith, Willamette House (winter 1813 - 1814); Trapper, Willamette House (winter 1813 - 1814).

Micajah Baker signed on with the PFC in New York the fall of 1811, sailing on the ship *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle] on October 10. In May, 1812, he landed at Fort Astoria where he appeared to work continuously at a variety of jobs until 1813. At this point he appeared to get sick, especially with scurvy, off and on. After the PFC was taken over by the NWC, Baker didn't sign on with the latter, but instead wintered in the Willamette Valley with an agreement to trap for the NWC.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 SS: K. W. Porter, John Jacob Astor, p. 475-478

Baker, William [1] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

William Baker joined the HBC in London on September 6, 1848 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. On May 6, 1849 at Fort Vancouver, Baker and eight others couldn't wait for the discharge requested by the crew and deserted for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-32; P. S. Ogden's May 16, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, Correspondence, A.11/70, fos. 368-69

Baker, William [2] (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

William Baker made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Balau (fl. 1845 - 1858) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1848); Labourer, New Caledonia (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1854).

Balau joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845 and worked as a labourer at various posts until 1854 when he joined the militia group, the Victoria Voltigeurs. He was last recorded there in 1858.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; SandIsAB 3; FtVicASA 1-3; FtAlexPJ 7-8 SS: Koppel, p. 70

Baldwin, James (fl. 1815 - 1816) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

James Baldwin joined the schooner *Columbia* on the North West Coast as a seaman on August 8, 1815. He was paid off on February 29, 1816, probably in China, and went to Amsterdam on the ship *Isabella*.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Ball, John (1794 - 1884) (American)

Birth: Hebron, Grafton County, New Hampshire - November 1794 (born to Nathaniel Ball)

Death: Michigan, United States - February 1884

Other

HBC Member, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832); School teacher, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833).

John Ball, an adventurous lawyer, was briefly a school teacher and farmer in Oregon. After attending local school and receiving tutoring from his mother, he graduated from Salisbury Academy and then in 1820, Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. He supported himself by teaching while studying law which he began to practise in New York in 1824. Eight years later, while he was running an oil-cloth manufacturing plant, the adventurous Ball, along with John Sinclair, joined the overland Wyeth expedition to Oregon at Baltimore. As the expedition had not been well planned, Ball watched other members quit or fall away, discouraged by privation and intimidation by natives along the route. Ball himself kept going to the coast to get a taste of the Pacific and at Fort Vancouver was asked by Dr. John McLoughlin to teach the mixed descent children of the post, who spoke a variety of languages. His efforts were partially successful and so McLoughlin provided both him and Sinclair with tools, seeds, horses, etc., to farm in the Willamette, and former HBC employees helped him to erect a log cabin and plant a field of wheat. He stayed to harvest the crop but caught a fever and so decided to leave Oregon territory with his friend Sinclair. On October 18, 1833 he sailed from Astoria for Hawaii on the *Dryad*. Sinclair reshipped on a whaler at Golden Gate harbour to make his own way back to Boston, but Ball continued on to Hawaii and for the few weeks he was there, stayed with Stephen Reynolds. Thence he boarded the New Bedford bound whaler *Nautillus* which took him to the Society Islands, and around Cape Horn to Rio de Janeiro where he became a clerk on a United States sloop *Bozer* [Lieutenant Farragut] which took him back to the United States. He continued to practise law in Troy, New York, and later in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he speculated in land, became active in politics, married and raised four children during the next forty-eight years. He never returned to Oregon again.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-14 SS: Ball, John Ball; Gaston, p. 652; Dobbs, p.32-34; OHQ, vol. III, p. 82-106; Overmeyer, p. 98-99
See Also: Sinclair, John

Ballenden, Jacob [variation: **Ballendine**] (1819 - 1848) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Evie, Orkney - July 1819 (born to John Ballenden and Margaret [Linklater] Ballenden)

Death: Fraser River - August 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Thompson River (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Colvile (1845 - 1847); Farmer, Fort Colvile (1847 - 1848).

Jacob Ballenden was likely born in Evie, Orkney and later moved westward to Sandwick where, in 1841, he was working at the Manse at Quays. Likely in an effort to acquire capital to better his life, he joined the HBC on February 12, 1842 for five years. He didn't sail from nearby Stromness right away, for three months later, on May 24, 1842, he married Marjory Brass in Sandwick. The following month he sailed for York Factory on the Prince Rupert V, and that fall, his child was born. Ballenden was considered a person of excellent character but on August 7, 1848 he was found on the banks of the Fraser River shot through the heart, with his gun still at his side. The cause of his death, whether accidental or suicide, was not determined. He was buried on the spot.

Jacob and Marjory's child, Isabella Traill Clouston Ballenden, was born on November 26, 1842. The fate of Marjory [Brass] Ballenden has not been traced.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert V 1; YFASA 24-26, 28; YFDS 18-19; FtVanCB 38; SS: Hatfield, "On the Brigade Trail", p. 39

Ballenden, James [1] [variation: **Ballendine**] (fl. 1822 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

James Ballendine [1] was in the Columbia Department in 1822-1823 but may also have been at Cumberland House, indicating work with the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 2

Ballenden, James [2] [variation: **Ballentine**] (c. 1822 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Evie, Orkney - c. 1822 (born to John Ballantine and Mary Linklater)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1838); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1846 - 1847); Middleman or labourer, Cowlitz (1847 - 1848); Middleman or labourer, Fort Colville (1848 - 1849); Farmer, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1851).

James Ballenden joined the HBC at Stromness on March 19, 1838 for five years, sailing to York Factory that year. He appeared in the Columbia records in outfit 1846-1847 with no designation (he likely crossed the Rockies into the Columbia in 1847) and was discharged in February 1852, after working as a middleman (likely a labourer) and farmer in several areas. According to his superior, Chief Factor John Ballenden, who spelled James' name Ballentine (no doubt to distance himself as they appeared not to be related), James Ballenden refused to obey the Chief Factor's orders and so was dismissed from the service, and paid only until October 1, 1851.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV, 11; YFASA 26-31; YFDS 18, 22; FtVanCB 39; FtVanASA 9; FtVicASA 9-16; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Ballenden, John (1810 - 1856) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney - 1810 (born to John Ballendine and Elizabeth Gray)

Death: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - December 1856

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Factor on furlough, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851); Chief Factor, Fort Vancouver (1851 - 1853); Board of Management, Fort Vancouver (1851 - 1853).

John Ballenden, whose father-in-law was Chief Factor Alexander Roderick McLeod, had a fleeting interest in the Columbia, finding himself in that district more from circumstances of sickness than by design. John appears to have lost his father in early childhood. He entered the service of the HBC on June 8, 1829 as an apprentice clerk, sailed to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Rupert IV* and served in a variety of posts east of the Rockies, becoming Chief Trader in 1844 and Chief Factor in 1848. In 1848 he suffered what may have been a stroke. While attached to the Columbia, and after furloughing 1850-1851 in England because of ill health, he found himself on his way to Fort Vancouver where he stayed on for two years, participating on the Board of Management until he went on furlough again. During his stay at Vancouver, he suffered what appeared to be another stroke, as he temporarily lost the use of his right arm. In 1854-1855 he was appointed in charge of the Red River Settlement at Fort Garry. He retired on June 1, 1856 and died at the end of that year.

On December 10, 1836 at Red River, John Ballenden married Sarah, a daughter of Chief Factor Alexander Roderick McLeod. Together they had three sons and three daughters.

PS: OrkA Cen1821; HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 3; HBCCont; YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9; FtVanCB 40; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRS III p. 426-27; HBRS XXX, p. 202n SS: P. Russell, p. 15-18
See Also: **McLeod, Alexander Roderick (Father-in-Law); Lewes, John Lee (Son-in-Law)**

Balls, George (c. 1829 - 1889) (British: English)

Birth: probably Kent, England - c. 1829

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - November 1889

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Steward, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850 - 1852); Steward, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1854).

George Balls arrived on Vancouver Island on March 24, 1850 on the *Norman Morison*. For the next four years he worked on the HBC coastal trade. In 1857, because he entered into partnership with George Mason in a combination of businesses which involved brick making, saloon keeping and real estate speculation, he was well poised for the boom that the gold rush brought to Victoria in 1858. Balls appears to have been the principal in the "Identical Saloon"

(Hanna), in which Mason worked during the off season when he was not making bricks. Brick making was temporarily abandoned in 1861 when the two bought an old scow schooner, Mary Ann, which carried supplies to and from Victoria. In 1862, their business, Mason and Balls, was located at Wharf and Yates Street. In 1865, the successful partners built another saloon in the "White Horse Hotel" (Hanna). This success, however, came to a crashing end in 1866 or early 1867 with bankruptcy caused by the colony's recession. Balls worked in Victoria for a few years and then disappeared from sight until 1886. At that time, another George Balls had been charged and fined for being drunk and disorderly. An indignant George Balls had the local paper print a clarification. The paper added: "For the sake of both, George Balls is going to try to get George Balls to take the pledge" (The Colonist, Sept 26, 1886). Balls died in 1889 and his funeral was held from the French Hospital, where he presumably died.

George Balls appears to have been a bachelor throughout his life although a daughter, Mary Elizabeth (1854-?) was born to an unnamed native woman.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-4; VPL 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 25; 1862 Victoria Directory, p. 54; The Colonist, Sept.26, 1886, Nov. 24, 1889; BCA Marriage SS: Mouat, p. 213; Hanna

See Also: Mason, George

Balthasard, Andre [standard: **André**] [variation: **Balthazard**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1821 (born to Joseph Balthasard and Genevieve Rocbrune)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1849); Carpenter, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1852); Contractor, Fort Shepherd (1856); Carpenter, Fort Shepherd (1856); Labourer, Fort Langley (1865 - 1866).

André Balthasard joined the HBC in 1839 and served his contract in northern coastal forts. In 1844 Balthasard gave a deposition confirming to Dr. John McLoughlin that the men of Fort Stikine had been plotting against the officers. In 1853, he purchased a town lot in Victoria, where he lived for a number of years while still continuing to be active. In 1856, Balthasard and Leon Morel became the chief contractors to build Fort Shepherd, the replacement for Fort Colville and, in October 1861, Balthasard was sent on an advance party to Bute Inlet to survey a road across the Chilcotin Plains to the Caribou gold fields. The party lost their canoe and had to be rescued. Because of his carpentry ability, Balthasard was hired to work at Fort Langley for one year, from April 1865-April 1866.

André Balthasard had one recorded wife and six recorded children. On September 28, 1852, he married Ursule, Satsine (c.1827-1862). The Balthasard children were Joseph (c.1847-61), Denis (?-bap.1853-?), Monique (c.1855-1855), Zoe (1857-?), André (1859-1859) and Marcelle (?-bap.1862-?). Ursule Balthasard died, aged thirty-five, on May 10, 1862.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-31; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVanCB 32; YFDS 20; FtVicASA 1; FtVicCB 12; 26; BCGR- Land; BCCR StAndC; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 25; SS: The Province, Dec. 22, 1894

Banks, Edwin (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Edwin Banks made a return voyage to the coast on the HBC *Norman Morison*. While on the coast he delivered supplies to posts including Sitka, Alaska.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-31

Baptista, John [variation: **Baptiste**] (fl. 1829 - 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830).

John Baptista was hired on by the HBC around 1829 at an unknown location. He left Fort Vancouver for Oahu on November 10, 1830 on the *Vancouver* and was discharged there.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9-10; YFDS 3b-4a; FtVanAB 28; FtVanASA 2; ShMiscPap 14

Baptiste (fl. 1849) (probably Native)

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1849).

Baptiste is a mystery figure. He worked on the schooner *Cadboro* for forty-four days in the Fall of 1849. Between November 26-29, 1849, when the *Cadboro* was anchored at Nisqually, Baptiste and friend Slogumas were sent out to cut

wood for the ship. On November 29, the two spent all morning gambling in a native lodge. When this was found out, their axes were taken from them and they were sent on shore. The two smuggled themselves back on board and were not discovered until December 12 when the ship reached Victoria. Baptiste does not appear on record after that.

PS: HBCA log of Cadboro, 6

Baranov, Aleksandr Andreyevich (1746 - 1819) (Russian)

Birth: Kargopol, Russia - 1746

Death: Batavia, Pacific Ocean - April 1819

Fur trade officer

RAC Chief manager Russian Colonies, Kodiak (1790 - 1799); Manager, Sitka (1799 - 1818).

The chief figure in the control of the Russian territory, now Alaska, Baranov was a Siberian merchant who, when his business went badly in 1790, accepted an offer to manage a Russian fur Company in Kodiak. When the Russian American Fur Company formed in 1799, Baranov became virtual ruler of the area, a role which he held until 1818. During this time, he relocated to Sitka (Novo Arkhangelsk). Sitka was destroyed by the Indians in 1802, but Baranov was able to rebuild it with the help of the Russian navy. In 1812, he extended operations to Fort Ross in California and, briefly, to Hawaii. He was replaced in January 1818 by L. A. Hagemeister, and died on his way back to Russia the following year.

SS: R. A. Pierce, *Russian America*, p. 20-23

Barber, Richard (fl. 1847 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1847); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Richard Barber set sail for the coast on the HBC vessel *Mary Dare* from London on October 31, 1846. One year later, on October 29, 1847, after having spent some time servicing coastal posts and Honolulu, he joined the *Columbia* for its voyage back to London, where he arrived May 22, 1848.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia, 9; YFASA 27

Barclay, Forbes (1812 - 1873) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Lerwick, Shetland Islands, United Kingdom - December 1812 (born to John Barclay and Charlotte Spense)

Death: Oregon City, Oregon - May 1873

Fur trade officer

HBC Surgeon, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1850).

Dr. Forbes Barclay had a rich and varied life. Son of a surgeon authorized by the HBC Committee to engage men in Scotland and nephew to Dr. Archibald Barclay, Secretary of the HBC from 1843-1855, Barclay was destined to work in the fur trade. He received his early education from his brother James, a school teacher. After failing to complete his surgeon's training at Edinburgh University, he joined the 1831 Arctic search expedition for Sir John Ross. Here he very nearly lost his life, as the vessel was shipwrecked with only he and a few others surviving, the group being rescued by the Inuit [Eskimos]. He was taken to the island of Fisco where he lived with the Danes for many months. He was returned to Scotland in a vessel which touched at Fisco. After this sobering experience, he returned to University and finally in 1838 got his medical certificate, (which now hangs on the wall of the reconstructed surgeon's quarters adjoining the reconstructed hospital in Fort Vancouver) from the Royal College of Surgeons in London. His wanderlust returned and he joined the HBC on September 13, 1839, boarding the barque *Columbia* the following day for the Columbia region, reaching Fort Vancouver in March 1840. There he served as surgeon and was librarian for the Columbia library in 1846. He retired in April 1850 and eventually went to Oregon City where he had an interest in a sawmill along with Dr. John McLoughlin. In Oregon City he became a U.S. citizen and a celebrated family doctor. He was also the Clackamas County coroner (1853-1873), City School Superintendent (1857-1872), mayor of Oregon City (1864-1873), and City Councilman (1864-1873). He died May 12, 1873 and was buried in Mountain View cemetery.

Forbes Barclay had one wife and seven children. In 1842, Barclay married Marie Pambrun (1826-?) with whom he had seven children: Jean Jacques [John James] (1845-1847), Peter Thomas (1847-?), Alexander Forbes (1849-1905), Adrienna Catherine Adah (1852-1934), Harriet Marie (1854-?), William Charles (1856-?) and Edmund F. (1859-1863).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 19-20, 24-29; FtVanASA 6-9; YFDS 16-17; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas Co.; PPS: CCR 2a, 4a; In the Supreme Court, p. 151-55; Portland Oregonian, May 16, 1873; SS: Labonte, "Recollections..." p. 265; Hussey, *Fort Vancouver Historic Structure*, vol. 2, p. 72-74; Corning, *Dictionary*, p. 20-21; <http://files.usgwararchives.org/or/clackamas/bios/barclay440gbs.txt>
See Also: McLoughlin, Dr. John

Barker (fl. 1837 - 1839) (Stikine/Tongass Tlingit)

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1837 - 1839).

Barker, who may have received his name through a name exchange, was the mixed offspring of a Stikine/Tongass union and a person. He was noted for his activities around Fort Simpson and the rough treatment he received. Because of an 1836 quarrel between Massett/Skidegate and Tongass/Stikine natives, Barker decided to retaliate on September 4, 1837 when the former were approaching Fort Simpson in canoes. When he saw them coming, he ran to an island and fired on them with little effect. As Barker had few people with him, he was unable to continue the fight. Two years later, on September 25, 1839, the record noted that he had been troublesome for some time, although the reasons were not stated. On that day, he called the gatekeeper, Pierre Legace and all the other white men who were working at the fort, "slaves," an attitude which incensed the HBC servants. Legace knocked Barker down and cut his brow deeply. Barker went away and, after being told that he would get no payment for the injury, threatened to storm the fort with his gun. When Legace informed him that he was also ready, Barker did not carry out his threat.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3, 4

Barnaby, Charles [variation: **Barnabe**] (fl. 1853 - 1861) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, Columbia Department

Maritime employee

HBC Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1856); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1856 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1858).

The life of Charles Barnaby is somewhat unclear. He first appeared on record in 1849 when he was baptised in the Catholic Church in Victoria, so he likely arrived by ship around that time. Starting in 1853, he worked for the HBC on the *Beaver* and, in October, 1857, he joined the Fort Simpson establishment. Soon after, the illiterate Barnaby was recruited as a student in missionary William Duncan's night school. He continued work at the post but his work was considered unsatisfactory and so, on May 26, 1858, he left in a native canoe for Victoria. He may have stopped off along the way for, in August 1861, while just down from the Northwest coast visiting Victoria, he got roaring drunk on brandy-smashers, smashed one of the large chairs in Hypolite's Barber Shop and had to be taken into custody by the police.

On December 25, 1849, Charles Barnaby was baptised in Victoria. At that time, his father was dead.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-5, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; BCA BCCR StAndC; Van-PL Colonist, Aug. 17, 1861, p. 3; UBC-SC Duncan

Barnes, Albert [variation: **Barns**] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Butcher, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Albert Barnes joined the HBC supply vessel *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Barnes, Jane [variation: **Burns**] (fl. 1813 - 1819) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

NWC Passenger, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1813 - 1814); Guest, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Passenger, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1814).

Jane Barnes, a barmaid who worked at a sailors' public house the Shovellers Arms in Portsmouth, England, was quite out of place in the fur trade of the lower Columbia. The flaxen-haired, blue-eyed but illiterate adventurer caught the eye of North West Company partner Donald MacTavish in March 1813, two days before he was to sail on the *Isaac Todd* to organize the new Department at Fort Astoria on the Columbia. Jane quickly packed all her dresses and came aboard. On April 23, 1814, after having made herself somewhat unpopular as a shipmate, the vessel arrived at Fort George [Astoria] and Jane became an instant sensation. With a new dress and hairdo every day, her daily walks on the beach drew crowds of natives who wanted to touch her. Children were named for her and a small boat built at Astoria was renamed after her. With her barroom humour, she tried to blend in with the fur trade officers but the more educated clerks saw through her pretensions as she attempted, often inaccurately, to quote literature and then hide in embarrassment, pretending to read a newspaper. As the nearly year-long voyage had taken the bloom off the romance and since MacTavish, who had abandoned Jane as a mate and was to soon travel overland to Montreal, a trip too difficult for a lady, Jane found herself under the care of Alexander Henry, a clerk. Fearing that Jane might be sent back, one of Clatsop Chief Concomly's enamoured sons, suitably made up in red ochre and whale oil (and already having four wives), offered to buy her for one hundred otter skins. Jane rebuffed the offer, angering the Clatsops, who contemplated

kidnapping her. Further complications arose when, on May 22, both Henry and McTavish were drowned in the Columbia River. Consequently, in the Fall of 1814 Jane sailed on the *Isaac Tod* to Canton where she took up with a member of the East India Company and began living a life of considerable luxury. In 1819, after marriage and motherhood, she briefly returned to the fort, but apparently neither her behaviour nor language had improved.

PPS: Cox, p.140-42; ChSoc LVII, p.609, p.729-30, p.732, p.734-35, p.737-39; Coues, p.895-901 SS: ChSoc LVII, p.Ix-lxiii; Ruby & Brown, *The Chinook Indians*, p.158-59; OHQ, vol. XXXI, p. 125-35
See Also: McTavish, Donald

Barnston, George (c. 1800 - 1882) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Edinburgh, Scotland - c. 1800

Death: Montreal, Quebec - 1882

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Clerk, Fort Langley (1827); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Clerk in charge, Fort Walla Walla (1830 - 1831).

George Barnston had a long and successful career with the HBC and a distinguished subsequent retirement. After training as a surveyor and army engineer, Barnston joined the NWC, on June 13, 1820 as an apprentice clerk and, following the coalition with the HBC, as a clerk. From 1820-26 he was in the York Factory District, at Red River and Bas de la Riviere. On June 22, 1826, because of his training, he joined Aemilius Simpson's York Factory Brigade for the Columbia and the following year he was a member of the party sent to establish Fort Langley on the Fraser. During this time, an encounter with botanist David Douglas sparked a lifetime interest in natural history. A visit to England in 1827 no doubt fostered a contact with the Royal Geographic Society of London, for which he collected insects and kept records. However, to Governor George Simpson, the educated Scot was overly sensitive, gloomy and even of unsound mind, to an extent that he thought Barnston would commit suicide (HBRS XXX 231). In turn, Barnston heaped such scorn on Simpson that the Company boss thought him quite "mad" (Hargrave Papers, p. 413). Barnston resigned because, according to Simpson he felt "neglected or ill" (HBRS XXX 231); after spending the 1830-31 season at Walla Walla, he was rehired for fear he might work for the Americans. In 1832, he took his wife and family east of the Rockies, where between 1833-40, he ran Fort Concord in the Winisk River area, and Martin Falls. He was appointed Chief Trader in 1840 and put in charge of Albany Factory until he went to England on furlough in 1843. When he returned in 1844, he took charge of additional posts and, in 1847, was appointed Chief Factor. After two more furloughs, he retired on June 1, 1863. During his almost twenty years of retirement, he was an active member of the Natural History Society of Canada and was its president in 1872-73.

George Barnston married Ellen, the mixed descent daughter of William Matthews. Ellen stayed with George and together they had eleven children. One of his children became a professor of botany at McGill University.

Barnston Island, in the Fraser River, is named after George Barnston.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 4, 6, 8-9, 11; FtVanPJ 3; YFDS 2a, 3a; FtVanASA 1-2, 12; SimpsonCB; John McLoughlin's March 16, 1831 Fort Vancouver letter to George Simpson, D.4/125, [transferred to Walla Walla] fos. 77-79; Hargrave Papers, microfilm reel C-73, Series i, [HBC thinks Barnston "mad"] p. 413; PPS: HBRS III p. 427; HBRS XXX, p.230-32n SS: The Beaver, December 1941, 16-17; The Fort Langley Journals, p. 20-21
See Also: Matthews, William Wallace (Father-in-Law)

Barr, James (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

James Barr made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Barrett, Henry (fl. 1837 - 1839) (British: English)

Birth: probably Yarmouth, Norfolk, England

Death: possibly England

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837 - 1838); Carpenter, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

Henry Barrett signed a five year contract with the HBC on August 29, 1835 and the following year was working on the Coast. He left the coast for England on the barque *Columbia* on November 7, 1838 before the end of his contract in 1840.

Barrett, Patrick (fl. 1847 - 1849) (probably Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Assistant at hospital, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1849 - 1850).

Patrick Barret joined the HBC from Lachine in 1847. On September 1, 1849, near the end of his contract, he went to California, presumably to the gold fields.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-29; YFDS 19-20

Barris, William (fl. 1841 - 1844) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1844).

William Barris joined the HBC in London as a steward on August 30, 1841 and sailed to the Coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver*. He likely returned with the vessel, arriving back in London on June 11, 1844.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11

Barthelemy, George [variation: Berthelemy] (c. 1819 - ?) (probably Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Death: possibly British North America

Fur trade officer

HBC Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1838 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1845).

George Barthelemy signed on with the HBC in 1838 in Lachine as a middleman and worked at coastal forts until the end of his contract in 1845, when he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFASA 19-20, 24

Bartlett, John (1839 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably Dorset, England

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1842); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1843); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844); Seaman, *Comlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

John Bartlett joined the HBC in London on September 13, 1839 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. While the vessel was at Monterey and San Francisco to pick up supplies, Bartlett tried several times to desert and had to be forcefully brought back to the ship. He refused to do duty until he was able to talk to Dr. John McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver. The talk seemed to work for, over the next seven years, Bartlett worked on supply and return runs and on coastal trade. However, on May 2, 1846 at Baker's Bay, he, along with two others, refused to obey Captain James Scarborough and mate William Mouat of the *Cadboro* and he was put off duty for a month while the ship went from Fort Victoria to Fort Vancouver. While at Fort Vancouver, on June 2, 1846, he was put aboard the barque *Vancouver*, on which he returned to the British Isles. He enjoyed his return voyage for he had to be sprung from jail for breaking the law. He would have arrived in London on July 13, 1847.

(There could be a problem with this entry. *Columbia* logs 1842-1853, C.1/248 lists London departing crew as James Bartlett old and James Bartlett. This could be father and son. A John Bartlett left the *Columbia* Nov. 30, 1846. Ships' Logs *Columbia* [barque] 1845-1848, C.1/250, fo. 135); (as he left with Henry Williams and David Miller, he was undoubtedly on the *Cadboro* and had the scuffle with Scarborough/Mouat.)

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 3, 4; YFASA 20-21, 24-26; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 11; log of Vancouver [3] 1, 2; Cadboro 5

Barton, George William (c. 1816 - 1842) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Blackwall, Middlesex, England - c. 1816 (born to Samuel Barton and Olive Barton)

Death: possibly England

Maritime officer

HBC Captain's apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Apprentice seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831); Captain's apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Captain's apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1833 - 1836); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1842).

George W. Barton joined the HBC in London on October 4, 1830 as a Greenwich Apprentice. He served as Captain Charles Kipling's apprentice aboard the HBC barque *Ganymede* on its voyage from London to the Columbia and followed Kipling to the *Vancouver*. However, at the end of 1832, around the time that Kipling ran the schooner aground, Barton worked temporarily under another captain but in 1833 was back under Kipling. On October 1, 1835, after servicing coastal posts for four years, Barton left the Columbia District for England on the *Dryad* under Kipling. In 1836 Barton was appointed 2nd mate of the *Eagle* [Charles Humphrey] which took him to Hudson Bay where he wintered because of bad ice conditions. Barton then made two round trips on the *Columbia* and eventually arrived back in London July 7, 1842.

George Barton had two wives and at least two children. In the 1830s, he partnered with a native or mixed descent woman in the Columbia and had a child probably by 1836. Probably in the summer of 1839, when George was temporarily back in the British Isles, he married Maria Ridley (?-?) and by 1842 had one child.

Three 1838 undelivered letters to George now rest in the HBCA. The first, from Maria in 1838 shows her knowledge and tolerance of George's Columbia family and implies her expectation of a forthcoming marriage to him. The mother's letter reveals a scattered family with siblings on ships to the West Indies, Quebec and Russia while another brother's letter reveals that he is also with the HBC on Hudson Bay runs.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 12-15, 20-21; YFDS 5a-6, 11; log of Eagle 3; FtVanASA 3, 5-7; MiscI 5; log of Columbia 3-4 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 139-42

Bastien, Joseph (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832).

Joseph Bastien joined the HBC from Maskinongé, Quebec, in 1829. He worked one three-year contract on the Pacific slopes and returned to Montreal.

Bastien's Pacific Slopes wife was Louise Saste. One daughter was Mary Ann (c.1833-?) who, after her father returned to Montreal, was raised in the Methodist Willamette Mission until she was fifteen. She married the son of Jean Gingras.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-12; YFDS 3b-4a; FtVanASA 2 PPS: CCR 2b SS: Munnick, p. 23
See Also: Gingras, Jean (Relative)

Bastien (Rocan), Narcisse (fl. 1840 - 1847) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1842); Middleman, California Estate (1842 - 1844); Labourer, California Estate (1844 - 1845); Middleman, California Estate (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Settler, Willamette (1846).

Narcisse Bastien (Rocan) began working for the HBC in 1840. He worked until September 30, 1846, at which point he settled in the Willamette.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20-26; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 17

Batchelor, Jonah [variation: **Joseph**] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Jonah Batchelor joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856, sailed to the Northwest Coast and deserted in Victoria on February 27, 1857, two weeks after his arrival there.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Bates, Edward (fl. 1852 - 1860) (British: English)

Birth: probably Surrey, England

Death: possibly Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1853 - 1854); Passenger, *Otter* (steamer) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1858).

When Edward Bates joined the HBC in England in early 1853 for the steamer *Otter*, he failed to tell his employer about a serious burn wound for fear of losing passage. After Bates sailed as a labourer on the steamer *Otter*, his condition was discovered and, when the vessel stopped at Stanley Harbour, Falkland [Malvinas] Islands, the resident doctor deemed him unfit for duty. Nonetheless, in July he took over from the ailing stoker and eventually arrived in Victoria in August, 1853 apparently recovered. From that point on he appears to have worked around the Fort Victoria area until after the fulfilment of his contract in 1857, when he purchased acreage from the HBC in the countryside. In 1860, he was working on the James Douglas' Fairfield Farm in Victoria.

No evidence of a family has been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; log of *Otter* 1; FtVicASA 1-5; BCGR-AbstLnd; VPL 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 26

Bates, Thomas [a] (c. 1823 - ?) (probably Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria depot (1852).

Thomas Bates [a] joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845 and spent the next seven years working mainly at coastal forts and on the steamer *Beaver*. (It is possible, but unconfirmed, that Thomas Bates [a] was the same Thomas Bates who appears on the 1848 Muster Rolls for the Cayuse War as a Private in C, F, 4th and 8th Company.) Little is known of him although he is likely the same Bates who, on February 1, 1848, "was imprisoned [at Fort Vancouver] for drunkenness and rioting" (Lowe, "Journal"). On September 1, 1852, he was discharged and likely left the area in the following months. On July 29, 1854 he renewed his contract for three years at Norway House and continued his employment east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-26, 28-32; YFDS 16; log of *Beaver* 1; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1; HBCCont; BCA Lowe 1; PPS: Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 504

Bates, Thomas [b] (fl. 1847 - 1850) (possibly Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Thompson River (1848 - 1849).

Thomas Bates [2] joined the HBC from Lachine in 1846. At the end of his contract in 1850, he returned east over the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-29

Batten, William (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably Middlesex, England

Death: possibly England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

William Batten joined the HBC from Marylebone, Middlesex on May 4, 1833 on a three-year contract and made his way to the Coast on the *Nereide*, an arduous journey of a little less than one year. After his arrival on April 21, 1834, he was meant to continue with the *Nereide* on its return journey. However, he was hospitalized and could not join the return voyage. Instead, on November 10, 1834, he was transferred to the brig *Eagle*, on which he proceeded home to England.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Nereide* 1; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c; ShMiscPap 14

Batter, John [variation: **Batten, Batters**] (fl. 1852 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1854); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1857 -

1858).

John Batter came to Vancouver Island in 1853 as a labourer employed on the HBC steamer *Otter*. After arriving, he continued working as a stoker as the steamer plied the coast between Fort Simpson and San Francisco. He purchased acreage in the Victoria area and settled there, after he was discharged in May 1859. There is some doubt as to his sanity as, around August 29, 1859, he was said to be "partially deranged" (Colonist, p. 3) when he was shot in the calf by a Mr. Sandray (likely St. Gre) as the latter was trying to protect his chickens. It appeared that Batter had intended to steal a chicken while crossing the chicken yard. His loss of job may have had something to do with it.

No record of a family have been traced.

PS: HBCA log of Otter 1; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-5; BCGR-AbstLnd; BCA Vic. Gazette, August 30, 1859, p. 3; VPL The British Colonist, August 29, 1859, p. 3

Baunin, John [variation: **Bannin**] (fl. 1833 - 1835) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

John Baunin sailed on the *Nereide* on May 4, 1833 from London on an arduous, almost year long voyage to the Northwest Coast. The voyage was delayed for months stopping at Plymouth and Lisbon for repairs. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver and a quick turnaround, Baunin left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for an equally long return voyage. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835. Baunin did not appear to sail to the Northwest Coast on any HBC vessels again.

PS: HBCA log of Nereide 1; ShMiscPap 14

Bayfield, Charles (c. 1825 - ?) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Rupert's Land, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); **Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot** (1842 - 1844); **Middleman, Fort Nisqually** (1844 - 1846); **Cooper, Fort Vancouver depot** (1846 - 1849); **Freeman settler, Fort Vancouver** (1850).

Charles Bayfield, likely hired within the Rupert's Land area, signed on with the HBC in 1841. At Forts Vancouver and Nisqually, he was cited in the journals as packing sheep skins and taking Rum puncheons to pieces for shipping to Victoria. Around 1846, Bayfield returned to Fort Vancouver where he worked until March 1, 1849, at which point he went to California, most likely to take part in the gold rush there. He returned to the area for, in later records, he is listed as being a freeman settler there.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-28, 30-31; YFDS 19 PPS: Dickey

Beacheno, Edmund [variation: **Beaucheno**] (fl. 1849 - 1850) (British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); **Labourer, Fort Rupert** (1850).

Edmund Beacheno came to the Coast aboard the *Norman Morison* as part of the Company's policy to colonize Vancouver Island. After he arrived, he was taken to Fort Rupert, from where he deserted in July 1850. Although his name stayed on the accounts for six more years, he likely left the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-30; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1-3 SS: Mouat, p. 213

Beale, William (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

William Beale joined the HBC supply vessel *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Beardmore, Owen Charles (fl. 1848 - 1851) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably Australia

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1849); Apprentice clerk, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851).

According to Dr. J. S. Helmcken, Owen C. Beardmore was a "tall, active, red, curly-haired, fearless, energetic, wiry and a little harum-scarum, good-natured fellow," and a "good-hearted, racy individual" (Helmcken, p. 303). Charles (or Charley) Beardmore was engaged by the HBC as an apprentice clerk in 1846. After arriving in Montreal in December 1846, he was sent to Temiskaming and then transferred to Fort Rupert in the spring of 1848. There, he was to be second in command to George Blenkinsop while Captain W. H. McNeill was away. While serving as apprentice clerk there, he lived in a house with a bracing atmosphere:

...a round log house... about a dozen feet square [1.1 sq m], minus a window. Inside there was a bunk on each side, an altar in the centre, upon which a fire of wood burned; the floor...covered with a few inches of sea-broken, sea-washed white clam shells. The roof had a hole in the centre, which served the purpose of letting out smoke and admitting air, light and rain--the latter pretty frequently (Helmcken, p. 306).

Beardmore had been at Fort Rupert for about a month when he stated that there was a rebellion in the making against the old order of the paternalistic HBC. His frequent comparison of his education with that of his superiors, as well as his frequent fault finding, did not go down well with people like James Douglas. As well, when three sailors were murdered near Fort Rupert in July 1851, Beardmore investigated and wrote a partially fabricated report to Helmcken, which he then corrected for Douglas because he was under oath to Douglas. Beardmore was "retired" (actually dismissed) by Douglas in 1851 and sailed to Oahu and thence to Australia. In Australia he successfully owned and ran a sheep ranch and, several years later, sent to the coast for his daughter, Mary Ann. In 1893, after she inherited her father's estate, Mary Ann travelled to Alaska to reconnect with her Tongas roots, and then returned to Australia.

Charles Owen Beardmore had children by Sahulla (?-?), a Tshutshenne woman of the Stikine nation. They had one daughter, Mary-Ann Frances M. (c.1849-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-30; FtVicASA 2; BCA BCCR StAndC; Diar-Rem Boss, p. 82-84 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. lix, lx, lxi, 102n; Helmcken, p. 108, 303, 306 314, 315, 316-17

Beardy, Henry (c. 1827 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1827

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Snake Party (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Alexandria or Thompson River (1844 - 1845); Middleman, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Boute, New Caledonia (1846 - 1848); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1849).

Henry Beardy joined the HBC in 1842 on a five year contract. In 1843-44 he took trappers to and from the Snake Country; and, on March 1, 1849, he headed for California, presumably lured there by the gold fields.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFDS 14, 16-17, 19; YFASA 24-28, 30; FtAlexPJ 7

Beattie, James (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

James Beattie made a return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship *Norman Morison*. He would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Beauchamp, Jacques (fl. 1793) (Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793).

Jacques Beauchamp joined Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Chepewyan for his May-August 1793 return journey to the Pacific. He is mentioned only once in Mackenzie's journals.

PPS: HakSP Mackenzie, p. 257

Beauchamp, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Undetermined origin)

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Saskatchewan (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824).

Jean Baptiste Beauchamp may have been a member of the NWC before he joined the HBC. In outfit 1822-1823 he was found working in the Columbia, possibly as part of the cross-country brigade. When he set out from Flathead post as a freeman trapper on Alexander Ross's Snake expedition in 1824, he was considered a good trapper. In June, Beauchamp and Alexander Carson stumbled into a Peigan camp, but escaped into the bush and drove back the armed Peigans with a show of rifles. They then abandoned their horses, traps, etc., and returned to Ross's camp. Beauchamp returned to Flathead post on November 23, 1824 and the following month, joined Ogden's 1824-1825 journey into the Snake Country.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5a; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2

Beauchamp, Joseph Ovide (c. 1821 - 1873) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Thérèse de Blainville, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - August 1873

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848); Blacksmith, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1852).

Blacksmith Joseph Beauchamp likely joined the HBC in 1843. After the death of his wife at Fort Vancouver in 1847, he went to Fort Victoria, where he worked until November 1, 1852. He continued working in the Vancouver Island colony as a blacksmith or labourer and in September 1865, he was described as grey haired and working as a labourer in Victoria when he was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. His punishment was six hours in jail. He died in the Victoria area in 1873.

He had two wives and possibly three daughters. While he was at Fort Vancouver on May 12, 1845, he married Margherita/Marguerite (c.1827-1847), Shasta. Marguerite died December 17, 1847 and was buried at Fort Vancouver. Their daughter, Caroline (?-1850), was christened in the Victoria area on August 10, 1850 and buried two weeks later on August 23. Shortly after that Beauchamp must have married Marie Clallams (?-?), and they had a daughter Caroline (?-1853), who was buried on December 29, 1853. Margaret (?-1883) may have been another daughter.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24, 26-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1; BCA BCCR StAndC; BCGR-Gaols; Van-PL Colonist, July 13, 1859, p. 3, Sept. 16, 1863, p. 2 PPS: CCR 1b

Beauchemin, Augustin (fl. c. 1830 - c. 1831) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830 - 1831).

Augustin Beauchemin was a comer and goer in the Columbia Department, being a summer man in Montreal.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26; YFASA 10-11

Beauchemin, Baptiste (? - c. 1859) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: possibly Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - c. 1859

Fur trade employee

HBC Interpreter, Fort Vancouver (1852 - 1853); Interpreter, Fort Umpqua (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Cawee man store [Cowlitz River] (1853 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Vancouver farm (1857 - 1859).

Baptiste Beauchemin was engaged as an interpreter by the HBC on October 1, 1852 at Fort Umpqua and accompanied Johnson George King to that post when the latter resigned. Beauchemin died around the time his contract ended in 1859.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 40; FtVicDS 1; HBCA YFASA 32; FtVanASA 9-15

Beauchemin, Edouard [variation: Edward] (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1816 (probably born to Auguste Beauchemin and Josette Lavelle)

Death: probably Frenchtown [Lowden], Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1838 - 1839); Middleman,

Fort Nez Percés (1839 - 1842); Middleman, Snake Party (1842 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1846 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Freeman, Columbia Department (1851 - 1852); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1853 - 1855).

Edward Beauchemin entered the service of the HBC in 1837 and worked at a variety of posts in the Columbia district for thirteen years. In late September, 1839, he was in Vancouver where he witnessed a number of baptisms at that time. At Fort Nez Percés he may have tended huge horse herds on the Company farm. After becoming a freeman in 1850, he rejoined and worked for two more years as an interpreter. In 1855, he moved to Frenchtown (near Walla Walla, Washington) with his wife Marianne Walla Walla and their six children. The family name appears on the common marble monument of the Frenchtown Cemetery at the St. Rose Mission, now alone in the centre of a productive agricultural field, accompanied only by a large wooden cross. Just as the origin of Frenchtown was obscured when it was renamed Lowden, so the story of the Beauchemins is obscured with time. According to Brancheau family oral tradition, both Beauchemin and his wife were killed in an Indian uprising and sons Paul and Louis were raised by the Brancheaus (son Charles appeared on the Muster Rolls in 1848 for the Cayuse war as a private in D, 5th, 7th Company). That this occurred appears unlikely as on May 19, 1879, long after the Indian uprisings, an Edouard Beauchemin, "aged about 70 years" married Marie Laroque at the St. Rose Mission.

Beauchemin had one or two wives, one being Marianne Walla Walla, and probably seven children: Charles (?-?), Baptiste (?-?), Justine (?-?), Norris [Louis?], Paul (1850-?), Alix (c.1852-?) and Narcisse (1855-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-11; YFASA 19-20, 24-31; YFDS 21; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1b, 7a, 7b; Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 504

Beauchemin, Joseph [variation: **Beauchemain**] (c. 1795 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Michel de. Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824).

Joseph Beauchemin, listed as a "new hand" in 1823-1824, was probably a member of the Express. He paddled Governor George Simpson in 1824-1825 but is not mentioned in Simpson's journals. In 1825-1826, when he was transferred to the York Factory accounts, he returned as part of the Express to Montreal where he received his pay and the following year was a summerman in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3, 5; FtVanAB 1, 6; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12

Beauchemin, Pierre (fl. 1821 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Steersman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824).

Pierre Beauchemin worked for the HBC in New Caledonia in 1821-1824; by 1825 he was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4; YFDS 1a

Beaudin, Vincent (fl. 1825 - 1829) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Phillipe, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1828).

Vincent Beaudin joined the HBC from the parish of St. Phillipe as a middleman in 1824. In March 1828 he left Fort Vancouver on the York Factory Express. In the summer he received an advance at York Factory; and thereafter he likely returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-8; YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 10, 15; FtVanASA 1 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 113

Beaudoin, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Beaudouin, Beaudoins**] (fl. c. 1808 - c. 1843) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Thompson River (1842 - 1843).

François Beaudoin joined the HBC from Montreal in 1841 as a middleman, and returned to Canada east of the Rockies in 1843.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 22

Beaudouin, Caesar [variation: **Beaudoin**] (c. 1814 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Grand St. Esprit, Lower Canada - c. 1814 (born to Joseph Beaudoin and Cecile Jobin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846); Tanner, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846).

Caesar Beaudoin joined the HBC from Lachine in 1837. After working in the Fort Vancouver area, he appears to have settled in the Willamette valley.

Caesar Beaudoin had one wife and children. He married Sophie Carpentier (daughter of Charles Carpentier and a native Snake woman although she is more likely the daughter of François Charpentier) on May 30, 1844. Their recorded children were Joseph (1845-1847), Francis Xavier (1847-?) and Suzanne (1848-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFASA 19-20, 24-30; PPS CCR 1b, 2a, 2b

See Also: Charpentier, Francois (Father-in-Law); Carpentier, Charles (Father-in-Law)

Beaulieu (fl. 1807 - 1811) (Undetermined origin)

Freeman

NWC Pacific Slopes (1807 - 1809) (with David Thompson's party); Saleesh country (1809) (with David Thompson); Freeman, Pacific Slopes (1809 - 1811) (probably with Thompson).

Beaulieu's early life, his first name, or his ethnic descent is not known. He first appeared on record in the Columbia on July 2, 1807 when he was ill while crossing the mountains with David Thompson. Four days later, Thompson thought Beaulieu was going to die. In great pain, Beaulieu pointed to a swelling emanating from under his ribs. Detecting a small splinter, Thompson extracted a Porcupine quill which Beaulieu had ingested and which had worked its way to the surface. By August, he was fully recovered and out hunting again. In September, he was engaged in collecting timbers to make a canoe and was sent off hunting on October 3, 1809. He did not appear on record in the Columbia until August 21, 1811 and so was likely functioning as a freeman in the area.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Belyea, p. 49, 50, 65, 115, 170

Beaulieu, Joseph (c. 1802 - c. 1844) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1802 (born to Joseph Beaulieu and Josephte Cree)

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Fort hunter, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1839); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1839 - 1840); Freeman boue, Fort George [Astoria] (1840 - 1841); Freeman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842) (with Lt. Emmons); Hunter, South Party (1842 - 1843); Trapper, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844).

Joseph Beaulieu joined the fur trade in 1818 and worked with the HBC as a trapper, boue and hunter in present day Oregon. Latterly, he spent his time with the South Party, and in outfit 1841-42 travelled with Lt. Emmons of the U.S. exploring party to California, where he rejoined the South Party. He appears to have left at the end of his contract in 1844. When he was baptised on May 28, 1843 in St. Paul, Oregon, he gave his age as 51, rather than the 42 of the HBC records. In outfit 1844-45 he didn't appear to work for the HBC, for his name was entered showing only a debit.

He had one wife and no recorded children. On January 29, 1844 he married Betsy Killimaux [Tillimook] (c.1823-1846), who died two years later.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-16, 19-21, 24; YFDS 4b-7, 12; FtVanASA 3-8; PPS: CCR 1b, 2a

Beaulieux, Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1772 - 1872) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Slave River, Rupert's Land - c. 1772

Death: November 1872

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793).

François Beaulieux, from an old mixed descent family in the Slave River area, joined Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Chipewyan for his May-August 1793 return journey to the Pacific. He is mentioned only once in Mackenzie's journals but apparently went on to live a long life. In 1848, when he was over seventy years old, he was baptized by Mgr. Tache and he died in November, 1872, at almost one-hundred years old.

Beauvais, Pierre (c. 1799? - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Death: possibly Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1843).

Pierre Beauvais joined the HBC from Montreal rather late in life, at the age of forty-one. He served two outfits at Fort Nisqually and, in the spring of 1843, returned to Canada at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-8

Beaver, Rev. Herbert (1800 - 1858) (British: English)

Birth: Ash, Surrey, England - 1800 (born to Rev. Herbert John Beaver and Mrs. Herbert John Beaver)

Death: Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony, South Africa - May 1858

Fur Trade Employee

HBC Passenger, *Nereide* (barque) (1836); Chaplain, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1838); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

In spite of a coincidence of names, Protestant missionary Herbert Beaver was a misfit in the predominantly Catholic fur trade. Born into a Church of England environment, Beaver took his B.A. at Oxford in 1821, entered the priesthood in 1823 and between 1825-1833, he served as chaplain at St. Lucia, British West Indies. In late 1835, to counter the presence of American missionaries, the HBC selected Beaver and his wife, Jane, to give educational and religious instruction at Fort Vancouver. Very little went well after their arrival in 1836 and their actions did not garner respect. Not only did they not like their living quarters, but the refined low key Beaver contrasted sharply with the image of his rather fierce wife, Jane. Lacking any understanding of country, Beaver openly railed against the country marriages of John McLoughlin, James Douglas and Peter Skene Ogden. Douglas, however, took the hint and had his marriage solemnized, as did William Glenn Rae to McLoughlin's daughter Marie Eloise. Jane Beaver would not associate with fur trade wives. Although his school instruction may have been adequate, Beaver went far beyond his intended role by commenting on Company policy, suggesting promotions, etc., and more importantly, tried to build a case against McLoughlin. One of Beaver's reports to London, intercepted and censored by McLoughlin, so enraged the doctor that he demanded an explanation from Beaver. When Beaver replied: "Sir, if you wish to know why a cow's tail grows downward, I can only cite the fact" (Johnson, p. 118), McLoughlin struck him with his cane, an act for which he publicly apologized. However, Beaver did not accept the apology and, with his wife, left for England on the HBC barque *Columbia* on November 1, 1838 to serve the next four years in a quiet English parish. By 1843, he was in Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony, South Africa performing both civic and military duties. After most of the troops moved to Fort Hare, Beaver resigned his position and followed them there. After ten years as chaplain to the troops on the frontier, he died in the Cape Colony.

PS: HMCS SReynolds; HBCA YFASA 15, 17-18; YFDS 7; FtVanASA 3-5; ShMiscPap 14; log of Columbia 3; PPS: Beaver, p. [bio] xii-xvi, 76 SS: R. C. Johnson, p. 116-18; Slater, "New Light on", p. 13-29

Becknal, William [variation: **Recknell**] (fl. 1857 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1859).

William Becknal made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4-5

Beckwourth, James P. [variation: **Beckworth, Beckwith**] (1798 - c. 1867) (American: Irish and Mulatto)

Birth: Fredericksburg, Virginia - April 1798

Death: probably Denver, Colorado - c. 1867

Free trader

Ash. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825 - 1828).

It is difficult to determine just how much of Beckwourth's autobiography is true. Up to the time he dictated it to T. D. Bonner, he was Jim Beckwith, with a reputation as a teller of tall tales. According to him, at the age of fourteen, he apprenticed to a blacksmith. Disgruntled, he left after five years to work on the Mississippi steamboats, and caught yellow fever in New Orleans. Surviving this, he went to work for William H. Ashley in 1823 and turned up at the first Rendezvous in 1825, as well as several others after that. As a joke, his friend Caleb Greenwood told members of the

Crow nation that Beckwourth was actually a Crow returned from the dead. Thus he was able to live freely for six years, and claimed he achieved the status of chief. From 1833, when he left the Crow, he claimed he worked for the American Fur Company in a variety of locations east of the Continental Divide. Later years found him in California and Colorado, where he settled and died.

Beckwourth's family life is hard to trace as he married a series of Blackfoot, Snake and Crow women.

PPS: Larpenteur, p. 88-89; Bonner SS: Chittenden, p. 688-691; DAB Dale

Bee, Henry [variation: **Bec**] (fl. 1830 - 1831) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

Henry Bee joined the HBC in London on December 28, 1829 on a three year contract as a cook. He sailed from London in January 1830 and arrived in the Columbia District August 10, 1830. He served for about a year for and deserted in 1831, probably in Monterey.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10-12

Begg, John [variation: **Biggs**] (c. 1833 - c. 1881) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland - c. 1833

Death: possibly Fort Victoria (Victoria), British Columbia

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice seaman, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1854).

John Begg joined the HBC around 1848 as an apprentice seaman and made two runs to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Rupert* before coming to the coast on the brigantine *Una*. Begg finished off his apprenticeship by 1854 on the coast, and carried on transactions with the Company for two more years (in the 1860 Victoria Directory, a Jonathan Begg was listed as a gardener and nursery man living on Government Street - it is assumed that they are one in the same person). He appears to have set up a store on Saltspring Island, for in the summer of 1862 a large group of Haida on their way north plundered Jonathan Begg's Island store. The natives were confronted at Cape Mudge but the authorities could not get the culprits to surrender. John Begg seems to have moved back to Victoria by 1881.

John Begg had one wife, Elizabeth (c.1830-?), from Ireland. No children have been traced.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 9-10; PortB 1; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-3; Van-PL 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 26; 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria sub-district SS: Bate, April 13, 1907, p. 2

Belair, Louis (c. 1803 - 1831) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Leon or Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - July 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831).

Louis Belair joined the HBC in about 1830, at the age of about twenty-seven. He had a very short career for he died of disease, likely malaria, at Fort Vancouver in July 1831.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1; YFDS 3b-4a; YFASA 10-11

Beland, Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1843).

François Beland joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838 and, in the spring of 1843, returned to Canada east of the Rockies at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFASA 19-20, 22; FtVanASA 8

Beland, Pierre [standard: **François**] [variation: **Francois**] (c. 1821 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844).

Pierre Beland (who went by either François or Pierre) joined the HBC in Sorel in 1842. He worked at Fort Vancouver until 1844, at which point he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 23

Belanger, Edouard [variation: **Belange, Bellanger**] (c. 1826 - c. 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1826 (born to Ambroise Bellanger and Esther Charboneau)

Death: Fraser River, British Columbia - c. 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849).

Edouard Belanger joined the HBC in 1847 and worked until March 1, 1849, at which point he deserted, lured by the gold of California. Around or before 1852, he reappeared in the Willamette Valley and took up a land claim near Brooks. There, he married a woman whose husband had died in California, and began a family. According to Munnick, he went to the Fraser River gold rush in 1858 and was drowned there when his canoe upset. Belanger's claim was lost by sheriff's sale.

Edouard Belanger had one wife and two recorded children. On October 11, 1852 at St. Louis, Oregon, he married Angelique Marcellai, widow of François Gagnon. Their children were Edouard (1853-?) and Esther (1855-?). His widow married Charles Derome.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-28; YFDS 19 PPS: CCR 3a, 2b

Belay (fl. 1829 - 1842) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - 1806

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1829 - 1831); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1840); Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1842).

Oahu born Belay joined the HBC in 1829, in his early twenties, and spent the majority of his time in the southern Columbia area. He is on record as having deserted during outfit 1832-1833. He re-enlisted and worked until June 4, 1842, when he departed for Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-8; YFDS 4a-7, 13; YFASA 10-15, 19-20, 22

Beleveau, François [standard: **François**] [variation: **Bellveau**] (fl. 1821 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia District (1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

François Beleveau transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821 and, by 1823, he was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[As]AB 10; YFASA 2

Belgarde, Joseph [variation: **Bellgarde**] (fl. c. 1808 - 1837) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Boute, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1833); Boute, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Boute, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837).

Joseph Belgarde joined the HBC in 1830, the year in which he acted as servant to Mr. Dease, and worked at a variety of coastal posts before returning to Montreal in 1837.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-4; YFASA 11-17; YFDS 4a-7

Belisle, Pierre (? - 1833) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada

Death: Fraser River [British Columbia] - May 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Steersman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1833).

Pierre Belisle joined the HBC from the parish of Maskinongé in 1829 and likely came directly overland to Fort Vancouver. He worked mainly in New Caledonia; however, he had a rather short career. He is on record as having drowned in the Big Rapid [Hell's Gate?] of the Fraser River in 1833.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1; YFASA 9, 11-13; YFDS 3b-5a; FtStJmsRD 5

Bell, Charles (fl. c. 1830 - 1856) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - c. 1830**Fur trade employee**

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1853); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1856).

Charles Bell, who may be the same twelve year old orphaned Charles Bell baptized on December 24, 1842 at Fort Vancouver by the Catholic priests, worked for the HBC between 1848 and 1856.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVicASA 1-3 PPS: CCR 1b

Bell, Frederick [variation: **William**] (fl. 1842 - 1845) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1845).

Frederick [aka William] Bell made one round trip to the coast on the HBC vessel *Columbia*. He would have spent between May 12, 1843 and November 13, 1844 on the coast on runs to various posts, as well as Sitka and Oahu, and would have arrived back in London on May 24, 1845.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 6

Bell, George (fl. 1810 - 1814) (American)

Birth: possibly New York, New York**Fur trade employee**

PFC Cooper, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Cooper, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

Originally hired on as a cooper for the PFC, New Yorker George Bell was a passenger on the ill-fated *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] which sailed from New York on September 6, 1810. He sailed around the Horn, eventually arriving at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811 and disembarked at the site of the future Astoria before the ship sailed north. On shore, he helped build Fort Astoria and the shallop *Dolly*, the maiden voyage of which Bell was a passenger. Thereon-after, his duties became more regular as a cooper making barrels and/or pickling sturgeon or meat at or around the Fort Astoria area. On November 1, 1813, after the PFC was taken over by the NWC, Bell signed on with the new company once again, most likely as a cooper. On December 6, 1813, he was mentioned as a cooper by Alexander Henry, helping Joseph Ashton to rig the *Dolly*. On January 14, 1814 on a punitive expedition to Strawberry Island, Bell, along with Pierre Deslard and Patrick O'Connor, seized and tied up a local chief as hostage to obtain the return of some stolen kettles, guns and other items taken by his men. Most of the goods were returned by Casino, who appears to have kept some of the goods for himself. Bell's movements have not been traced after 1814.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: HBRS LVX, p. 48; ChSoc LVII, p. 620, 651

Bell, John [b] (c. 1826 - 1857) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - c. 1826 (born to John James Bell and a Chehalis woman)**Death: probably Fort Langley - July 1857****Fur trade employee**

HBC Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840); Apprentice cooper, Fort Langley (1840 - 1845); Cooper, Fort Langley (1845 - 1852); Cooper, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Cooper, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1856); Cooper, Fort Langley (1856 - 1857).

Born at Fort Vancouver of an English father, John James Bell (who may have been a crew member of the *William & Ann* [1825] or the *Dryad* [1826]), and a Chehalis mother, John Bell joined the HBC in 1838 at the age of twelve as an apprentice cooper. He most likely spent the first two years working at the Fort Vancouver cooperage outside the southeast wall of the stockades. For a total of twenty years he worked as a cooper with the Company at four different locations. He died and was buried July 15, 1857 at the early age of thirty-one, possibly at Fort Langley, his last place of work although his burial is recorded on Victoria records.

John Bell had one wife and one recorded son. On July 21, 1856 at Fort Langley, he formalized his marriage to Nathalie,

Quyilen (Kwantlan) (?-?). Their son (c.1848-1854) was unnamed in the records.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFASA 19-20, 24-32; FtVicASA 1-5; BCA

Bell, Peter (c. 1823 - 1839) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Pacific Northwest or Rupert's Land - c. 1823

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - 1839

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1839).

Peter Bell joined the HBC in 1838 and spent about one year as a labourer before dying in 1839.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-6; YFASA 19-20

Bell, William (fl. 1825) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

William Bell appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Bell who probably attended other Rendezvous as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

Bellaire, Registre (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

PFC Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Freeman, Willamette House (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Registre Bellaire, a freeman hunter working for the PFC, arrived in the Columbia before November 1811 when he was noted as making a canoe at Astoria. He is mentioned by Henry on December 24 as delivering a letter and on December 30, 1813, he was noted as going off with some Hawaiians to hunt beaver in the Willamette where he stayed the winter. On April 4, 1814, Registre and his family as passengers, joined the ten canoe Fort William/Montreal brigade paddling eastward.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: McDougall, p. 59; ChSoc LVII, p. 628, 631; Coues, p. 875
See Also: Rondeau, Charles (Son-in-Law)

Belland, Charles [variation: **Beland, Berland**] (c. 1809 - c. 1833) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833).

Charles Belland joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1830. He returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1833, apparently at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1; YFDS 4a-5a; YFASA 11-12

Bellanger, Alexis [variation: **Bélanger**] (c. 1817 - 1848) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1817

Death: Fort Alexandria, New Caledonia - October 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1831 - 1835); Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1835 - 1838); Untraced vocation, Stuart's Lake (1838); Boute, New Caledonia (1838 - 1840); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1840 - 1841); Boute, New Caledonia (1841 - 1843); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1843 - 1845).

According to Morice, impetuous, bright Alexis Bellanger was a complex character who rejoiced at the death of his mother as she had chastised him. He had a bad work record and was eventually was shot by a Quesnel or Bear Lake native. Entering the HBC around age thirteen, Bellanger was quick with languages, moved with a rough crowd and married when he was twenty. In 1837 he had his superior removed as he said he had been unduly familiar with his wife. In turn, the superior claimed that Bellanger was an over-jealous wife-beater. From that point he was accused of stealing, evicted from posts and deserted several times. In spite of receiving "sound drubbings" (Morice, p. 263) he was back in

the employ of the HBC, often as a freeman. By 1848 he was a guide on one of five boats that travelled from Fort St. James down the Fraser to Fort Alexandria. On September 22, from a cliff overlooking the mouth of the Quesnel and Fraser Rivers, Bellanger was shot through the body by a Quesnel Native, apparently in a revenge killing. He was taken to Alexandria only to die eight days later; he was buried at the post in a ceremony attended by a large number of people. Punitive measures for the killing of Alexis Belanger taken by the Company caused three innocent people to be killed. Only later was the accused murderer killed by his own uncle.

Alexis Bellanger had one wife, an unknown Native woman from Grand Rapids whom he partnered with in 1837.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19-21, 23-25; YFDS 4b-7, 12, 16; FtVanASA 3-7; FtAlexPJ 8; BCA PJ FtBab 1 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 260-74

Bellanger, Andre [standard: **André B  llanger**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Province of Quebec/Lower Canada – Late 1700s

Death: North Saskatchewan River - May 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Bowsman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1813 - 1814); **NWC** Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Andr   B  llanger, a member of the PFC when he appeared in the Columbia in 1813, made his way to the coast either overland or on a boat. He joined the NWC in the Columbia in 1813 as a bowsman when the NWC took over the assets of the PFC on the Pacific slopes. As he was to be free in Montreal in the fall of 1814, he left the Pacific Northwest in the spring and somewhere on the North Saskatchewan River the canoe in which he was riding broke up when it hit some rocks; young B  llanger was drowned, along with Olivier Roy Lapensee. B  llanger's body was not recovered.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 164

Bellant, Alexis (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinong  , Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Alexis Bellant, who joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] in Montreal on January 13, 1811 on a three year contract, spent the winter of 1813-1814 at the Willamette post. He returned to the interior as a member of the cross-country brigade in the spring of 1814.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII; Coues, p. 875

Belleau, Antoine (fl. 1810 - 1815) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Cap Sante, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Baker, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

Antoine Belleau joined the PFC in the Montreal area on July 12, 1810, signing with PFC partner, Alexander McKay and sailed to the coast on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn]. He was in on the construction of Fort Astoria but it appeared not to be to his liking for, on November 10th, 1811, along with two others (one of which was Jean Baptiste Belleau), he deserted. Belleau was eventually located by Gabriel Franchere in an Indian village somewhere near Deer Island and gladly gave up his new-found freedom, not choosing to be a slave of or killed by the local natives. Later, he was engaged by the NWC October 18, 1813 and in 1814 was a member of the interior express; by 1815 he was a crew member of the schooner *Columbia*.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 93-95
See Also: Belleau, Jean Baptiste (probable Relative)

Belleau, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1810 - 1815) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Cap Sante, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Middleman, French Prairie [Willamette] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814 - 1815).

Jean Baptiste Belleau, probably a close relation to Antoine, sailed to the coast on the *Tonquin*. On November 10th, 1811, Belleau, along with Antoine Belleau and another person, deserted but soon returned. By the winter of 1813-1814, perhaps still suffering from rheumatism, Belleau had not joined the NWC, but joined the Montreal Brigade instead on April 4, 1814 for its eastward paddling. That same year he came back and became a crew member of the schooner

Columbia, which had arrived at Astoria on June 29th. As a crew member of the schooner he sailed to China under Captain Anthony Robson, and in 1815 sailed to the Northwest Coast and back again to China. On February 29, 1816 while he was in Macao, he was paid off and went to Amsterdam on the ship *Isabella*. He has not been traced after that, but he likely boarded another ship in Amsterdam for Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 1 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 93-95; Coues, p. 875; McDougall, p. 146
See Also: Belleau, Antoine (probable Relative)

Bellevenalle, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Belleveule, Bellevue**] (fl. 1821 - 1823) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Ours, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1820 - 1821); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1822).

Jean Baptiste Bellevenalle joined the NWC [Pierre Rocheblave] from St. Ours on January 4, 1820 to work for three years. Even though he likely headed straight for the Pacific slopes, his career with the NWC was short for, in the following years, when the two large fur trading companies merged, he transferred to the HBC. By 1823, he was back in Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1

Bellique, Pierre [variation: **Belleque, Bellicque**] (c. 1797 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption (Saint-Pierre du Portage), Quebec - c. January 1797 (born to Louis Belleque and Margarite Baudouin)

Death: at sea [Pacific Ocean south of the Columbia River] - 1849

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1821 - 1824); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Steersman, Fort Alexandria (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828); Middleman, Chilcotin (1828 - 1829); **NWC** Boute or steersman, Chilcotin (1830 - 1831); **HBC** Steersman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1834+).

A "mild and honest" (CCR 1, A-6) man, Pierre Bellique entered the service of the NWC from L'Achigan on December 29, 1819 and began work on the Pacific slopes a short time after. Following the HBC and NWC merger in 1821, he stayed with the HBC for the next fifteen years. George McDougall, an HBC officer, relied on Bellique to guide him through the Chilcotin, and put him in charge of Alexandria in his absence. Around 1832, while still working with the HBC, he settled on a land claim three miles [4.8 km] north of St. Paul, supplying grain to Fort Vancouver. His claim now has a State Historical Marker on it. He was one of those petitioning priests to come to the Willamette and remained on HBC books until 1842. On May 2, 1843 he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. Like many others caught up with California gold fever, he went south to the gold fields with his son. In 1849, as he was returning by boat from a successful search, he died at sea and was buried in the Pacific Ocean off the mouth of the Columbia River. His young son Pierre lost their gold dust overboard.

Pierre Bellique was married once and had seven recorded children. The children of Bellique and Genevieve St. Martin, the daughter of André St. Martin of Sorel, Quebec and a native woman of unknown origin, were Mary Sophie (1832-1920), Pierre (1835-1913), Geneviève (1838-1890), Esther (1840-1915?), Joseph (1843-1847), Jean Baptiste (1845-1925) and Cyprian (1848-1914?). When Pierre Sr. died, his widow Genevieve married Casimir Gardipied.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtStJmsLS 1; FtAlexPJ 1; YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15; YFDS 1a, 3b-6, 8, 10-11; FtAlexAB 1; FtVanASA 1-6; FtStJmsCB 6; HBCAbio; OHS 1849 Census, Champoege; OHS Belleque, p. 1 PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2c SS: "Quebecois en Oregon", p. 260; H. J. McKay, p. 94-96; Holman, p.115

Belsey, John (fl. c. 1812 - 1837) (British: English)

Birth: probably Deal, England - c. 1812

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1837).

John Belsey joined the HBC in London on February 13, 1836 on a five-year contract and sailed to the coast on the *Nereide*. He worked on coastal shipping for less than a year and was on the *Lama* when it sailed to Oahu in the summer of 1837. He appears to have liked Honolulu for on July 31, 1837, he asked to be discharged there.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 9, 14; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7-8; YFASA 17; FtVanCB 24

Ben [1] (fl. 1812 - 1814) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1812); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1814); Canoeman, Brigade to Fort William

(1814).

Ben [2] came to the Northwest Coast as a hired employee for the PFC probably aboard the *Beaver* in May 1812. After the Astor Company was taken over by the NWC, Ben joined the Canadian company and became part of the overland expedition to Fort William in 1814. From that point, he may have gone on to London and, possibly, taken a NWC vessel back to the Pacific. Alternatively, he may have returned west overland, then to Hawaii.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria

Ben [2] (fl. 1845 - 1864) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Fort Simpson [Port Simpson], British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Thompson River (1846 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1854); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1857 - 1858); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1863 - 1864).

Ben [4] joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845. He spent most of his twenty year career as a labourer at coastal posts and appeared to finish his work in 1864 at Fort Simpson after which his accounts showed no further movement, indicating he may have left the area or died.

While Ben was working on San Juan, he raised a family. His wife may have been from the Point Roberts area. A son, who died on June 18, 1854 was taken to Victoria to be buried.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-10, 12-16; FtVicCB 12; BelleVuePJ 1

Ben [3] (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Ben shipped aboard the *Convoy* [Wm. H. McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 for the Northwest Coast as a labourer, Ben and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy*.

PS: BCA Log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels, p. 163.

Benjy (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Benjy shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

Bennet, John (fl. 1825 - c. 1827?) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

MW Cook, *Convoy* (brig) (1824 - 1827?).

John Bennet shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston as a cook before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. He was on the coast from April 1825 for one trading season.

PS: BCA Log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Bennett, George (fl. 1842 - 1843) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Crew member, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

George Bennett was a crew member of the barque *Columbia* in outfit 1842-1843.

Bennett, James (fl. 1837 - 1842) (British: English)**Birth:** probably London, England**Maritime employee****HBC** Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Carpenter, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1841); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842).

James Bennett joined the HBC in London in 1837 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. From October 26, 1838 he worked in coastal shipping servicing coastal posts and the Hawaiian Islands. At the end of his contract, he left on the *Columbia* and arrived back in London September 6, 1842.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; log of Columbia 3, 4; FtVanASA 5-7; YFDS 9; YFASA 19-21

Benoit, Antoine (c. 1802 - 1825) (Canadian: French)**Birth:** probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1802**Death:** Snake River, Pacific Northwest - April 1825**Fur trade employee****NWC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Seventeen year old Antoine Benoit, who joined the NWC on February 5, 1819 from Yamaska as a winterer for three years in the Northwest, had a short six year career in the fur trade. He may have headed directly for the Columbia for he is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821. By the fall of 1824, he had joined Ogden's Snake party as a freeman trapper and, on April 8, 1825, was leading some horses in a smaller trapping party who were raising their traps when he was surrounded by Blackfoot and shot and stabbed to death. The party of Blackfoot took his three horses and sixteen beaver skins. His body was recovered on April 10 and found to be "naked, the scalp taken, a ball in the body, one in the head, and three stabs with a knife from the wounds he received, he could not have suffered long" (SnkCoPJ 2, fo. 16). His body was buried on April 10 on the east bank of the Snake River in a beaver dam, now some five miles [8 km] south of the Blackfoot Hill, or Ferry Butte as it is known today.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA YFASA 1-3, 5; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 2, 3a

Benoit, Jean Baptiste (c. 1814 - c. 1836) (Canadian: French)**Birth:** probably Baie du Febvre, Lower Canada - c. 1814**Fur trade employee****HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman?, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836) (steersman's wages?).

Jean Baptiste Benoit joined the HBC in 1833 in the St. Lawrence area and served one contract before going east over the Rockies in the spring of 1836.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 5b-6; YFASA 13-16; FtVanASA 3

Benson, Dr. Alfred Robson (c. 1815 - c. 1900) (British: English)**Birth:** Yorkshire, England - c. 1815**Death:** Yorkshire, England - c. 1900**Fur trade officer****HBC** Passenger, *Harpooner* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Surgeon, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850); Surgeon, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1854); Clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1854); Surgeon, Fort Victoria (1855); Surgeon, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855); Surgeon, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857); Surgeon, Nanaimo (1857 - 1862).

Teetotaler and somewhat eccentric Alfred Robson Benson was the first medical officer at Fort Victoria. In London, this sometimes sloppily dressed and none too energetic one time ship's captain and surgeon, had been a friend of Dr. John S. Helmcken, who later was to succeed him at Fort Victoria. In 1848, after returning on a Hudson Bay run on the *Prince Rupert*, Benson sailed on the *Harpooner* arriving at Fort Victoria on May 31, 1849. He served at Fort Victoria where he was prone to complaining about the unsuitable conditions brought on by James Douglas and the HBC, taking the side of the first Governor, Richard Blanshard. Likely for this reason, he was sent to Fort Vancouver to replace Dr. Forbes Barclay and, in January 1855, he joined the *Princess Royal* for its journey back to England, replacing Dr. William Thomas who was sent ashore for breach of discipline. Benson returned from England to Vancouver Island in January 1857 aboard the *Princess Royal* to the HBC holdings at Nanaimo and was the returning officer for the June, 23 1859

Nanaimo election to the Provincial legislature. In 1861-1862 he was a surgeon at Nanaimo and officially left the HBC on October 31, 1862. On December 8th of that year, he was sent a letter recalling him to Fort Victoria when the HBC Nanaimo coal mines were sold to the Vancouver Coal and Land Company, unless he signed up with the new company. He did sign with the new company and from 1862-1864 served with the new owners. When patients came to his surgery, teetotaler Benson always made sure they brought their own bottles. When his dog Bizzie bit a patient who kicked it in response, Benson made sure that the tooth extraction on the patient was equally painful. He returned to Whitby, Yorkshire and died there around the age of ninety.

Alfred Benson appears to have had two wives. In 1856, he apparently married or co-habited with a Native woman. On December 10, 1860 he was issued a licence to marry another, Ellen Phillips whom he married nine days later. She appears to have died in Nanaimo in 1863 and a stained glass window was placed in St. Paul's Church in memory of her.

Mount Benson (called "Wake-siah" - Chinook for "not far"), near Nanaimo was named after him in 1859 by Captain Richards of the surveying vessel *Plumper*.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 9; log of Princess Royal 1; PortB 1; YFASA 28-32; FtVanASA 9-11; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVicCB 27; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.; BCA Nanj; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; CCCath PPS: HBRs XXXII, p. 37, 37n, 69, 182n; Helmcken, p. 46n3, 49, 81, 82, 104, 105, 108n1, 109, 115, 118, 119, 120, 125, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285, 287, 329 SS: Bate, p. 1; Walbran, p. 48
See Also: Helmcken, John Sebastian

Bercier, Pierre (c. 1778 - 1833) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Province of Quebec, British North America - c. 1778

Death: McLeod [McCloud] River, California - September 1833

Fur trade employee

NWC Builder, Kootenae House (1807); Milieu, Pacific slopes (1807 - 1810); Milieu, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1814); Boatman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1814); Horsekeeper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1814); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Saskatchewan (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman, Snake Party (1826 - 1832); Middleman, South Party (1832 - 1833).

Pierre Bercier joined the NWC from the parish of Berthier around 1799 and was probably the "Bercier" who was David Thompson's guide/horsekeeper of 1807-1810 at Kootenae House and the Saleesh area. Prior to being with Thompson, he had arrived at Rocky Mountain House under Nicholas Montour, October 31, 1806, was with Jules Maurice Quesnel on a mountain tour November 13-19, 1806, and was with Finan McDonald in the mountains, February 9, 1807. The last record of him with Thompson was in the fall of 1810, when he was going into the mountains at the headwaters of the Athabasca. He renewed his NWC contract in the Columbia again in 1812 and later joined the HBC in 1821 and appeared to travel over the Rockies more than once after that. Bercier rarely appeared in the Snake Country journals. Fifty-five year old Pierre died of the fever in California in 1833 while on a Southern expedition.

Bercier had one wife and seven recorded children. Around 1817 he took Emilie Finlay for his wife. Their children were Marguerite (c.1818-?), François (c.1821-?), Pierre (c.1823-?), Ce'cile (c.1826-?), Louison (c.1828-?), Elizabeth (c.1830-?) and Basile (c.1833-?). After Bercier's death in 1833, widow Emilie married Simon Plamondon and all his possessions went to his children.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCMA; NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFDS 3b, 5a-5b; FtVanASA 2; SnkCoPJ 9, 10; YFDS Wills; BCA CCCath PPS: Belyea, p. 611; CCR 1a
See Also: Plomondo, Simon (Relative)

Bereau (Boisclair), Joseph [variation: Beveau] (c. 1803 - c. 1832) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Lower Quebec - c. 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1832).

Joseph Bereau (Boisclair) joined the HBC from Trois Rivières in 1824. He travelled west of the Rockies and worked in New Caledonia as well as Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-4b; YFASA 5-9, 11

Berentzen, Hans Peter [variation: Brentzen, Berntzen, Peterbrensen, Bene] (fl. c. 1826 - 1870) (Norwegian)

Birth: Christiania, Norway - c. December 1827

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Columbia Department (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Rupert

(1855 - 1860); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1857 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1867); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1867 - 1870).

Hans Berentzen, from Christiania (Akers?), Norway, was one of forty Norwegians and one Swede hired by the HBC in 1853 for employment as labourers on the Northwest coast of America. The group sailed from Christiania, Norway, to Hull, England and from there to London where they stayed in a sailor's home for three weeks. On August 4, 1853, after the group and some miners boarded their waiting vessel, the chartered barque *Colinda* [John P. Mills] set sail for Vancouver Island. However, because of the behaviour of the captain, 195 of the 212 passengers deserted at Valparaiso, Chile; but, Berentzen, sixteen other Scandinavians, and a Dr. Henry W. A. Coleman stayed aboard and arrived more than a year later, on April 17, 1854, at Fort Victoria. From that time on, Berentzen spent the majority of his working time at coastal forts, mainly Fort Simpson, where he raised a family. He occasionally worked on vessels, such as the *Labouchere* (in 1864). At the fort, on April 3, 1866, he was praised in the post journal for his abilities - he was described as "without exception the best man in the fort for any work that is required of him" (FtSimp[N] 9, fo. 118). In September, 1869, Charles Frederic Morison noted that the Company "...had a splendid garden which that prince of gardeners, Hans Berentzen, kept in beautiful order and grew every kind of vegetable to perfection" (Morison, p. 67). Berentzen, who was referred to by his native wife as, "my Hans, my nice pink man" (Boss, p. 90), continued to work at the Fort Simpson post until 1870.

Hans Peter Berentzen, according to census findings, appears to have had one wife, Sophie Catherine Ortesa (c.1841-?), an Alaskan Haida; they had six children together. Their children from both census and anecdotal records were Emma (?-?), Paul (c.1862-?), an unnamed daughter (?-1863), an unnamed son (1865-?), Fritz (1866-?), Henry (c.1869-?), and Mary (c.1874-?).

PS: HBCA Norwegian police exit passport, A.67/14, fo. 5; stay at Hull, Barclay July 7 & 19, 1853 London letter to Wilson & Sons at Hull, A.5/18, p. 153 & 160 and A.15/53, p. 54; arrival at Victoria Douglas' April 19, 1854 Fort Victoria letter to Barclay, HBCA A.11/75, fo. 149; FtVicASA 1-18; FtSimp[N]P] 9; Hans Berentzen search file; VPL 1881 and 1891 Canadian Census; BCA Dia-Rem Boss, p. 90; BCA Morison, p. 67

Bergeron (Langevin), Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1818 - c. 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Faubourg des Recollets, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1818 - 1821); Cooper, Columbia Department (1818 - 1821).

François Bergeron signed on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Company] from Faubourg des Recollets on April 27, 1818 as a winterer for three years functioning as a milieu and cooper. His exact location in the Columbia (or New Caledonia) has not been located but Montreal notary J. G. Beek noted in 1818 Bergeron's destination to be "autre cote de la montagne des roches."

PS: ShdeSB Liste

Bergevin, Felix (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842).

Felix Bergevin joined the HBC from Montreal in 1839 and left the area for Canada in 1842. He returned to the area and, by 1850, had settled in Marion Co., Oregon Territory. He was awarded his land claim on May 16, 1853.

Felix Bergevin had a wife Olive (c.1826-?) of unknown origin.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6-7; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.; PPS: Genealogical Material...1957

Bergevin (Langevin), Joseph (c. 1823 - c. 1844) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1844).

Joseph Bergevin (Langevin) joined the HBC from Montreal in 1841 as a middleman and left the region for Canada (east of the Rockies) at the end of his contract in 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 23

Berland, Edouard [variation: **Edward**] (c. 1800 - 1853) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1800

Death: Fort Kootenay (U.S.), Oregon Territory - October 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Indian trader, Columbia Department (1828 - 1835); Trapper, Colville District (1832 - 1839); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1839 - 1841); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1841 - 1843); Deroineur, Fort Kootenay (1843 - 1845); Interpreter, Fort Kootenay (1845 - 1846); Interpreter, Fort Kootenay (1846 - 1849); Indian trader, Fort Kootenay (1849 - 1851); Interpreter, Fort Kootenay (1851 - 1852); Trader, Fort Kootenay (1852 - 1853).

Just when the semi-literate Edouard Berland came to the Pacific slopes has not been established, but in 1827-1828, he was an Indian trader in the Saskatchewan. From 1828-1835, he worked on the Pacific slopes as an independent, occasionally putting in appearances at Fort Colville, but it was not until 1835 that he was actually hired by the HBC. In the fall of 1841, he had been assigned to provide Governor George Simpson with horses at the Continental Divide and sketched a pictograph message with a piece of burnt wood on a tree, signing his name. After some confusion and contact was made, Berland guided the party to three hot springs which he claimed had cured him from a severe illness two winters previously. After the 1846 border was drawn, Berland and his family moved upriver to Tobacco Plains. From that point he worked mainly out of Kootenae Fort until he died in 1853. For the next sixteen or so years his HBC account showed transactions, no doubt carried on by surviving family members.

Edward Berland's family life is not entirely clear and it is not certain how many wives or children he had. On July 20, 1845 he formally married Louisa [Aloysia] Findlay (c.1815-?) daughter of James Finlay. She brought to the marriage Joanna Findley (c.1834-?) and he brought Merrienne Berland (c.1835) and together they had Alexander (1843-1874) and Lucy (1846-?). Another child appears to have been John (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFDS 3a, 5a-7; FtVanASA 2-8, 10; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; FtVanCB 41; FtVicASA 1-2, 12-13, 15-16; HBCABio PPS: Simpson, Narrative, p. 117, 121, 125, 128 SS: O. W. Johnson, p. 332-33; family information provided by descendants

Berland, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1816 - 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1816); Middleman, Pacific slopes (1821).

Jean Baptiste Berland joined the NWC in Fort William in 1816 for work in the Columbia. He joined the HBC in 1821 but appears to have worked elsewhere after that.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; HBCA NWCAB 9

Bernard, Jean Baptiste (c. 1793 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1793

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Guide to Governor Simpson, Columbia Department (1828).

Jean Baptiste Bernard joined the NWC before 1811 and continued on with the HBC after 1821 as a highly respected guide. In 1821, for example, he guided Nicholas Garry from Montreal to Fort William, Red River and Norway House and was spoken of as being "diligent, attentive, sober, good natured & well acquainted with the Route" (Garry's Comments, HBRS X, p. 247). Between 1821-1823 he was in Ile-a-la-Crosse and from 1824 was a steersman in the Athabaskan District. Governor Simpson used him for his 1828 journey to the Columbia and periodically thereon after. In 1831 he set up a tavern and sold liquor near Fort Coulonge and, in 1843, while in Fort Coulonge, he lost a son to smallpox. Simpson was still using him as late as 1847. He continued working in the Northern Department after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8; FtVanAB 26; HBCABio PPS: HBRS X, p. xxxi, xxxii, 36, 247; HBRS II

Bernice, Julien (fl. 1822 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Julien Bernice worked in the Columbia for the HBC in outfit 1822-1823. He may have been a member of the cross-country Brigade or Express.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Bernier, Julian [variation: **Julien**] (1794 - c. 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Yamaska, Lower Canada - 1794

Death: probably Cowlitz area, Lewis County, Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814); **NWC** Untraced vocation, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1819); **HBC** Steersman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); **NWC** Steersman, Columbia District (1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1822 - 1823); Member, James Sinclair Party (1841).

A sixteen year old Julian Bernier joined the NWC on December 28, 1810 to work as a wintering steersman for three years at Great Slave Lake. At the end of his contract in 1813, he came to the Pacific slopes working in the Kamloops area. In 1821, at the time of the coalition of the NWC and the HBC, Bernier continued working with the latter. He had two sons, Marcel (1819-89) and Isadore (1827-?) both born in Spokane area indicating that Bernier may have been working as a free trader there. Some time after that, Bernier took his two children to the St. Boniface parish school in the Red River settlement. In 1841, the whole family came west overland as sponsored Red River settlers and in 1849 Julian settled on a claim of 320 acres [129.5 ha] on Lewis County. The Bernier family settled in the Cowlitz area.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10 PPS: CCR 1a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 36 SS: Jackson, Children of the Fur Trade, p.105, 109, 139, 141, 143; SS: WHQ, vol. IV No.1; vol. VI No.1

Berston, Miles (fl. 1855 - 1856) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1855 - 1856).

Miles Berston joined the HBC in 1855 but deserted soon after. Nothing else is known of him.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 11-12

Berwick, Frederick William (fl. 1849 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Harpooner* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1849); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849); 2nd mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849).

Frederick William Berwick joined the HBC at Fort Victoria on June 11, 1849 from the barque *Harpooner*, on which he had sailed from England, in exchange for Elias Boys. He worked on several coastal vessels and, on December 1, 1849, was promoted to 2nd officer on the *Mary Dare* until 1850. At that point he may have joined another vessel for the return voyage to England. His name appeared on company accounts for another three years indicating possible continued affiliation.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia, 10; YFASA 29-32; YFDS 20

Bethune, Angus (1783 - 1858) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Carleton Island, New York - 1783 (born to Rev. John Bethune and Véronique Waddens)

Death: Toronto [York], Upper Canada [Ontario]- November 1858

Fur trade officer

NWC Clerk/Wintering Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Passenger, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1814); Supercargo, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1816 - 1817); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1818 - 1819).

With parents who counted Alexander Henry and Sir Alexander Mackenzie as their friends and a mother who was related to John McLoughlin, it was natural for young Angus to enter the fur trade. The eldest of nine children, Angus Bethune joined the NWC in 1804 as a clerk and worked at several eastern posts prior to coming to the Columbia District in September 1813 with John George McTavish and the NWC to take over the PFC Fort Astoria post that year. The following year he became a NWC partner and in July 1814, sailed with the furs to Canton on the *Isaac Todd*. While the ship returned to England, Bethune waited in Canton, taking the *Columbia* back to Astoria the following year. From this second vessel he traded on the coast from Monterey to Sitka until August 1816. In April 1817 he left Fort George, going overland along with Duncan McDougall, Joseph McGillivray, Alexander McTavish and Rox Cox as far as English River. He wintered at Fort George in 1818-19 for the last time and subsequently, along with John McLoughlin, tried to negotiate a new deal with the NWC. Considered rebellious, both went to London, where, along with Colin Robertson, they negotiated with the HBC executives on behalf of several wintering partners. The Deed Poll was eventually signed on March 26, 1821 in their absence but Bethune and McLoughlin quickly sailed back to New York and Fort William for the signing there. Bethune's career was essentially finished even though he was given the position of Chief Factor in 1821, for he was assigned to minor posts, retiring officially in 1841. From 1840, he took an active interest in business

and Toronto politics. Toward the end of his life, he lapsed into senility but left a sizable estate.

Angus Bethune had three wives, one native girl around White Earth House in 1810, a Clatsop girl at Fort George in 1814, and finally Louisa Mackenzie (1793-1833) ("Miss Green Blanket"), the mixed descent daughter of Scottish fur trader Roderick Mckenzie (cousin of Sir Alexander McKenzie) and a native woman. She bore him five children.

Angus and Louise's great-grandson was Dr. Norman Bethune, the Chinese revolutionary hero whose exploits are known to every Chinese student. In many ways, he resembled his great-grandfather, fur trader Angus Bethune.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 472, 475, 476, 483, 556, 625, 689, 704, 732, 740, 741; Cox, p. 239, 244, 250-51 SS: M. L. Smith; HBRS II, p. 206; HBRS XXII, p. 426; DCB Russell

See Also: Mackenzie, Sir Alexander; McLoughlin, Dr. John (Relative); McLoughlin, Joseph (Relative)

Bibeau, Jacques (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1830 - 1831); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1834).

Jacques Bibeau joined the HBC from St. Francis in 1828 as a middleman and spent his career in New Caledonia. He likely returned to Lower Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-3; YFASA 8-9, 11-13; YFDS 3b, 4b-5a; FtAlexAB 1

Bibeau, Pierre (c. 1817 - c. 1864) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Barthelemy (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1817

Death: probably Montreal, Quebec

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1845); Stoker, Fort Simpson (1845 - 1847); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1853); Engineer (2nd), *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1860); Leading fireman, *Labouche* (steamer) (1861 - 1863); Fireman, Fort Victoria depot (1863 - 1864); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1864).

After joining the HBC in 1832 from St. Barthelemy, Pierre Bibeau became a long-time employee in the Columbia District and later, British Columbia, working both at land posts and on coastal shipping. In the fall of 1834 Bibeau had to recover from a broken thighbone and wrist, and in the spring of 1837 from venereal disease. Bibeau did a variety of jobs, including splitting iron to make nails and working at the forge. On April 27, 1842, as one of the "best men" at the post (FtSimp[NP] 6, fo. 43d), he was sent off to Fort Stikine to bring stability to the fort after the murder of John McLoughlin Jr. After saving a considerable sum of money he retired from the service on February 15, 1864. Because of the length of employment, he took free passage from Victoria to London on the *Princess Royal*, and from there to Montreal on another HBC vessel.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[NP] 3-4, 6; YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicASA 1-12; FtVicCB

Bichan, James (1820 - c. 1849) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Grimness Head, South Ronaldsay, Orkney - May 1820 (born to William and Helen [Taylor] Bichan)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Cooper, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Cooper, Willamette (1845 - 1846); Cooper, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Cooper, Willamette Falls (1847 - 1848); Cooper, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Miller, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849).

James Bichan, born into an Orkney farming family in the Grimness area, learned the skills of a cooper. He joined the HBC in 1843 on a five year contract and, from Stromness, made his way to York Factory and overland to the coast, spending the next five years in the Fort Vancouver/Willamette area. In 1848-1849, when activities at the fort were beginning to diminish, he was employed by former Chief Factor John McLoughlin, who at that time was living in Oregon City. On September 1, 1849 James Bichan retired and went to California for the gold so eagerly being sought there.

PS: OrkA OPR; Cen1821-, 1841 U.K. Census; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; YFASA 24-29; YFDS 19-20; FtVanASA 9

Bigg, Mr. (fl. 1841 - 1843) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice seaman, *Valleyfield* (ship) (1841 - 1843).

Mr. Bigg sailed to the coast as an apprentice on the HBC chartered ship *Valleyfield*. He was to have served out his apprenticeship on the coast after his arrival in July 1842 but, as there were no apprentices to place on board in his stead for its return trip, Bigg had to return to England on the same vessel.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 29

Biggs, William (fl. 1844 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Apprentice seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

William Biggs first appeared in the Columbia in 1844-1845 as an apprentice. He left for the British Isles in October 1846 aboard the *Vancouver*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17

Bigmore, George [variation: Brigmore] (? - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Burnham, Buckinghamshire, England

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - September 1847

Maritime officer

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1843 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846); 2nd mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

George Bigmore joined the HBC in 1843 on a five-year contract and sailed twice to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. During the first voyage, the 2nd mate jumped overboard committing suicide, and on April 8, 1845 in San Francisco, because the crew was rebellious, Bigmore was appointed boatswain. He proved his worth with the crew and officers and was appointed 2nd mate for the second voyage leaving London in October 1846. During this voyage he steadfastly stood with the crew in their complaints against the ship's cook, who was a bully. However, on September 22, 1847, while the ship was anchored at Fort Vancouver, the top gallant mast, which was being lowered by George Gerrard, Robert Brodie and John de L'Hubert, slipped and struck Bigmore on the head and back. He died within fifteen minutes. Bigmore was buried the next day in the Fort Vancouver graveyard and, on November 3, while the ship was still on the Columbia River, his effects were sold to the rest of the crew.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25, 27; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz, 2, 6; YFDS 18 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 12n

Bill (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

N/A Labourer, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Bill shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [Wm. H. McNeill], at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 for the Northwest Coast as a labourer, Bill and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels, p. 163

Billy (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1849); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1849).

Billy appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1844-1845 as a labourer with the HBC. He worked at Fort Vancouver until March 1, 1849, at which point he went to California, most likely for gold.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28; YFDS 19

Bingham (fl. 1837 - 1839) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839).

Bingham, who was probably named after the Hawaiian missionary, Reverend Hiram Bingham, signed on with the HBC in July 1837 in Oahu. He began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10. He appears to have worked for two years, and was discharged in 1839, when he likely returned to the islands.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 8; YFASA 19-20

Binnie, Robert (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Robert Binnie made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, the *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Binnington, Joseph (fl. 1831 - 1833) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Hull, Yorkshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1833); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

Joseph Binnington, who joined the HBC in London as a seaman on October 6, 1830, sailed to the coast on the *Ganymede*. During his stay on the coast from August 13, 1831 to October 26, 1832 he wrote letters to his brother and sister in England indicating that he had been ill. Binnington likely suffered from the malarial fever that was annually sweeping the lower Columbia in the early 1830's. Given the residual nature of the disease, he probably suffered symptoms for his life. He arrived back in England in May 1833.

Two articulate but undelivered letters from Binnington's brother and sister, written in 1832-1833, rest in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA ShMisPap 4, 7, 14; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4b-5a; PortB 1; Beattie & Buss, p. 27-29

Birch, Leonard (fl. 1844 - 1846) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice seaman, *Conwitz* (barque) (1844 - 1846).

Leonard Birch joined the HBC in London in 1843 and served part of his apprenticeship on the *Conwitz*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25

Bird, Charles J. (c. 1837 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1837

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1855 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Vancouver farm (1856).

Charles Bird first came to Fort Vancouver in 1843 with his mother, sisters and brother. After residing in Washington Co. [Oregon] until 1844, and near Fort Vancouver until 1846, the family moved to the nearby Fourth Plain, about four miles [6.4 km] from the post. Charles made frequent trips back and forth between Fourth Plain and the post. Like many others he joined the California Gold Rush from 1849-1850, and in 1855 and 1856 he worked briefly for the HBC. After his employment ended with the HBC he continued to farm in the Fourth Plain area.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 11-13 PPS: In the Supreme Court, p. 104-08

See Also: Bird, John (Relative)

Bird, James (fl. 1860 - 1870) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862); Labourer, New Caledonia (1862 - 1863); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1863 - 1865); Labourer, New Caledonia (1865 - 1869).

James Bird spent his HBC career in the New Caledonia area. In the late 1860s, the Bird family was living at Stuart's Lake [Fort St. James area] and by 1870, they were at Connolly Lake. According to family tradition, James' wife, Maria (Boucher), was kidnapped by one Sinket, whom Maria had insulted, and had to be rescued by her father, James (but not

before she had become pregnant by Sinket). The baby was left to be raised by its maternal grandmother, Tatnan. Apparently, at an unknown date, James Bird took his young wife home with him to St. Paul, Quebec.

James Bird took as his wife, Maria Boucher (who may have been the same as Emilia) daughter of James Boucher. Their children were John (c.1864-?), Joseph (c.1867-?), Mary (c.1869-?) and Sara (?-bap.1871-?). Maria had a child James (?-?) by Sinket, but the child took on the Bird family name.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 8-16; [1879-80] B.226/g/27, [last entry as James Bird, subsequent entries as James Bird [b], possibly another person] fo. 4d SS: Hubbard, "Granny Seymour Story"; Hubbard, "Mariya's Bold Book"; Hubbard, "Bouchey Orders Hunt"; Hubbard, "Abducted Woman Too Proud"; Hubbard, "Scouts Recount Story"
See Also: Boucher, James (Father-in-Law)

Bird, John (c. 1829 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1829

Death: probably Oregon State, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC House carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1849).

John Bird joined the HBC in the 1840s and came west to the Columbia in November, 1848, but he may have come earlier with his younger relative, Charles, above. In November, 1851 he declared his intention to become a U.S. Citizen and settled on a claim of 321 acres [130 ha] in Clark County.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.; FtVanASA 9 PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claim, p. 185
See Also: Bird, Charles J. (Relative)

Bird, Nicholas (c. 1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1824 (born to James Bird and Elizabeth Montour)

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Maritime employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Seaman (native apprentice), *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Seaman (native apprentice), *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843 - 1844); Seaman (native apprentice), *Cowlitz* (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1846 - 1847); **U.A.** Freeman, Willamette (1847 - 1848).

Nicholas Bird joined the HBC in 1841 as an apprentice. He sailed on coastal vessels up and down the coast until 1847, when he became a freeman and began living in the Willamette. In 1848 he appeared on the Muster Rolls during the Cayuse War as a private in D, 5th and 7th Company.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8, log of Vancouver [3] 1; Cadboro 5; Columbia 9; YFASA 24-27 PPS: Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 504

Birnie, James (c. 1799 - 1864) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Aberdeen, Scotland - c. 1799

Death: Cathlamet, Washington Territory - December 1864

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1818); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1822); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria]/Spokane House (1822 - 1824); In charge, Fort Okanagan (1824 - 1825); Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1825 - 1826); Member, Slave Lake Brigade to Edmonton & back (1825 - 1826); Clerk, Fort Colville (1825 - 1826); Clerk, South Party (1826 - 1828); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Clerk who established post, The Dalles post (1829); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1829 - 1833); Clerk, Fort Colville (1832 - 1834); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1836 - 1837); Untraced vocation, Fort Umpqua (1837 - 1838); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1838 - 1846); Settler, Cathlamet (1846+).

An educated sixteen year old James Birnie made his way to Canada and, two years later on March 10, 1818, entered the service of the NWC as an apprentice clerk for five years. Later that same year he crossed the Rockies to the Pacific slopes with Angus Bethune and James McMillan. By 1821 he was on the point of discharge from the HBC but George Simpson thought he would be useful in the competition with the Americans because of his knowledge of the west side of the mountains. Birnie was present at the construction of such posts as Fort Colville in 1825, the Dalles post in 1829 and the dramatic removal of Fort Simpson [Nass] to the new site in 1834. Paradoxically, he spent much of his career at one of the oldest sites, Fort George [Astoria] where he raised his large family. Birnie's reputation for hospitality began early. On November 18, 1827, while running messages for the Umpqua Expedition, Birnie met and provided a tasty meal for an appreciative, hungry botanist, David Douglas. Later, in 1841, the officers of the U. S. sloop-of-war Peacock presented Birnie with a silver service in recognition of his service at the time of the sloop's wreck on the Columbia bar. Still later, in the 1850's, at his home in Cathlamet, Washington Territory, he and his wife entertained their guests in grand

style in their big house on the hill. He retired in 1846 to Cathlamet, as a settler along with his wife and children and bought an interest in the mill of H. H. Hunt. He later opened a merchandising store and, in 1851, was named postmaster at Cathlamet. He became a U. S. citizen in 1853 and during the 1850's was agent for the HBC. Later he gave part of his land claim for the first Catholic church. He died at Cathlamet in 1864.

James Birnie had one wife and twelve children. On November 8, 1838 at Fort George [Astoria], he formalized his marriage to Charlotte Beaulieu (1805-1878) of Red River. The Birnie children were Suzanne (1828-1854), Robert (?-bap.1837-?), Charlotte (?-bap.1838-?), James (?-bap.1838-?), Amelie (?-bap.1838-?), Victoria (?-bap.1838-?), Lakse [?] (?-bap.1838-?) Mary A. (c.1840-?), Alexandre (1842-1922), Caroline (c.1844-?), Archibald (1847-1850), and Thomas Lowe (1851-1883). A child, Eliza (?-?) (possibly one of the above) became the wife of A. C. Anderson.

Birnie Island, Fort Simpson [B.C.], is named after James Birnie.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 1, 4-6, 9, 11-15, 17-20, 24-25; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-11; FtVanASA 1-9; YFDS 3a, 4b-7, 13; SimpsonCB; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.; BCA CCCath PPS: HBRs XXX, p. 202; D. Douglas, Journal, p. 238-39; Labonte, p. 265; CCR 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 229 SS: HBRs III, p. 428-29; Walbran, p. 52; Elliott, Barbara Coit, "News and Comment", OHQ, vol. XXVIII, p. 395; vol. XXVIII, p. 267; XLVII, p. 398

See Also: Anderson, Alexander Caufield (Son-in-Law); Birnie, Robert (Son); Grahame, James Allen (Son-in-Law); Roberts, George Barber (Relative); Wark, John McAdoo (Son-in-Law)

Birnie, P. [variation: **Brinn**] (fl. 1830 - 1833) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Umpqua Mountains - September 1833

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1832).

P. Birnie appears to have been a freeman with John Work's Snake party between 1830-1832. Apparently he died on September 28, 1833 in the Umpqua mountains.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 9 PPS: Haines, The Snake Country Expedition, p. 140-41; also "The Journal of John Work", OHQ, 14 (3): 280-314, p. 282

Birnie, Robert (fl. 1842 - 1843) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Pacific Northwest - 1837 (born to James Birnie and Charlotte Beaulieu)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, California Estate (1841 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843).

Robert Birnie apprenticed for a short time with the HBC before travelling to Oahu in outfit 1842-1843.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22

See Also: Birnie, James (Father)

Bishop, George (fl. 1857 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1859).

George Bishop sailed to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. Shortly after his arrival at Victoria, he deserted. However, when it was in Victoria again he rejoined the vessel and sailed back to England.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4-5

Bisset, John [variation: **Bassett**] (fl. 1841) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841).

John Bisset signed on with the HBC in Honolulu on July 14, 1841, most likely to work his passage from Oahu to the mainland, for he left the HBC that same year.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12; YFASA 22

Bissett, James (fl. 1855 - 1898) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - 1831

Death: possibly Lachine, Quebec

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk in charge, Honolulu (1859 - 1860); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1866); Chief Trader, Shuswap (1866 - 1867); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1866 - 1867); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1867 - 1868); Untraced vocation, Esquimalt (1868 - 1870); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1870 - 1871).

James Bissett appears to have entered the service of the HBC in 1853 in Montreal and acted as a senior clerk in Lachine for six years before being posted to Honolulu in 1859. He became Chief Trader in 1860 and in 1863 the Bissetts were living at Woodland Cottage. In 1867, he went on an exploring expedition to ascertain the practicability of a route from Kamloops to Quesnel Lake by way of the North River. In March 1871 the popular HBC officer was summoned to return to Montreal and the following year was awarded the rank of Chief Factor and appears to have worked there until 1880, at which time he went on furlough. In 1891 he was on the Lachine voter's list. He returned for a visit in 1898.

Seventeen volumes of Bissett's diaries, 1854-1883 are in the Canadian Archives.

Bissett's wife, a friend of the artist Emily Carr, had a son at their Woodland Cottage c. June 23, 1863.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 8-16; HBCABio; Van-PL Colonist, June 23, 1863, p. 3; Aug. 12, 1867, p. 3; Mar. 30, 1871, p. 3; Apr. 16, 1898, p. 5

Bisson, Baptiste (fl. 1793) (Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793).

Baptiste Bisson joined Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Chepewyan for his May-August 1793 return journey to the Pacific. He is mentioned only once in the journals by Mackenzie.

PPS: HakSP Mackenzie, p. 257

Black, Arthur (fl. c. 1826 - 1828) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

Little is known of Arthur Black who was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's Southwest Expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing to the Colorado River and west into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith and two others set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members remaining in camp except one, Arthur Black. Black was grabbed, was cut on the hands, gave up his gun and darted into the woods thus saving himself. After his accounting to the HBC, he probably headed back to the mountains with Smith.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 4 PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Black, Mr. (fl. 1814) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

NWC 1st mate, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1814).

Little is known of Mr. Black, who came to the Columbia in 1814 as an officer on a North West Company vessel.

PPS: Corney, *Voyages in the Northern*, p. 27

Black, Samuel (1785 - 1841) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Aberdeen, Scotland - 1785 (born to Jon Black and Mary Leith)

Death: Fort Kamloops [Thompson River Post, She-waps Post], Columbia Department - February 1841

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort Nez Perces (1825 - 1830); Chief Trader, Thompson River (1830 - 1841).

"Lantern jawed" (HBRS XXX 193) and paranoid, Samuel Black was one of the more unusual characters of the fur trade. A school friend of James Keith, Samuel Black arrived in Canada as a clerk for the XY Company; two years later he joined the NWC. He was extraordinarily hostile toward the HBC, being responsible for the capture of Colin Robertson in 1818. As such, Black's appointment as clerk with the HBC at the time of coalition in 1821 was delayed for two years. However, he proved his worth - in 1824 he was promoted to Chief Trader, and finally to Chief Factor in 1837. A wary and suspicious man, Black always had weapons at arms length in case he needed them. Basically honest and dependable to the point of being tedious because of his thoroughness, he instilled fear in those around him, particularly in the Natives. He also regularly sent money home to his mother. However, he was shot by a Native in

1841 at the Thompson River post in apparent revenge for an unrelated death of a nearby Chief. Half of Black's estate went to his mother, the rest to his children.

Samuel Black appears to have had at least one wife and five children. His two sons were George (in Scotland in 1835, died before 1843) and Kamloops Black (?-?); his three daughters were Jean (?-?), Elenionora Black (?-died before 1843) and Angelique (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFDS 2a, 6-7; FtVanASA 2-6; YFASA 5-9, 11-12, 14, 18; SimpsonCB; YFDS Wills PPS: HBRS I, p. 429; HBRS XXII, p. 426; HBRS XXX, p. 192-93n; DCB vol. VII; Peers, p. 293

See Also: Keith, James

Blackey, James [variation: **Blackie**] (fl. c. 1797 - 1858) (British)

Birth: possibly East London, England - c. 1797

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Boatswain, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

James Blackey joined the HBC in London on May 12, 1828 for what was to be a thirty year career with the company. His first run was a return voyage to Hudson Bay on the HBC supply ship, *Prince of Wales*. In January 1830, he left on the *Dryad* for the Columbia where he helped service coastal posts for the next three years. In 1832 while at Fort Simpson, he wrote to his sister, a widow of Mr. Mitchison of St. George's in the East, London, comforting her as her friends had drifted away after her husband's death. A caring brother, he also had one sixth of his salary transferred from the HBC to her. According to the letter, his love interest seemed to be a certain "Kitty" (Beattie & Buss, p. 30) in London. It is not known whether or not he finally married Kitty after his arrival back in London on February 23, 1834, but for the following twenty-four years Blackey served as boatswain on the HBC London-Moose Factory runs. James Blackey's undelivered letter to his sister rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 11-13; log of *Dryad* 1; log of *Ganymede* 1; ShMiscPap 14; PortB 1; log of Prince Albert 1-11; HBCABio; Beattie & Buss, p. 29-31

Blackwell, T. J. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

T. J. Blackwell made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Blair, William [variation: **Blaire**] (fl. 1846 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Montrose, Angus, Scotland - 1829 (born to Francis Blair and Janet Crammond)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1847); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1849).

William Blair joined the HBC in London on September 29, 1845 on a five year contract. He sailed to the coast on the barque *Columbia* and on October 29, 1847, transferred to the brig, *Mary Dare*. He dutifully wrote home and made certain his mother received money. On August 20, 1849 he deserted at Fort Victoria, and likely made his way to the gold fields of California.

A June 25, 1847 letter from his appreciative mother, Janet Clairmont (Crammond?) in Montrose rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 9; YFASA 26-29; YFDS 18, 21; ShMiscPap 8; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 224-25

Blanchard, John (c. 1801 - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: probably Birmingham, England - c. 1801

Death: Todd's Bay, Pacific Northwest - January 1838

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838).

After joining the HBC on February 13, 1836 on a five-year contract, John Blanchard had a brief but eventful two year career with the Company. He immediately sailed to the coast on the barque *Nereide*, arriving September 1836 to begin runs along the Coast and to the Hawaiian Islands. Feeling that Captain Home of the *Nereide* was working him too hard, he along with eight others mutinied in June 1837. As a result, on the orders of John McLoughlin, he was ordered into confinement and put on prisoner rations of bread and water. A change of heart, however, saw him voluntarily returning to duty, thus avoiding the lash. Ironically, he was drowned on a winters day in Tod's Bay while trying to cross the

Columbia River on January 26, 1838, along with three fellow crew members and the very same captain against whom he had mutinied.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 9, 14; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7; YFASA 17; FtVanCB 18

Blanyan, Timothy [variation: **Timothee Blogan, Bloyan, Blageau**] (fl. 1852 - 1858) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Middleman, New Caledonia (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1858).

Timothy Blanyan was hired locally to work for the HBC and worked mainly on the coast on a contract that ended in 1857. He had problems with venereal disease and had to leave Fort Simpson in 1855 to seek medical advice.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-5; FtAlexPJ 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8

Blenkinsop, George (c. 1823 - 1904) (British: English)

Birth: Penryn, Cornwall, England - c. 1823

Death: Fort Rupert, British Columbia - June 1904

Fur trade employee

HBC Steward, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1843); Post master, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1846); Clerk, Fort Stikine (1846 - 1849); Clerk, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Clerk in charge, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1856); Chief Trader, Fort Rupert (1855 - 1857); Chief Trader, Fort Colville (1857 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1859 - 1861).

George Blenkinsop joined the HBC on August 24, 1840 in London as a steward and arrived at Fort Vancouver, February 7, 1841. In November of that year the tall, well educated, and slow speaking Blenkinsop sailed to Hawaii on the *Cowlitz* with George Simpson, then to Sitka and Fort Stikine where he assisted Captain Dodd in running the post after the murder of young John McLoughlin. In 1846 his name was added to the list of claimants for land around Fort Nisqually; although, the claim was unsuccessful. He became second in command to William Henry McNeill at Fort Rupert and was in charge when the three deserters from the barque England were murdered at Nehwitti. In 1855-1857, he purchased acreage in the Victoria and Lake Districts. Around 1857 or 1858 he replaced an ailing Angus Macdonald at Fort Colville and in 1859 returned to Fort Rupert as second in command to Hamilton Moffat. In June, 1860, he may have been in the Fort Langley area for a then pre-empted 160 acres [68.4 ha] on the north side of the Fraser River in the Port Hammond area, but there is no evidence that he took up the claim. He retired on June 1, 1861 and between 1881-1886 became the Indian Agent at Fort Rupert. After he retired from the Indian Department, he made his home at Fort Rupert where he died at home of asphyxiation and was buried June 3, 1904.

George Blenkinsop had two successive wives and eleven recorded children. In July, 1846 at Fort Stikine, he was married to the adopted daughter of Captain McNeill, Helen McNeill (c.1829-69), by a Luthern minister. Their children were Charles Henry (c.1848-64), Robert (c.1850-81), John George (?-bap.1858-?), William Henry (?-bap.1858-?), Mary Denny [Fanny] (?-bap.1860-?), Frederick William (1863-?) and Francis Drummond (1867-?). Helen died on March 26, 1869 and at Fort Rupert, George married Emma Oteokorie/Currie (?-?); together, they had four children: Bertie (1885-?), Emily Bertha (1885?-?), Brenda (1891-?) and Benny/Benjamin (1898-?).

Blenkinsop Bay, Johnstone Strait was named after him in 1860 by Captain Richards of the survey vessel Plumper (Walbran, p. 55).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 2; FtVanASA 6-8, 13-15; YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-5, 7; HBCA; BCA PSACFtNis; AngCAVic MissFtRup; Van-PL Colonist, Mar. 7, 1864, p. 3; Oct. 11, 1881, p. 3 SS: Walbran, p. 55; Laing, p. 87; Louis Oteokorie descendant

Block (Taoukee) (fl. 1843 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1849).

Block appears to have joined the HBC in Oahu in 1843. He worked until the end of his contract on August 6, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu. He then re-enlisted and returned to his job in Fort Vancouver. On February 1, 1849 he deserted, possibly lured by the gold of California.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-26, 28; YFDS 17, 19

Blundell, John Shadrach (c. 1816 - 1851) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Kent, England - c. 1816 (born to Thomas Blundell and Jane Blundell)

Death: probably Kent, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850); Labourer, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1850 - 1851).

John Shadrach Blundell came to Vancouver Island aboard the barque *Cowlitz*, ostensibly as an HBC sponsored immigrant, with the intention of staying after his arrival in March 1850. As the conditions were not to his liking, he worked for a short time as a farm labourer in Fort Victoria until September 6, 1850 when he was transferred to the *Norman Morison* as an ordinary seaman for his return voyage. After he was paid off in London in February 1851, and, in spite of warnings from his parents about unemployment, he returned home to Kent where he married and raised a family.

Two 1850 HBCA undelivered letters written from Kent - one from his sweetheart and another from his mother - warned of unemployment in the area. However, the sweetheart was not the same woman he eventually married.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 29-31; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1; FtVicCB 3; Misc1 7 SS: Nanaimo Retrospective, p. 28 PPS: Beattie & Buss, 361-63

Blyth, Andrew [variation: **Bligh**] (fl. 1834 - 1841) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Edinburgh, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836 - 1840); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

Andrew Blyth had already sailed to Hudson Bay and back with the HBC when he signed a five year contract on December 13, 1834 in London for service on the Northwest Coast. After arriving, he helped service coastal posts from September 15, 1835 to October 31, 1840, at which time he boarded the barque *Vancouver* for his return voyage to England. He arrived back in London in the spring of 1841.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 15, 19-20; YFDS 6-7, 11; FtVanASA 3-8

Boak, William (fl. 1844 - 1845) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

William Boak joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London on September 2, 1844 and sailed directly to the coast. He was part of a group that protested treatment on the voyage out and, ten months after arriving on the coast, left the vessel on October 31, 1845. He likely made his way back to England on another ship.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2; ShMiscPap 11

Boase, Henry (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Henry Boase made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Boisclair, Esdros (fl. 1849 - 1856) (Undetermined origin)

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest - January 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1849 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Hall (1852 - 1855).

Esdros Boisclair joined the HBC in 1849 and spent his career in the Columbia/Snake area. He was dispatched from Fort Hall on January 1, 1856 and, since he had not reached Fort Vancouver by May of that year, it was assumed that he was killed during the Indian Wars.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-11; FtVicDS 1; FtVanCB 41

Boisvert [variation: **Boisverd**] (fl. 1808 - 1810) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Kootenay's (1808 - 1810).

This is possibly Joseph or Augustin Boisvert as the exact identity of the "Boisverd" of the David Thompson journals is uncertain. He first appeared on record crossing the mountains in June 10, 1807 and was likely in on the building of Kootenae House. He stayed with Thompson through to 1810 when, on April 30, he was severely injured when his foot caught in his stirrup and he was dragged by his horse. He survived and came down out of the mountains down the Saskatchewan in June, 1810.

Boisvert had one wife, Qanqon, whom he left because she was too spirited [bardache] and because of her activities as a conjurer.

PS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: Belyea, p. 43; ChSoc XL, p. 314, 366-67 SS: Coues, p. 871

Boisvert, Augustin (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Quebec

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

Augustin Boisvert joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] in Montreal on December 21, 1810 to work as a middleman at Fort William. Probably in 1813 he came to the Columbia area, staying the winter of 1813-1814 in Fort George [Astoria]. On April 4, 1814, Boisvert joined the brigade to the east in a canoe headed by John George McTavish and family.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, p. 873

Boisvert, Francois [variation: **François**] (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846).

François Boisvert joined the HBC in 1841 and returned east over the Rockies to Canada in 1846.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 25

Boisvert, Louis (c. 1788 - c. 1850) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Anne, Lower Canada - c. 1788

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1838); Trapper, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837); Middleman, South Party (1838 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842+).

Louis Boisvert joined the HBC in 1825 and helped to construct the original Fort Langley. He served mainly as a trapper and middleman and on November 10, 1839, was discharged before the end of his contract in 1840. He retired to the Willamette Valley in 1841-1842 and, on May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. In 1850 he was living alone as a farmer.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-6; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. SS: Holman, p.115

Boki [variation: **Bokee**] (fl. 1832 - 1838) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1834); Passenger and seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838).

Unlike his more famous namesake, the Governor of Oahu who disappeared into oblivion in 1829, this Boki was engaged in Oahu by the HBC on September 6, 1832, and worked for two years on HBC ships before being discharged at Fort Vancouver and sailing back to Oahu on the *Eagle* as a passenger. He appears to have been engaged on and off again, mainly on HBC vessels, until he was last found sailing to Fort Langley on the *Nereide* in 1838. After that he disappears from record and probably returned to the Hawaiian Islands that year.

PS: HBCA ShMPap 14; YFASA 12-15, 17; YFDS 5a-5c; MiscI 4 SS: Bradley, The American Frontier

Bolduc, Francois [variation: **François**] (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada, Quebec - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1845 - 1848).

François Bolduc joined the HBC in 1844 and worked for them until about 1848. By 1850, he was living in the Willamette without an occupation, probably picking up odd jobs on farms.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-30; OHS 1849 Census, Champoeg Co.; 1850 US Census, Marion Co.

Bole, John [variation: **Boli**] (fl. 1844 - c. 1857) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1852).

John Bole joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and spent the next eight years at Fort Victoria as a labourer. Although he finished working for the HBC in 1852, he appears to have stayed in the area for another five years.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28, 30-32; FtVicASA 1, 4-7, 9

Bolne, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Bone**] (fl. 1844 - 1855) (Canadian: French)

Birth: La Prairie, Lower Canada (born to Christophe Bone and Marie Aimable Lariviere)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1845 - 1849).

Jean Baptiste Bolne joined the HBC in 1844 but quit around 1849. He appears, however, to have stayed in the area, perhaps Nanaimo, but was not there in 1881.

Jean Baptiste Bolne had one wife and one adopted child. On May 21, 1855, he married Marie (?-?), in Nanaimo. Their adopted daughter, Catherine (c.1849-?) was baptised on May 20, 1855, one day before the wedding.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3], 2; YFASA 24-28, 30-31; BCA BCCR StAndC

Bonamis (L' Esperance), Alexis (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Joseph, Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1825).

Alexis Bonamie (L' Esperance) entered the fur trade in 1816 from Quebec and served at a variety of posts (Fort William, Peace River, Athabasca, Lower Red River) east of the Rockies between 1816-23. On July 17, 1823 he signed a contract as a bowsman for two years in the Columbia before returning to Montreal and the Red River area; and, in 1824-25 transported Governor George Simpson on his cross-continent visit. For the next ten years he served at Lower Red River as a guide and steersman, and in 1834 he commanded the Portage La Loche to the Clearwater River, retiring in 1835. Between 1846-1870, he was employed seasonally as a steersman and guide. A son's name was Baptiste Bruce (?-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 3-4; FtVanAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12; HBCAbio SS: Turner, John Peter, The Beaver, December 1943, p. 32-36

Bond, Charles (fl. 1850 - c. 1861) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1854); Seaman, *Otter* (steamer) (1854).

Charles Bond came to Vancouver Island on the chartered immigrant vessel, *Tory*. He worked for three years, probably paying off his passage and, at one point in February 1854, he appears to have worked his passage from Victoria to San Francisco. He returned to Victoria and stayed in the area, raising a family until at least 1861. By 1871 he had left the area.

Charles Bond had one wife and two recorded children. In the early 1850's, he took as his wife Elizabeth (?-?), Saanich, and together they had Mary Ellen Louisa (c.1854-?) and Elizabeth Teresa (c.1861-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2; log of Otter 1; BCA BCCR StAndC

Bonenfant, Antoine [variation: **Bonnenfant**] (c. 1805? - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1805 (born to Antoine Bonenfant and Marie Anne Pepin)

Death: probably Douglas County, Oregon

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1825); Trapper, Flatheads (1825 - 1826).

Antoine Bonenfant may have joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on January 10, 1815 as middleman for three years in the Northwest, although he would have been very young if his 1805 birth date is correct. The Antoine Bonenfant that preceded him between 1812 and 1814 may have been a close relative, or father. If he did join in 1815, he has not been traced between 1815-1821. In 1823, he showed some independence with the HBC, for no sooner had he been outfitted on June 1, 1823 at York Factory, than he deserted. He then made his way to the Columbia where he worked until 1825-1826, when he deserted once again from the Flatheads. He likely stayed in the Columbia area, for in 1842 he was found in the Willamette on an active farm of forty-five enclosed acres [18.2 ha] with a wife and two children. The following year he voted against the establishment of a provisional government. In 1848 his son of the same name appeared on the Muster Rolls for the Cayuse War as a Private in D, 5th and 7th Company. He was recorded in the 1850 Census in Marion County as a forty-five year old farmer and, according to Munnick, the Bonenfant family moved to Douglas County, Oregon where he probably lived out the rest of his life.

Antoine Bonenfant had two or more wives and five children. He and his first wife, Marie Spokane (?-?) or Marguerite, had children Antoine (c.1831-?) and Martin (c. 1829). The fate of Marie or Marguerite is unknown. On January 10, 1842 at St. Paul, Oregon, he married Françoise Depati (c.1827-?), daughter of J. B. Depati and a Kalipouya woman. Their children were Marie Anne/Marianne (1845-1850), Charles (1847-1850) and Angelique Marguerite (1853-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 3-5; OHS FtHallAB; 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 2a, 3a; Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 504 SS: Holman, p. 115

Bonin, Joseph (fl. 1856 - 1860) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1856 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley sundries account (1857 - 1858); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1858 - 1859).

Joseph Bonin worked off and on for the HBC records in 1857. His contract ended in 1859. In outfit 1859-1860 he was listed as being at Fort Langley, but did not receive wages.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 4-7

Bonna, Alexander (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851).

Although actually attached to the Saskatchewan Department, Alexander Bonna appeared briefly in the Columbia Department. He signed on with the HBC on April 26, 1850 as a labourer for three years.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 30
See Also: Bonna, Xavier (probable Brother)

Bonna, Xavier (fl. c. 1822 - 1853) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851).

Xavier Bonna signed on with the HBC on April 11, 1850 as a labourer for three years in the Saskatchewan Department; he appeared briefly in the Columbia Department.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 30
See Also: Bonna, Alexander (probable Brother)

Bonnely, James (fl. 1834 - 1839) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Edinburgh, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1837); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

James Bonnely joined the HBC in London on December 7, 1833, sailed to the coast on the *Eagle* and, on November 10,

1834, was transferred to *Columbia* services. He left for England on the barque *Columbia* on November 1, 1838.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 5c-7, 9; FtVanASA 3-5

Bonneville, Captain Benjamin Louis Eulalie de (1796 - 1878) (French and American)

Birth: France – April 14, 1796

Death: Arkansas, United States – June 12, 1878

Fur trade officer

AFC Fur trader, Pacific slopes (1832 - 1835).

West Point graduate Benjamin Bonneville was an imaginative United States Army Captain who might have been a blip in fur trade history had not his journals fallen into the hands of writer Washington Irving. Fired with the lure of the opening west, he led a largely unsuccessful three year expedition into territory already controlled by other fur traders. On August 3, 1831, he was granted leave to carry out an exploration expedition, (Irving, p. 357) and secured financial backing from New York sources, his main motive was to make a profit from the fur trade (Chittenden, p. 408). On May 1, 1832 he set out from Independence, Missouri with an expedition of 110 men through the South Pass to the Green River [Wyoming] Rendezvous of fur traders. In July he built two blockhouses enclosed in a stockade near the Green River Rendezvous location, then went into the Snake country (where his party split into three), but he became involved in disputes with the already organized American Fur Company. He spent the winter of 1833 on the Portneuf River, a southern tributary of the Snake River, and the following May was unable to secure supplies at Fort Nez Percés from P. C. Pambrun (Irving, p. 254-55). Further attempts to secure supplies met with equally polite dismissal (Irving, p. 330). He spent the winter of 1834 on the Bear River and returned home in 1835. Bonneville later fought in the Mexican War and eventually retired from the U.S. Army as a Brigadier-General in 1866.

One town each in Washington and Oregon and a dam on the Columbia River were named after Bonneville.

SS: Irving, *The Adventures of Captain*, p. 254-55, 330, 357; Chittenden, p. 397 –408; Wyoming State Historical Society, Sublette County historical marker

Boots, George (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

George Boots made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 4

Borabora, George [variation: **Budabud**] (fl. 1835 - 1855) (probably Tahitian)

Birth: probably Tahiti

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Langley (1841 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Langley (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855).

George Borabora signed on with the HBC in Oahu in 1835 and began work in the Columbia on November 1, 1835. In the 1850 US Census of Lewis Co. he appeared as George Budabud, living in the same household as Napic (Alick Napahay), and Jo Lapou. In the fall of 1850, an ill Borabora went to Nisqually from Fort Victoria for treatment under Chief Trader Dr. William F. Tolmie. While recovering he worked in the garden, mended fences, etc. By January 1851, he was sufficiently recovered that he returned to work at Langley. There is no evidence that he stayed in the area and may have returned to Oahu or the Society Islands.

George had one daughter, Catherine (1848-1849), who was baptised a Catholic on June 17, 1849. The name of his wife is unknown. By process of elimination, he was likely the father of Louis Bin (bap.1852-?), who was baptized Catholic at Fort Langley on February 8, 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 24-31; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicASA 1-5; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: Dickey; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.

Borgne, Joseph (fl. c. 1805 - 1834) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Barthelemy (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1834).

Joseph Borgne joined the HBC in 1831 and left for points unknown east of the Rockies on October 1, 1834.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4b-5c

Borlind, Alexander (fl. 1840) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Alexander Borlind joined the HBC on September 17, 1839 as a seaman for five years and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. He deserted at California on September 29, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20; log of Columbia, 4; FtVanASA 6

Bostonnais (Page), A. [variation: **Bastony**] (fl. 1813 - 1824) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Freeman

NWC Hunter, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (winter 1813 - 1814); Hunter, Snake River (1824).

Freeman hunter A. Bostonnais [Page] was in the *Columbia* for the winter of 1813-1814, and stayed at Fort Flatheads. Speculatively, he was probably of mixed descent, having an English ancestor by the name of Page with origins in the New England states. This may also be the hunter in the 1820s in Peigan [Blackfoot] territory described by Ross as wrinkled and “a superannuated hunter on the wrong side of seventy” (Ross, p. 241). At that point he was given the job of lighting a bush to flush some Peigans into the open.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 241

Bostonnais, Jean Baptiste [1] (fl. 1822 - 1827) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Finlay River, British Columbia - September 1827

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Guide, New Caledonia (1826).

Like his more famous brother, Pierre, Tête Jaune, Baptiste Bostonnais was also a free Iroquois in the New Caledonia area. Previous to this, he worked for the NWC in the Athabaska district and appears to have run on the brigade between Athabaska and Rainy Lake. He became a freeman in 1822 and, in 1826, he was possibly used by the HBC as a guide to take members of the HBC to his brother's cache. During this period he travelled with his family but their names have not been traced. On September, 1827, Baptiste, his family and children, as well as his brother and his family, were all killed by a party of natives while at the mouth of the Finlay River (FtStJmsPJ 14, April 27, 1828).

PPS: HBCA YFASA 2; FtStJmsCB 5, 6
See Also: **Bostonnais, Pierre (Brother)**

Bostonnais, Jean Baptiste [2] [variation: **Bastonnois**] (fl. 1826 - 1827) (Undetermined origin)

Freeman

HBC Freeman, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827).

Jean Baptiste Bostonnais worked in the Umpqua area in 1826-1827, the same time during which his namesake worked in New Caledonia.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2; FtVanCB 2; FtVanPJ 4

Bostonnais (Tete Jaune), Pierre [standard: **Tête Jaune**] (fl. 1816 - 1827) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Finlay River, British Columbia - September 1827

Freeman

HBC Freeman guide, Rocky Mountains (1819); Freeman guide, New Caledonia (1826).

Pierre Bostonnais, a mixed descent Iroquois known for his yellow hair (Tête Jaune), was active in the fur trade in 1816. He acted as a guide in the Rocky Mountains for Jose Gaubin in 1819 and Ignace Giasson in 1820 in an attempt to prepare the natives for the possible arrival of the HBC as a rival trader to the NWC. Although he was in the New Caledonia area for some time after that, and probably wintered over at Fort Alexandria in 1825-26, he did not appear in the records as frequently as his brother. In September 1827, Tête Jaune, his family and children, as well as his brother and his family, were all killed by a party of natives near the mouth of the Finlay River (FtStJmsPJ 14, April 27, 1828).

Tête Jaune had a wife and family but their names have not been traced.

The Yellowhead Pass (Tête Jaune Cache) was named after him.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsCB 6; FtStJmsPJ 15 PPS: HBRS II, p. 261 SS: Smyth, David, "Tête Jaune"; Yvonne Klan interview
See Also: **Bostonnais, Jean Baptiste (Brother)**

Boswell, Edward [variation: **Bosswell**] (fl. 1814 - 1815) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814 - 1815).

On March 26th, 1815, Edward Boswell, was re-engaged as crew member of the *Columbia*, but was later pressed into service on the Royal Navy ship *Horatio*.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Bottineau, Basil [variation: **Brazil Battineau**] (c. 1819 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1819

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bouté on Athabasca River, Fort Simpson general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1840 - 1841); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1844 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1851); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

Basil Bottineau, from the Red River settlement, joined the HBC as a woodcutter in 1839. He spent the next thirteen years at various coastal forts and on the steamship *Beaver*. In May 1844, Bottineau (along with Louis Fallerdeau, Louis Trudelle and André Balthazard) made a deposition to the effect that the men of Fort Stikine had been engaged in a plot to take the lives of the HBC officers of the fort. Apparently, in the previous year they had conspired against Donald Manson, Charles Dodd and George Blenkinsop. Simpson subsequently dismissed the charges as simply revenge by Bottineau arising from a previous quarrel. In September 1845, Bottineau was sent up the Stikine River and reported on a potential site for a post. In 1850, while he was at Fort Rupert, Bottineau was made constable to Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken when the latter went to the Newitti village to demand the surrender of the natives who had killed three English seamen. The natives agreed to compensate in blankets, furs and other goods, according to custom. However, they refused to surrender and Bottineau, Linecous (an interpreter) and Helmcken returned to Fort Rupert empty handed. Later that year, in December, Bottineau was in charge of the canoe which took Helmcken to Victoria. He appeared to work at Fort Victoria until 1852 and his account showed movement until 1854. In May 1855, he appears to have struck out with two Canadians and nine Stikine natives to find gold in the Stikine area.

Bottineau had a family but the names of his Stikine native wife and children are not recorded. In July 1850, he fetched them from Stikine and brought them to Fort Rupert.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 10; FtVanASA 6-8; log of *Beaver* 2; FtVicASA 1-2; Simpson's June 16, 1845 Red River letter to McLoughlin, Ogden and Douglas, D.4/67, fos. 57-57d; FtVicCB 3; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; PPS: Helmcken, p. 320, 330

Bouchard, Elie (fl. 1820 - 1825) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Roch, Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1822 - 1823).

Elie Bouchard joined the HBC on May 8, 1820. He was in the Columbia District in 1821-1823 and may have been a member of the cross-country brigade. In outfit 1822-1823 he left for Canada and may have stopped at Norway House; he picked up his pay in Montreal. He continued employment in Athabasca until at least 1825, when he became a freeman.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; HBCCont

Bouchard, Olivier (fl. c. 1795 - 1850) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Steersman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1833); Untraced vocation, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835); Steersman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Bouté, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1841); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1841); Untraced vocation, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842).

Olivier (Jean Baptiste) Bouchard joined the HBC around 1817. For two years before coming to the Columbia, he was at Fort Chipewyan in Athabasca. In 1843 he retired and settled on Cowlitz Prairie but, around 1850, sold his claim to an American settler.

Bouchard was married twice and had two recorded children. His first marriage to Louise Tchelis [Chehalis] (?-1840), with whom he had a child, Jean Baptiste (c.1830-?), was formalized on February 4, 1839. Louise died on October 5, 1840. On January 18, 1841 he united with his second wife, Ange'lique Okanaya, the daughter of a Hawaiian father and Chinook mother. On June 7, 1842, he formalized the marriage. Their child was Cyprien (1844-?). Another child, Olivier (?-?) was born at an unknown date.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-7; FtVanCB 9; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 18-19; Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 243

Bouche, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Boucher**] (fl. c. 1817 - 1852) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably New Caledonia [British Columbia] - c. 1817 (born to Jean Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougal)

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1834 - 1838); Boule, New Caledonia (1838 - 1839); Boule, New Caledonia (1839 - 1840); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1839 - 1840); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1840 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852).

François Bouche likely spent his early life in New Caledonia and joined the HBC in 1834, probably at one of the local posts. He spent the next nine years working at a variety of jobs at local posts. In 1843 he moved south and became a settler in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, where he raised a family. In 1851, he returned to work for the HBC at Fort Vancouver, likely doing odd jobs, and returned to Canada sometime in 1852.

François Bouche's family life is not entirely clear. He had three, possibly four, successive wives and at least three recorded children. His first wife, Costahna [?]/Contantina [?], was recorded in 1843, when, in the Fort Vancouver area, their child, Joseph (1843-43), was born and died on the same day. Wife Costahna, however, was likely the same as Thérèse, Porteuse (?-before 1851). With Thérèse (Costahna?), François had François Jr. (1844-47?) and Isabelle (1847-?). Wife Thérèse, however, died before 1851 as, on January 20, 1851, he married Henriette, Calapooya (?-c.1852); however, Henriette died shortly after. On April 19, 1852, François married his third or fourth wife, Marianne (?-?), of the Fort Vancouver area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 31-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-7, 9; FtVicDS 1 PPS: CCR 1b, 2a; Boucher descendants
See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Father); Bouche, George Waccan (Brother); McDougall, James (Relative);
Bouche, Joseph (Brother); Bouche, William (Brother); Boucher, James (Brother); Boucher, Jean Marie (Brother);
Boucher, Pierre (Brother)

Bouche, George Waccan [variation: **Bereche**] (fl. c. 1823 - 1864) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort St. James, New Caledonia - c. 1823 (born to Jean Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougal)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Farmer, San Juan Island (1858); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1861); Untraced vocation, San Juan Island (1858 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1862); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1862 - 1864); Untraced vocation, San Juan Island (1862 - 1864).

George Waccan Bouche worked off and on for the HBC. He moved south after 1854; by 1864 the Bouche family was living on San Juan Island. They were not living there by 1871.

George Waccan Bouche had one wife and four recorded children. On February 15, 1855, he married Cecile Aronhiowan (?-?) daughter of Ignace Aronhiowan and a Nass woman. Their children were William (1857-1858), William (1859-?), Elisabeth (c.1861-?) and Mary (c.1864-?).

PS: BCA FtAlex 1; FtVicASA 1-4, 8-10; BCA BCCR StAndC
See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Father); McDougall, James (Relative); Bouche, Francois (Brother); Bouche, Joseph (Brother); Bouche, William (Brother); Boucher, James (Brother); Boucher, Jean Marie (Brother); Boucher, Pierre (Brother)

Bouche (La Malice), Jean Baptiste [variation: **Lamallice**] (fl. c. 1789 - c. 1826) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Mackinac [Michigan] - c. 1789

Death: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826).

Jean Baptiste Bouche (Lamallice), brother to Paul Bouche, worked in New Caledonia in 1825-1826. As this Bouche entered the fur trade in 1808, he cannot be the Paul Bouche (La Malice) who is spoken of in Simon Fraser's Journals. The coincidental birth date may be just that, although below him in the York Factory records 1825-1826, p. 31, J.B. Boucher fils [c] is listed as being the younger. A mystery. Perhaps an error in entering. Jean Baptiste Bouche (Lamallice) eventually settled at Red River.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5

See Also: Bouche (La Malice), Paul (Brother)

Bouche, Joseph (c. 1833 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort St. James, New Caledonia - c. 1833 (born to Jean Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougal)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858); Middleman, New Caledonia (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, Thompson River (1861 - 1862); Labourer, Thompson River (1862 - 1865).

Joseph Bouche joined the HBC in 1857 and appears to have worked until 1865. By 1879, he was a farmer in the North Forks of the Thompson River area and by 1881 was listed as a labourer in the Lytton-Cache Creek area.

Joseph Bouche appears to have had two successive wives and one recorded child. His first wife was Mary (c.1849-?) of French descent. Their child was William (c.1872-?). On June 12, 1879, he married Marguerite Joyal-Lapratte (1839-?). No subsequent children have been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-13; BCA BCVS RBDM; VPL 1881 Canada Census, Yale District, Lytton, Cache Creek sub district

See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Father); Bouche, Francois (Brother); Bouche, George Waccan (Brother); Bouche, William (Brother); Boucher, James (Brother); Boucher, Jean Marie (Brother); Boucher, Pierre (Brother); McDougall, James (Relative)

Bouche, Louison [variation: Boucher] (c. 1822 - 1842) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1822

Death: Okanagan Dalles [Okanagan Falls, British Columbia] - May 1842

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, New Caledonia (1837 - 1842).

Louison Bouche joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1837 but drowned (along with Canote Umphreville, Pierre Martineau, David Flett and André Areuhonianté) in 1842 at Okanagan Falls.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFASA 19-20, 22; FtVanCB 29

Bouche, William (c. 1842 - 1924) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Alexandria, New Caledonia - c. 1845 (born to Jean Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougal)

Death: Quesnel, British Columbia - July 1924

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862); Untraced vocation, Fort Alexandria (1864 - 1867).

William Bouche (a.k.a. Billy Bouchie), was a capable linguist who learned seven native languages. Upon the death of his father in 1850, he took over family responsibilities; and, from 1858 to 1862 worked for the HBC, sometimes carrying mail between Fort Alexandria and Fort St. James. In 1861 he worked temporarily for a C. Kenal but on March 1, 1862, he was fired from the HBC. As early as 1865 he was in the Quesnel area, for around that time he witnessed the hanging of the five natives deemed responsible for the Chilcotin uprising. In 1868 or 1869, he pre-empted land opposite the town of Quesnel, and ran a canoe ferry service across the river. There he continued to raise a family and died in 1924 of pneumonia.

William Bouche had one wife and thirteen or more children. In 1864 he married Lizette Allard (1842-1938), the daughter of Joseph Allard [2]. Their recorded children were Elizabeth (1866-?), Edward (1868-?), Casimir (1869-?), William Jr. (1870-?), Cecilia (1871-?), Charles (c.1873-1918), Louise (?-?), Morris (?-?), Amelia (c.1880-?), Sophie (c.1883-?), James (1872/1891?-?), Peter (1881-?) and Joseph (1888-1966).

Bouchie Lake and Bouchie Creek, near Quesnel, are named after William Bouche.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-13; FtAlexPJ 10; VPL Canada Census of 1901, Quesnel, B. C. SS: Laing, p. 329; G. R. Elliot, p. 50, 174; A Tribute to the Past, p. 10

See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Father); Allard, Joseph (Father-in-Law); Bouche, George Waccan (Brother); Bouche, Joseph (Brother); Boucher, James (Brother); Boucher, Jean Marie (Brother); Boucher, Pierre (Brother); McDougall, James (Relative); Bouche, Francois (Brother)

Bouche (La Malice), Paul (fl. c. 1805 - 1806) (Mixed descent)

Death: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Trout Lake Post (1805).

By the time Paul Bouche (La Malice), brother to Jean Baptiste Bouche (La Malice) travelled with Simon Fraser into New Caledonia, he was not only an experienced canoeist but he regularly demonstrated why he had acquired the name La Malice. During the winter of 1805-1806 he was left at Trout Lake Post where friction developed between him and the other men. He appears to have had sex with Blais' woman. The men left him and made their way to Rocky Mountain Portage. That spring and summer he became quite ill and held up the Simon Fraser party. Even when he got better, he continued to quarrel with the party and beat his woman, living up to his name. He eventually settled in Red River.

PPS: SHdeSB Liste; Fraser, p. 16-18, 31, 177, 182-90, 199, 202-03, 205-16, 222, 232, 235-36, 239, 246, 249

See Also: Bouche , Jean Baptiste (Brother)

Boucher, Baptiste [variation: **Baptiste Buche**] (fl. 1807 - 1810) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Pacific Slopes (1807 - 1810) (with David Thompson).

Boucher (spelled Buche in the Thompson journals) was recorded on June 11, 1807 in David Thompson's journals as Thompson was about to cross the Rocky Mountains. He was probably the same Boucher who was at Rocky Mountain House, under Jules Maurice Quesnel, when Thompson arrived there on October 11, 1806. He was likely one of the three contemporary Jean Baptiste Boucher entries; but his exact identity is uncertain. While his fellow voyageurs were building Kootenae House in the summer of 1807, Boucher began work on an eighteen foot [5.5 m] wooden canoe. He stayed with Thompson until 1810, doing a variety of jobs including hunting, procuring fish, etc. His last entry was on March 30, 1810, in Saleesh country, when he was sent with Finan McDonald and Michel Bourdeaux with tobacco and ammunition to persuade the Saleesh Indians to hunt and make dried provisions.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Belyea, p. 106; ChSoc XL, p. 306; Coues, p. 219

Boucher, Charles (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Milieu, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); **NWC** Milieu, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Charles Boucher may have been in Montreal when he signed on with the PFC on June 5, 1810 to work as a middleman for five years in the Indian country; he first appeared in Company journals at Mackinac on August 1, 1810. He made his way overland as part of the Wilson Price Hunt expedition to Astoria where he arrived on February 19, 1812. At Astoria after the takeover, he joined the NWC on October 23, 1813, staying that winter at Spokane House.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 SS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 105

Boucher, James [variation: **Jem Bouché**] (c. 1820 - 1910) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly New Caledonia - c. 1820 (born to Jean Baptiste "Waccan" Boucher and Nancy McDougal)

Death: probably Fort St. James, New Caledonia - April 1910

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, New Caledonia (1841 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1844 - 1850); Labourer, Fort St. James (1850); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1850 - 1878); Labourer, New Caledonia (1850 - 1878).

James Boucher is said to have inherited some of his father Waccan's leadership qualities. Raised in New Caledonia, young James joined the HBC in 1841 and, in 1844, following his brother François south, he became a settler in St. Paul in the Willamette River Valley, Oregon. There, in 1848, he married with the intention of raising a family. However, family tradition holds that on June 8, 1849 he shot and killed Joseph Plouffe, his wife's uncle and guardian, and fled north to familiar territory to begin his life again. Once again in New Caledonia, from 1851-1853, he appeared to work casually for the HBC and then steadily until his retirement. In 1851 at Fort St. James, James was instrumental in diffusing a potentially dangerous situation. When local Carrier Chief Kwah's successor, "the Prince", got in an altercation with Donald Manson and his son, John D. Manson over an alleged affair between Jean Marie Boucher and the Prince's first wife - the Prince was knocked unconscious. Seeking revenge against all whites for his humiliation, the Prince rallied the neighbouring native villages to fight for his honour. The members of Fort St. James prepared for a siege but James Boucher, acting as an intermediary, used his influence and repeated gifts of tobacco to diffuse the situation. So effective were his efforts that from that day forth there were no further problems. James Boucher raised a family and retired in June 1893, and lived in his own house at Fort St. James. It was recommended that he receive a

pension but he probably didn't and spent his final years hunting and doing occasional jobs for the Company.

James Boucher had three successive wives and ten children. On July 24, 1848 in St. Paul, Oregon, he married Rosalie Plouffe, daughter of Antoine Plouffe. They had no recorded children in the short time they were together. In June 1868, in New Caledonia, he formalized his marriage to Maria Titnan (?-?), from Stella [British Columbia], and together they had Mariya/Maria (?-?), Ellen (1852-?), Nancy (?-?), Philomena (c.1856-?), Sophie (1857-?), Margaret (c.1855-?), Jane (c.1865-?), Jenny/Jennie (1865-?), Angela (c.1869-?) and William (c.1871-?). Maria Titnan died sometime before 1890; by 1896 he was living with his third wife, a Carrier woman.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 31-32; FtVicASA 1-16; FtAlexPJ 8; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StPetStLk; RCDioPG MarBap; VPL 1881 Canada Census, Ominica, HBC posts; BCA BCVS RBDM PPS: CCR 2b; information from family relations SS: Morice, The History of, p. 285; Homick, p. 40-41

See Also: Bird, James (Son-in-Law); Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Father); Plouffe, Antoine (Father-in-Law); Bouche, Francois (Brother); Bouche, George Waccan (Brother); Bouche, Joseph (Brother); Bouche, William (Brother); Boucher, Jean Marie (Brother); Boucher, Pierre (Brother); McDougall, James (Relative)

Boucher, Jean Baptiste [1] (c. 1759 - 1824) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1759

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - October 1824

Fur trade employee

NWC Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); **HBC** Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Interpreter, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Snake Party (1824).

Jean Baptiste Boucher appears to have been more than fifty years of age when he came to Fort George [Astoria] as interpreter for the NWC. Very little is known of his work but when he struck out from Flathead Post on February 10, 1824 on Alexander Ross' Expedition, the sixty-five year old was one of four of thirty-four trappers deemed to be "not worth equipping" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 1d). Seven months later in September, on the expedition, Boucher became sick and had to be carried on poles. As the men were not happy carrying him around in the sometimes rough Snake Country, Boucher tried riding a horse, and soon after, on October 12, 1824, he died. Alexander Ross' entry that day reflected some of Boucher's character.

This morning, after an illness of 20 days, died Jean Baptiste Boucher, aged 65 years, an honest and upright man (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 53d).

According to Munnick, Jean Baptiste Boucher took Josephthe Kanhopitsa (des Chaudières) for his wife after her abandonment by John Clarke. After Jean Baptiste died, Josephthe married Joachim Hubert. (Josephthe's daughter Josephthe, who married John McKay, went by the name of her step-father, Boucher CCR, A-10).

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2 PPS: CCR 2a

See Also: Clarke, John (Relative); Hubert, Joachim (Relative); McKay, John (Son-in-Law)

Boucher (Waccan), Jean Baptiste [c] [variation: Bouche (Wakan)] (c. 1789 - 1849) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1789 (to a French Canadian father and Cree mother)

Death: Fort St. James, New Caledonia - August 1849

Fur trade employee

NWC Interpreter, New Caledonia (1806 - 1808); Interpreter, Simon Fraser (1808 - 1824); Interpreter, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1825 - 1849).

Jean Baptiste Boucher, a.k.a. the terrible Waccan, was feared as he was the enforcer of discipline and justice for the HBC. Boucher appears to have signed on with the NWC around 1803 and was with Simon Fraser in 1806 - marking the beginning of his time in New Caledonia. Although mainly an interpreter, he was a man of all trades; whatever he did, he excelled at, whether he was acting as an interpreter, guiding a canoe, running a dog train or making snow shoes. Although his status was neither that of a servant nor an officer, he had a house of his own, a most unusual arrangement at that time in New Caledonia. He was put in positions of trust, exacted punitive measures on those who murdered HBC employees, and roused the natives to exert themselves on behalf of the NWC and HBC, respectively. For example, in 1828 he avenged the murder of his half-brother David Livingston; in 1843 he was a member of the party that avenged the death of William Morwick, the postmaster of Fort Kilmaurs; and, in 1847, arrested deserter Joseph Jacques, who had hidden himself with the natives of Fraser Lake. If trouble arose at a particular post, he was sent off to create an air of stability and occasionally took charge of a post in the absence of an officer. Boucher could always be relied upon to obtain food for the Company and its employees even when food was scarce. Waccan, the enforcer, died on August 26, 1849 at Fort St. James, from a "relapse" (FtAlexPJ 8, fo. 37), probably complications of the measles.

Jean Baptiste Boucher had two successive wives and apparently had seventeen children. He first married an unnamed Carrier woman in 1811 but the relationship was short-lived. If they had children, their names have not been traced. He next married Nancy McDougal (?-?), the mixed descent daughter of clerk James McDougal. Thirteen of their seventeen children were François (1817-?), James Baptiste (c.1820-1910), Jane (c.1821-?), Jean Baptiste Jr. (c.1822-52),

George (c.1823-?), Felix (?-?), Sophie (c.1825-?), William (c.1828-1924), Ellen (1831-?), Jean Marie (c.1830-?), Joseph (c.1833-?), Charles (c.1844-?) and Emilia (c.1853-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-29; FtStJmsLS; McLlkRD 1; FtVanASA 1-8; FtAlexPJ 8; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1-3, 10-11; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StPetStLk; OlofGH; BCGR-Marriage; PPS: Fraser; CCR 2b; HBRIS I, p. 430; Harmon, A Journal of Voyages, p. 165 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 253, 255; Family information from Boucher relatives

See Also: McDougall, James (Father-in-Law); Bouche, Francois (Son); Bouche, George Waccan (Son); Bouche, Joseph (Son); Bouche, William (Son); Boucher, James (Son); Boucher, Jean Marie (Son); Boucher, Pierre (Son); Crete, Edouard (probable Son-in-Law); Desmarais, Charles (Son-in-Law); Livingston, Duncan (probable Half-Brother); Boucher, Jean Baptiste (e) (possible Son); McBean, William (probable Son-in-Law)

Boucher, Jean Baptiste [d] [variation: **Bouche**] (fl. c. 1804 - 1844) (probably Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1823); Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1827 - 1834); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1834 - 1837); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1838 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843+).

Jean Baptiste Bouche (d), a native apprentice and son of Jean Baptiste Bouche (c), joined the HBC around 1818 at the age of fourteen and appears to have spent his working career in New Caledonia as an interpreter. On December 1, 1842, he deserted and in 1843-1844, settled in the Willamette.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2, 7-9, 12-15, 19-20, 22, 24; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-8; YFDS 5a-7

Boucher, Jean Baptiste [e] [variation: **Bouché**] (c. 1841 - 1842) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1826 (born to Jean Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougall)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1841 - 1844).

Native Baptiste Boucher (e) joined the HBC in 1841. He didn't last long, for he deserted on December 1, 1842 and thus forfeited his wages for that outfit. He appears to have re-enlisted. (This is possibly Jean Boucher, b. 1826 to Waccan and Nancy McDougall).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 13; YFASA 22

Boucher, Jean Marie [variation: **Bouche**] (c. 1826 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort St. James, New Caledonia - c. 1826 (born to Jean Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougall)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1844 - 1851); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1844 - 1851); Interpreter, Fort Alexandria (1851 - 1853); Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1878); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1853 - 1878); Boute, New Caledonia (1853 - 1878).

Jean Marie Boucher, from Rupert's Land, was hired locally in 1844 and worked for many years for the HBC. At one point he was implicated in a relationship with one of the wives of "The Prince" (Kwah), successor as head chief of the Stuart Lake Indians which resulted in an altercation at the fort with Manson (see Morice pp 284-285). He worked until he was discharged in 1878.

The family life of Jean Marie Boucher is unclear. On June 11, 1850, he formally married Caroline Tatatz. In 1870 he married Julie Hinnatchu (c.1845-?), daughter of Castay, at St. Joseph's Church, Fort George. Still, on February 17, 1874, a Jean Marie Boucher married Sophie Natai (c.1854-?) at Fort St. James. To complicate matters further, on June 16, 1876, a Jean Boucher (?-?) married, claiming his father was Jean Marie and mother, Nana, a native woman of Stella, B. C.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-16; FtVanASA 9; FtAlex 8-9; HBCABio; BCA BCGR Marriage; FtAlex 1; BCCR OlofGH SS: Morice, The History of, p. 284-85

See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (Father); Bouche, Francois (Brother); Bouche, George Waccan (Brother); Bouche, Joseph (Brother); Bouche, William (Brother); Boucher, James (Brother); Boucher, Pierre (Brother); McDougall, James (Relative)

Boucher, Pierre [1] (c. 1793 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1793

Death: Fort Nez Percés, Washington - January 1828

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828).

Pierre Boucher joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray, et al] on May 7, 1810 from Berthier to work at Fort William as a middleman, and re-engaged October 29, 1814 for three years of service in the Northwest. Quite likely he was the same Pierre Boucher who became involved in the fierce NWC/HBC rivalry resulting in the NWC occupation of its

neighbouring HBC post on a peninsula on the south-west shore of Lac Ile-a-la-Crosse. There, he was cited for robbery and burglary, and in the fall of 1818 an HBC bench warrant was obtained from Montreal for his arrest. On June 18, 1819, HBC personnel lay in wait at a portage and took Boucher and three others, who were on their way from Cumberland House, as prisoners. A subsequent group of eight prisoners were taken to York Factory by canoe where they were dealt with. Another, possibly the same Pierre Boucher, from La Prairie de la Madeleine, joined the NWC [Joseph Lacroix and Matthew Nelson] on March 14, 1820 to work in Ile Drummond and Michillimackinac for two years; and, later, worked as a steersman and guide for the HBC in the English River area [Isle a la Crosse [1822-23] and English River [1824-26]]. Boucher went west to the Columbia with the York Factory Express in the fall of 1827. The next year, at Fort Nez Percés, two weeks before the Express was to return to York Factory, he died of unstated causes. His effects were sold, possibly to pay for his debt to the Company.

No record of Pierre Boucher's family has been traced.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA FtVanASA 1; YFASA 2, 4-5, 7; FtVanAB 10; YFDS 2b PPS: HBRS II, p. 284; E. Ermatinger, p. 114-15

Boucher, Pierre [2] [variation: **Perish Bouche**] (fl. 1849 - 1860) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort St. James, New Caledonia (born to Jean Baptiste Boucher)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort St. James (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1849 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1852); Middleman, New Caledonia (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1854); Middleman, New Caledonia (1854 - 1860).

Pierre Bouche worked for the HBC for about eleven years in New Caledonia. Little is known of his character but, in September 1850, because Mr. Donald Manson did not pay attention to him, he deserted to an Indian camp. A. C. Anderson gave him a beating with his fists rather than whipping him.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-31; FtVicASA 1-7, 9; FtAlexPJ 8-9

See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Father); Bouche, Francois (Brother); Bouche, George Waccan (Brother); Bouche, Joseph (Brother); Bouche, William (Brother); Boucher, James (Brother); Boucher, Jean Marie (Brother); Boucher, Pierre (Brother)

Bouchez, Vital (fl. 1848 - 1850) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Quebec

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Colville (1849 - 1850).

Vital Bouchez joined the HBC from La Prairie in 1848 and returned to Canada in 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-31; FtVanASA 9

Bouisseau, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Bovisseau**] (c. 1793 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Roch, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1793

Death: Hood Canal [Washington] - January 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828).

Jean Baptiste Bouisseau joined the HBC in 1820 as a middleman, and came west with the returning York Factory Express in the fall of 1827. On December 2nd he was a member of a party that left Fort Vancouver for Fort Langley carrying dispatches. He and the party arrived at Fort Langley on December 24th and began the return journey on January 3, 1828. A short time later, while passing through the Hood Canal area, he and four other members of the party were killed by the Clallam Indians for their clothes and arms. When the news got back to his base, his effects were sold. Later that summer, an unauthorized punitive expedition sent out from Fort Vancouver to avenge the death of the five Company employees resulted in the deaths of twenty-two Clallam natives, the burning of their village, and the return of a captured native woman, who had been part of the original HBC party.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1; FtVanAB 10; YFASA 7-8; YFDS 2b PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105 SS: HBRS III, p. 447

Boulanger, Charles [variation: **Bellanger, Bolanger, Bulanger**] (c. 1814 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Quebec City, Quebec - c. 1814 (born to Godefroy Bellanger)

Death: Fort Victoria - January 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1839); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840); Freeman, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1845 - 1848);

Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849).

Charles Boulanger applied for a job in Quebec at les Cedres with F.N Blanchet in the fall of 1837 to work as a valet, no doubt because had some reading ability even though he could not write. However, because he had the temerity to ask for eight piastres a month he was rejected for the position. Nevertheless, a determined Boulanger joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838 travelling west with the priests that year. During the voyage he served as a route before crossing the Rockies. Once across, he almost drowned at the Dalles des Morts on the Columbia River in an accident which took the lives of twelve others. Soon after arriving at Fort Vancouver, near the end of 1838, he went north to Fort Simpson where he worked at the fort and on the steamer *Beaver*. At Fort Stikine he worked as a miller, laboured in the saw pits and made whale bone brooms. In the spring of 1842 Boulanger may have had knowledge of the plot to kill John McLoughlin Jr., and even though John McLoughlin Sr. had deemed Boulanger "a Bad character" (FtVanCB 29, fo. 6), it appears the twenty-eight year old French Canadian had little to do with the killing. In fact, during the evening he hid along with his family in the carpenter's shop. During the investigation, he swore out a deposition saying that he "saw the deceased much Intoxicated on Christmas Eve and on several Occasions tipsy" (FtVanCB 31, fo. 162d). Boulanger, and all the others suspected of complicity were kept in semi-confinement in various forts along the coast until 1844, when they were sent back from Fort Vancouver to York Factory to be dealt with there. No further punitive action took place for, in the following year, 1845, Boulanger returned to service from St. Thomas [Ontario] and even went back to Fort Stikine, much to the objection of John McLoughlin Sr. He stayed at the fort until 1848 and sailed to Victoria, where an ill Boulanger succumbed. As transactions continued on his account, he may have left a wife.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFDS 9; YFASA 19-20, 23, 25-32; FtVicASA 1-3; FtStikPJ 1; FtVanCB 29-31, 33; FtVanCB 29, B.223/b/29, fo. 6; FtVanCB 31, B.223/b/31, fo. 162d; FtVicCB 2 SS: Québécois in Orégon, p. 260

Boulard, Michel [variation: **Boullard**] (fl. 1813 - 1823) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Province of Quebec/Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Builder, Kootenae House (1807); Winterer with David Thompson, Rocky Mountains (1807 - 1811); **PFC** Employee, Pacific slopes (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Milieu, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, New Caledonia (1821); **HBC** Milieu, New Caledonia (1822 - 1823); **NWC** Summerman, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813 - October 13, 1813).

Michel Boulard joined the NWC prior to April 1800, when he was found at in the upper Saskatchewan area with David Thompson. In the late Spring of 1807, he crossed the Continental Divide with Thompson and that summer helped to build Kootenae House. Thompson's opinions about Boulard were less than complimentary for, on July 22, 1807 when he failed to bring back meat to a hungry fort building crew, Thompson called him lazy and "a complete Scoundrel" (UBC-Koer, Thompson). Also, on September 11, 1807, when he was re-engaged for four-hundred Livres and no equipment, Thompson found Boulard "useful as an Interpreter in these troublesome Times, but good for nothing else, as no reliance can be placed in him" (UBC-Koer, Thompson). He was re-engaged on February 10, 1810, possibly in Montreal, and, on July 21 or 31, 1811 on Thompson's final run to Astoria, left Thompson's crew, in exchange for a Hawaiian, John Coxe. Boulard, by default, was then a member of Duncan McDougall's Astorian PFC crew. According to Thompson, who initiated the switch, Boulard by that time was well versed in Indian affairs, but weak for the hard labour of ascending the River. Matters did not go well for Boulard - he wanted Alexander Ross to purchase a native wife, whom he had befriended; instead, Ross horsewhipped him and they carried on. Boulard nonetheless stayed on in the area and when the NWC overtook the PFC, returned to his former employer but thereonafter his movements cannot be traced. He is on record as having transferred to the HBC in 1821. He headed north to Fort George but shortly after he appears to have left the Pacific slopes.

Michel Boullard's family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCMA; NWCAB 9; UBC-Koer Thompson; HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10 PPS: Belyea, p. 55, 65; ChSoc XL, p. 365; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 113-14, 200-01

Boulton, Henry Edward (c. 1812 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Devon, England - c. 1812

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1836); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Captain, *Valleyfield* (ship) (1842).

Henry E. Boulton worked for ten years with the East India Company before he signed a five year contract with the HBC's naval department in 1834 as 2nd mate on the barque *Ganymede*. After he sailed to the Northwest coast he transferred to Fort Vancouver and, until the barque *Columbia* arrived, was unattached to any ship. On June 18, 1836, two months after the arrival of the *Columbia*, he became 2nd mate and returned to England on it. However, in 1837 he refused to do certain duties and was almost not paid. Boulton did not return to the Pacific Northwest for another four years, making Hudson Bay runs on the *Prince of Wales*, *Prince Rupert*, and *Prince Albert*. In December 1841 he was in

charge of the chartered vessel *Valleyfield*, and in 1842 brought out boilers for the *Beaver* and supplies for the Russians at Sitka.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a, 7; YFASA 15-16; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3; HBCA Henry E. Boulton search file PPS: HBRS IV, p. 160n

Bourdeaux, Michel (fl. 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: possibly Snake Country, Pacific Northwest – Fall of 1811

Fur trade employee

NWC Interpreter for David Thompson, Pacific Slopes (1810 - 1811).

Michel Bourdeaux is a mystery and may be the same as Michel Bourdon. He first appeared on record on March 30, 1811 as a member of a small party trying to encourage the "Saleesh" Indians with ammunition and tobacco to provide food for Thompson's party. On July 3, 1811 he set out as an interpreter on Thompson's voyage to the mouth of the Columbia. In the late fall or early winter of that year, according to Thompson's latterly written narrative, Bourdeaux and Michel Kinville got caught up in a Saleesh-Peigan altercation and both were shot dead. Although Thompson mourned the loss of his "brave faithful and intelligent" (ChSoc XL p. 393) companions, a Michel Bourdon/Bourdeaux turned up at nearby Flathead post in July 1813 but was eventually killed by the Blackfoot (Peigan?) in Snake Country. The confusion of names may be attributed to a lapse in Thompson's memory in his narrative.

PPS: Belyea, p. 142; ChSoc XL, p. 305-06, 343, 393

Bourdignon, Antoine (c. 1780 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Province of Quebec - c. 1780

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Okanagan (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort George [New Caledonia]/Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman, Thompson River (1826 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Colville (1829 - 1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831).

Antoine Bourdignon entered the fur trade around 1804 and was first recorded on the Pacific slopes in 1818 when he came across the Rockies in a NWC party headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. In 1821, he transferred to the HBC in the Columbia area. Archibald McDonald described him in his Thompson River District Report as being "a careful man, but weak" (HBRS X, p. 229).

Little is known of Bourdignon's family life but in 1827 he was noted at Thompson River as having one unnamed wife and one daughter.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; BCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 1-10; FtKampJ 2; YFDS 2a, 3a-4a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; PPS: HBRS X, p. 229

Bourdon, Michael [variation: **Bourdeau, Bordoe**] (? - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Salmon River [Idaho] - 1823

Freeman

NWC Freeman interpreter, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1813 - 1814); Freeman, Utah area (1819);

HBC Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Snake Party (1823).

Michael Bourdon had been in the fur trade for some time before July 27, 1813 when, as a freeman, he was hired on by the NWC as an interpreter in the Columbia. He spent that winter at Flathead Post, and although records of him do not exist, he likely continued working on the Pacific slopes for the next several years. Considered a valuable man in the fur trade, he explored and named Bear River [Utah] in 1819 after the number of bears that were there. In the summer of 1822, he was engaged by Alexander Kennedy to act as a trapper, and left for the Snake Country; on September 13, 1822, he returned to Spokane House from the Snake Country with two of his party killed and two wounded by the Blackfoot. Undeterred, a week later, he was off in a south-easterly direction to hunt beaver until the fall. In 1823, he accompanied Finan McDonald into the Snake Country and, along with five others, was killed by Blackfeet while trapping in the upper Salmon River [eastern Idaho].

Michel Bourdon's family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1; FtSpokPJ 1; Finan McDonald's April 5, 1824 Spokane House letter to J. G. McTavish, B.239/c/1, [killed on 1823 expedition] fo. 124d; SnkCoPJ 2, 3 PPS: HBRS III, p. 24

Bourdon, Pierre (fl. 1821 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lavaltrie, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825).

Pierre Bourdon worked for the HBC on the Pacific slopes and, in 1825, he joined the Express and returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10, 12; YFASA 1-5

Bourgeau, Joseph (c. 1807 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption/St. Paul District of Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1807 (born to Joseph Bourgeau and Angelique Henry)

Death: California, United States - July 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1829 - 1835); Personal servant to P. S. Ogden, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1836 - 1839); Boute, New Caledonia (1839 - 1842); Boatbuilder, New Caledonia (1839 - 1842); Boatbuilder, Fort Alexandria (1842); Boute, New Caledonia (1843); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1849+); Boatbuilder, New Caledonia (1843).

Joseph Bourgeau (brother to Silvan Bourgeau) joined the HBC from L'Assomption in 1829. He appears to have served out his contracts in both the Columbia and New Caledonia districts. In 1833, Bourgeau accompanied William F. Tolmie, who thought him unreliable, and George Heron, who thought he was lazy (CCR 1, A10). He settled in the Willamette Valley and went to the gold fields of California where he died. He was buried on July 31, 1849.

Joseph Bourgeau married Angele Lafantasie, daughter of Jacques Lafantasie and Susan Okanogan; together they had four children: Rose (?-?), Joseph (1844-?) and Marie Anne (1848-1849). Upon his death, his widow, Angele, married Theodore Gervais.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 4b-7, 11-13; FtVanASA 2-7; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 23; FtAlexPJ 5; PPS: CCR 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a
See Also: Bourgeau, Silvan (Brother); Lafantasie, Jacques (Father-in-Law)

Bourgeau, Silvan [variation: Cyfois Bargeau] (c. 1811 - 1871) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption or the St. Paul District of Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1811 (born to Joseph Bourgeau and Angelique Henry)

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - June 1871

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842+).

Silvan Bourgeau (brother of Joseph) joined the HBC in 1829 as a middleman. He served thirteen years at Fort Vancouver and elsewhere before settling in the Willamette on June 30, 1842. The following year, on May 2, 1843 (and appearing as Cyfois Bargeau), he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. His land claim was a few miles above St. Louis, Oregon. He died in 1871 and was buried in the St. Paul, Oregon, cemetery.

Silvan Bourgeau had two recorded wives and seven children. On February 11, 1839, he married a Chinook native woman, Josephthe/Josette Sok (c.1815-57) who died on May 8, 1857 and was buried in the St. Paul cemetery. Their children were Betsy/Elizabeth (1833-?), Helene (?-[m.1856]-?), Jean Baptiste (c.1838-?), Marie (?-?), Madelaine (c.1845-?) an unnamed son (?-1849), and Louis (1850-?). After Josephthe's death and on December 28, 1857, Silvan married Angele Chehalis (first wife of J. B. Perrault until c. 1857) and appeared to have no more children.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-21; YFDS 3b, 4b-7, 12; FtVanASA 2-8; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.; PPS: CCR 1a, 2b, 2c SS: Holman, p.115
See Also: Bourgeau, Joseph (Brother); Perrault, Jean Baptiste (Relative)

Bourke, Joseph (fl. 1849 - 1862) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Thompson River (1852 - 1857); Middleman, Thompson River (1858 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1859 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1861 - 1862).

Joseph Bourke joined the HBC around 1849 and, for part of the time, was a member of the cross-country Brigade.

Joseph Bourke had a wife for he had one son (1850-?) and a daughter (1857-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-7, 9-11; HBCABio; BCA FtAlex 1

Bouvet, Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1829).

François Bouvet's career in the fur trade as a clerk and blacksmith was cut short by rheumatism. The twenty-one year old joined the NWC on January 3, 1820 and the following year transferred to the HBC. In 1823 he was working as a blacksmith at York Factory, where he worked until 1826. Bouvet then travelled to the Columbia where he was supposed to work for the HBC as a blacksmith. During his first year at Fort Vancouver he likely worked within the pickets at its initial location on the bluff above the present plains location. However, during 1827-1828 he suffered from severe rheumatic pains which he aggravated by drinking and so was considered an invalid. In 1828, he was given six months wages out of York Factory, as he was considered "an object of charity". The following years, in 1829, he was not able to go out with the Express and so, on July 1, 1829 went out with the slower cross-country Brigade so as to cross the mountains in the fall. Finally, in 1830, he was awarded £45. Bouvet has not been traced after that.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 5a; HBCA YFDS 2a, 3a; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 7-9; FtVanAB 10, 15; HBCCont; FtVanCB 18; HBCABio

Bowen, William (fl. 1853 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd officer, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1853 - 1854).

William Bowen, who worked for the HBC on the *Mary Dare*, suffered from the brutalities of Captain William Mouat. On April 22, 1854, during the return voyage to London, Bowen was beaten on the face by Mouat. The 1st mate was so concerned that he wrote a deposition about the event in the back of the log.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2; log of Mary Dare 4

Bowers, John (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

John Bowers sailed twice to the Northwest Coast as an HBC seaman.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1; log of Eagle 1

Bowithick, Joseph (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Bowsman, Willamette Post/Wallace House (1813 - 1814); Hunter, Willamette Post/Wallace House (1813 - 1814).

Joseph Bouwithick appears to have re-engaged with the NWC on August 1, 1813 and wintered that year at Willamette House. He was to be free at Fort des Prairies on August 1, 1814 and may have returned there.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

Bowling, Thomas [variation: **Bowline**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Thomas Bowling made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of the Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Boyer (Laderoute), Andre [standard: **André**] (fl. 1821 - 1823) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823).

André Boyer (Laderoute) worked for the HBC in New Caledonia for two years, and, in 1823, picked up his pay in Montreal, indicating his return to that city.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2

Boyer, Joseph (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1844).

Joseph Boyer joined the HBC in Montreal in 1841 and returned to Canada in 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 23

Boys, Elias (fl. 1846 - 1850) (British: English)

Birth: probably Dorset, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1849); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1849); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849); Seaman, *Harpooner* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

Elias Boys shipped on with the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed to the coast on the barque *Cowlitz*. Little is mentioned of him, but on January 2, 1846 on the voyage out, he was thrown from the wheel in a storm and badly lacerated his hand. On April 16, 1849 at Fort Langley, he was loading on the *Cadboro* in the rain when he ordered the two apprentices, Robert Allud and James Weyland, to cease working under such conditions. They went back to work after they were told by the captain that what they were doing was wrong. He was temporarily transferred back to Fort Vancouver, but on June 11, 1849 he exchanged with William Berwick of the barque *Harpooner*, and returned to Europe.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-30; YFDS 19-20; log of Cadboro 6; FtVicASA 1-2

Boys, William (fl. 1846 - 1847) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1848); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

William Boys was a competent carpenter with the HBC but his employment was troublesome. On October 15, 1847, after coming out from England on the brig *Mary Dare* [James Cooper], Boys was ordered ashore, probably in the Vancouver Island area, to work at rough spars for top gallant masts. He went ashore but refused to work; he then attacked Cooper, who had gone to question him. Consequently, Boys was put in irons aboard ship but, after attacking both Cooper and William Mouat with the irons, was taken ashore and put in the blockhouse. He was discharged and sent back to England as a passenger on the barque *Columbia*, however, at his own request, and with the consent of the British Consul, was discharged in Honolulu.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27; FtVanCB 36; log of Columbia, 9 PPS: HBRS vol. XXXII, p. 15

Braguiere, Narcisse (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Narcisse Braguiere was probably a member of the HBC cross-country Brigade in 1821-1822 for he returned to Montreal in that outfit.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Brancheau, Thomas [variation: Branchaud] (c. 1818 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup or Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1818

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Hall (1845 - 1850).

Thomas Brancheau joined the HBC in 1839 and worked with the Snake Party as a comer and goer and possibly at Fort Hall until 1850, at which point he returned to Canada. Shortly after that he returned to the Columbia where he settled.

At Walla Walla, Brancheau met and married a Whitman Mission pupil, Nez Perces native Angelique Koatsteps, and

together they had Angelique (c.1845-?), Sophie (1852-1854), Louise (1855-?), and Genevieve (1865-?). They appeared to have moved to Frenchtown in 1855. According to oral tradition they also raised Paul and Louis Beauchemin after probably one parent (unlikely two) was killed. (According to the CCR, the 1860 census has Thomas being married to an Indian, Rosalie, with children Thomas, Rosalie, Francis, Joseph and Antoine; but, this may be another family unless Thomas had two simultaneous families).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-32; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-9 PPS: CCR 1b, 7a, 7b

Brands, Abraham [variation: **Alexander**] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Abraham or Alexander Brands shipped with the HBC on September 6, 1848 as a seaman and sailed to the coast on the barque *Columbia*. On May 6, 1849 at Fort Vancouver, he along with eight others from the vessel deserted for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 10; P. S. Ogden's May 16, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, Correspondence, A.11/70, [deserted to join American parties] fos. 368-69; YFASA 30-32

Brannan, James [variation: **Brennan**] (fl. 1847 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849).

James Brannan joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London on September 27, 1847 and sailed to the coast. After the vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia on May 7, 1848, Brannan and others had to be assigned elsewhere. Consequently, on November 1, 1848, he began work at Fort Vancouver. Three months later, on February 1, 1849 he deserted, probably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 28; FtVanASA 9; YFDS 19

Brasby, William (fl. 1847 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849); Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

William Brasby joined the HBC in London on September 22, 1847 and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. As the *Vancouver* was wrecked on May 7, 1848 at the mouth of the Columbia, Brasby had to be assigned to other vessels. On December 12, 1848, as the cook William Kingston was continuously ill, Brasby took on the role of cook, a job which he held until he arrived back in London on April 18, 1850.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 28-30; YFDS 19-20; FtVicASA 1-2; log of Cadboro 6; log of Columbia 10

Brasconnier, Jean Baptiste (c. 1803 - c. 1862) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: probably British Columbia - c. 1862

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort St. James (1828 - 1830); Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

Jean Baptiste Brasconnier, who joined the HBC from Berthier in 1828, worked in New Caledonia for his entire career. His exact posting is difficult to follow but, in 1842, he was stationed at Fort Connolly. After his death, around 1862, it would appear that surviving members of his family carried on transactions with the HBC for a number of years.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; FtVanASA 2-8; FtVicASA 1-15; FtAlexAB 1; YFDS 3a-7, 16; SS: Morice, The History of, p. 262-63

Brassard, Pierre (c. 1810 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lanoraie, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1829 - 1830); Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1835).

Pierre Brassard joined the HBC in 1828 or 1829 and worked in present day British Columbia until 1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-14; YFDS 3b, 4b-5c; FtVanASA 2

Brazeau, Joseph E. (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1853 - 1854).

Joseph E. Brazeau appeared on the Fort Vancouver 1853-1854 sundries account with an undesignated position and may have been a member of the cross-country Brigade. He was assigned to the Northern Department.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9

Breck, William (fl. 1832 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably Boston, Massachusetts**Fur trade employee**

Wyeth Gunsmith, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832 - 1833); **HBC** Employee, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1833).

William Breck, from the Boston area, came to the Pacific slopes as part of the 1st expedition of Nathaniel J. Wyeth. He had left Boston on March 11, 1832 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 29th of that year. As the expedition was a singular failure, Breck worked for the HBC at Fort Vancouver over the winter and into 1833. In late September or early October 1833 he shipped on the *Dryad* as passenger to the Hawaiian Islands; but, while he was at Golden Gate harbour [California], reshipped, along with Phineas Whittier and John Sinclair, on the whaler *Helvetius* (which was loading hides), as the vessel would arrive sooner in Boston.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-14; YFDS 5b; ShMiscPap 14 PPS: Overmeyer, p. 99

Brenique, Henrie (c. 1805 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1805**Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - October 1830****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830).

Henrie Brenique was hired on by the HBC in 1830 on a three year contract but drowned in the Columbia River October 25, 1830. A short career.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a; YFASA 19; FtVanAB 28

Bridger, James (1804 - 1881) (American)

Birth: Richmond, Virginia - March 1804 (born to William Bridger and Chloe Bridger)**Death: Little Santa Fe, Missouri - July 1881****Fur trade employee**

Ash. Employee, William Henry Ashley's Trading Expedition (1822 - 1826); **SJ & S** Employee, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1827 - 1830); **RMFC** Partner, Rocky Mountain Fur Company (1830 - 1834); Partner, Snake Country (1831); **FSB** Partner, Fort Bonneville (1836); **Ash.** Employee, American Fur Company (1838 - 1843).

Although James Bridger's fur trade career took place largely east of the Rockies, he nonetheless had a significant presence west of the Continental Divide. As a youth he apprenticed to a local blacksmith in St. Louis [Missouri] and in 1822, joined William H. Ashley and the fur trade ascending the Missouri River. In the autumn of 1824, after crossing the Continental Divide, he encountered Great Salt Lake and is credited with realizing the potential of the South Pass. Around 1827, he joined Smith, Jackson and Sublette and on August 4, 1830, he, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Milton G. Sublette, Henry Fraeb and Jean Baptiste Gervais purchased the company, becoming partners in the new Rocky Mountain Fur Company. On December 22, 1831, Bridger was part of a RMFC party of seventy, led by Fraeb, Gervais and Sublette, which camped near the junction of the Salmon and Lemhi rivers not far from a HBC camp led by John Work and an AFC camp led by Lucien Fontenelle. In 1832 he received an iron Blackfoot arrow in the back and it was not extracted until 1835 at the Rendezvous at Green River by the missionary Dr. Marcus Whitman, who happened to be passing through. In 1834, when the RMFC partnership dissolved, he formed a new partnership with Fitzpatrick and Sublette and in 1837, guided Fontenelle in the Green River area. In 1838 he formed an affiliation with the AFC. In 1843 he and Louis Vasquez founded Fort Bridger, an emigrant supply fort, but he was forced to abandon it to the Mormons in 1853, having fled because he was accused of having supplied the natives with guns and ammunition. In his later years he drifted into government service and was a guide for many official and unofficial expeditions. Late in his life he took up farming near Westport, Missouri (now part of Kansas City). He died on his farm in 1881 and was buried next to his sons. On December 11, 1904, his remains were removed to Independence, Missouri and a seven foot [2.1 m]

monument erected at the head of his grave.

James Bridger had three successive wives and seven children. In 1835 he married Cora, daughter of Flathead chief Insala. Their children were Mary Ann (1836-1847?), Felix (1841-?) and Josephine (1846-?). Cora died in 1846. In 1848 he married an unnamed Ute native who died in 1849 shortly after giving birth to their only child, Virginia Rosalie (1849-?). In 1850 he married an unnamed Shoshone, daughter of Chief Washaskie. Their two children were Mary Ann (1853-?) and William (1857-?).

Fort Bridger State Park, Bridger Creek, Bridger Ferry, Bridger Lake, Bridger Mountain, Bridger National Forest, Bridger Pass, Bridger Trail and Bridger Wilderness, all in Wyoming as well as the city of Bridger and the Bridger Mountains of Montana are named after James Bridger. Fort Bridger has been reconstructed on the original site as a tourist attraction.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 11 SS: Dodge, p. 5-6; Alter; Insert, p. 252-271; Chittenden, p. 257

Brieson, Charles A. [variation: **Samuel Breazen, Brisson**] (fl. 1835) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1835); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Steward, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

Charles Brieson came to the Northwest Coast as a steward on the HBC vessel *Ganymede*. However, in September 1835, a month after his arrival at Fort Vancouver and for unexplained reasons, he left Fort Vancouver to return to England as a passenger and steward on the *Dryad*. He would have arrived back in London April, 1836.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 7, 14; log of *Ganymede* 3; YFASA 15, 17; log of *Dryad* 2

Briggs, John (fl. 1855 - 1861) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

John Briggs made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* as a ship's boy or apprentice and returned again as a seaman.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Princess Royal* 7

Briggs, Joseph (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

Joseph Briggs joined the HBC naval department as a carpenter on September 8, 1827 and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. He arrived back at the London docks on February 13, 1829 and Briggs was discharged the following day.

PS: HBCA log of *Eagle* 1
See Also: **Briggs, William** (possible Relative)

Briggs, William (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829); Apprentice, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

William Briggs, who is quite possibly related to above Joseph Briggs, joined the HBC as a ship's boy on September 8, 1827, and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. He was discharged in London, one week after Joseph.

PS: HBCA log of *Eagle* 1
See Also: **Briggs, Joseph** (possible Relative)

Brisbois, Augustin (c. 1769 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Province of Quebec - c. 1769

Death: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825).

Augustine Brisbois was a long time employee of the fur trade, joining it in 1794. He was likely with Alexander Henry the Younger between 1803-1808. In 1816 he was a guide and was at the capture of Fort William, and in 1821 was working at an inland post. Some time later he became an employee of the HBC, and in 1825, at the end of his contract with the HBC, he returned on the Express to Montreal where he was paid. He returned to Red River where, between 1830-1836 he was employed on the experimental farm. He appears to have retired in 1836 at the age of sixty-seven.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1; HBCCont; YFASA 3-5; FtVanAB 1; HBCABio

Brisbois, Charles (? - 1847) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Prairie du Chien [Wisconsin] - 1798 (born to Michel Brisbois and Domitelle Gaultier de Verville)

Death: Fort Crawford [Prairie du Chien], Wisconsin - August 1847

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1820 - 1821).

Charles Brisbois left the place of his birth on the Mississippi, the old fur trading centre of Prairie du Chien, with his uncle Henry M. Fisher Senior to avoid the conflict of the War of 1812 while the rest of his family stayed, remaining neutral. In British territory he joined the NWC as a clerk in 1816 and by 1820-1821 he was on the Pacific slopes. At the time of coalition, he joined the HBC and from that point served east of the Rockies from 1821-1842 in the Athabasca, Mackenzie, and Cumberland Districts. Throughout his tenure, he never sufficiently mastered the English language and wrote his journals in French. After retiring in 1842 back to Prairie du Chien, he tried unsuccessfully to re-enter the service of the HBC. He later became a soldier at Fort Crawford, Wisconsin Territory and died there in 1847.

Charles Brisbois had one wife Ann (?-?), three sons and four daughters. Their children were Edmond (?-?), Michel (?-?), Edward (?-?), Ann (?-?), Charlott (?-?), Adelaide (?-?) and Thérèse (?-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; Wills; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRS III, p. 429-30; HBRS XXX, p. 201n

Brisbois, Olivier (c. 1822 - 1883) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Death: Frenchtown [Lowden], Washington Territory - September 1883

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843+); Middleman, Fort Hall (1843 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Hall (1848 - August 6, 1849).

Olivier Brisbois joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838 and is known as being a particularly tough individual. In mid winter, December 1839, he journeyed alone and on foot carrying a message five hundred miles [804.7 km] from Fort Vancouver to Fort Hall. He deserted some months after on November 1, 1840. Brisbois eventually became a Willamette settler and, on May 2, 1843, voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. In 1849 he worked briefly with the HBC but he became free at Fort Hall on August 6, 1849 and in 1850 he was back being a farmer in Marion Co., Oregon. He eventually settled in Frenchtown and was a Corporal in the Indian War. He died in 1883 and was buried at the St. Rose Cemetery September 6, 1883.

He was married twice and had nine children. His first wife was native Catherine Cayuse (?-c.1850) with whom he had a daughter, Catherine (1847-?) and son, Olivier Jr. (?-?). His second marriage, on February 23, 1852 at St. Louis (Oregon), was to Jane Clementia Flett (?-1902) (daughter of Thomas Flett and Nancy Coutennay). Their recorded children were Jean Thomas (1853-?), François (1860-?), Catherine Jane (c.1863-?), Nazaire Benoni (1867-?), Martha Emily (1870-?) and two more unnamed children.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFDS 11, 20; YFASA 19-20, 24-29; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.; Scrapbook of newspaper clippings PPS: CCR 1b, 3a, 7b, 7c SS: Holman, p.115

Brissotte, Hypolite [variation: **Brissete, Brissette**] (c. 1792 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1792

Death: probably Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Miller, Fort Colville (1832 - 1835); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1832 - 1835).

Hypolite Brissote joined the fur trade in 1816 or 1817. From 1818-1831 he worked at a variety of posts east of the Rockies and in 1831-1832 he was likely working the Brigade route for the Hudson's Bay Company - in late 1831 he was found in the Columbia and early 1832, in Canada. He spent the next three years in the Columbia as a middleman working largely around the grain mill. From 1836-1838, he was a carpenter in Red River and in 1838 was found in Canada. He likely retired at that point for he has not been traced after that.

Hypolite Brissotte's wife was Archange L'Hirondelle (?-?). Their children have not been traced.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c; HBCABio

Brodie, Robert (fl. 1846 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1849).

Robert Brodie shipped on with the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and made one return voyage to the coast. Little is known of Brodie other than an incident which happened on September 22, 1847. On that date, he and two others were lowering the top gallant mast which accidentally slipped and killed George Bigmore. Brodie would have arrived back in London on May 24, 1849.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28; log of Cowlitz 6

Brooks, Alfred (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Alfred Brooks joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Brooks, James (fl. 1850 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1849).

James Brooks shipped on with the HBC in London around September, 1848 as a steward aboard the barque *Columbia*. On the voyage out he received a nasty wound on the head in a fight with cook John Phillips - a few days later he admitted to stealing liquor and was replaced by Andrew Walker. On May 6, 1849, while the *Columbia* was at Fort Vancouver, Brooks and eight others all demanded a discharge, but couldn't wait and deserted for the gold fields of California anyway.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 3; P. S. Ogden's May 16, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, Correspondence, A.11/70, [deserted to join American parties] fos. 368-69; YFASA 30-31

Brooks, Richard [variation: **Brookes**] (fl. 1832 - 1835) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

Richard Brooks joined the HBC in London in 1832 as a seaman and came to the coast where he worked on coastal shipping. He arrived back in England on June 4, 1835.

PS: HBCA log of Ganymede 1; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14

Broquino, Miguel (fl. 1851 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Miguel Broquino made one return voyage to the coast as an ordinary seaman on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Brotchie, William (1799 - 1859) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Caithness, Scotland - 1799

Death: Fort Victoria (Victoria), British Columbia - February 1859

Maritime officer

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826); Cook, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Cook, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); 2nd mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); 2nd mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834); 1st mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1835); Master, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); Master, *Lama* (brig) (1836 - 1837); Master, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837 - 1838); Master, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1840); Master, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Master, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1843); Master, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844); Captain, *Albion* (barque) (1849).

William Brotchie, described as a "good-natured, even-tempered man," (Helmcken, p. 327) joined the HBC in 1824 on the *William & Ann* and became cook when the ship's cook deserted in Rio de Janeiro. Brotchie began his work in the Columbia on August 18, 1830 and, on September 15, 1835, assumed the role of ship's captain, sailing the *Nereide* and *Vancouver* to the British Isles. At an unknown date he ran ashore off Dallas Road, Victoria giving the name Brotchie Ledge to the reef. He lost his vessel *Albion*, however, when he became involved in the lumbering business and, under licence from the HBC and the Admiralty, cut timber for spars illegally at New Dungeness, Washington. American authorities seized and sold the ship, creating something of an international incident. The portly captain then went to Fort Rupert to cut spars but couldn't ship the products to Europe for lack of ships. He tried to dispose of them in San Francisco in 1855 and 1856 without luck. Unable to sell his well-made spars to the British Navy and not being able to raise enough money to charter his own ship to Europe, he faced ruin. In 1858 he was appointed Harbour-Master and became a member of Victoria's Pioneer Cricket Club; as well, he purchased one hundred acres [40.5 ha] in the Cowichan District. He was credited with introducing from England the "Brotchie" potato (Walbran, 64-65), an early kidney variety. Brotchie died in Victoria at sixty years of age and was buried there on March 2, 1859.

William Brotchie's family life is difficult to trace. A Charles Brotchie (c.1846-?), likely a son, later lived in the Fort Rupert/Alert Bay area.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1; FtVanASA 2-9; YFDS 4a-5b, 6-7, 10; YFASA 12-13, 15-19, 23; log of Nereide 1; log of Dryad 1; ShMiscPap 7; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVicASA 2-3; BCA BCGR AbstLnd; BCCR CCCath; Van-PL Colonist, March 5, 1859, p. 3 SS: Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 266-286; Labonte, p. 265; Smith, Reminiscences, p. 327; Lamb, "Early Lumbering on", p. 31-53; Pethick, Victoria, The Fort, p. 206; Walbran, p. 64-65; Helmcken, p. 327

Brouillet, Hypolite (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Barthelemy (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1812

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Blacksmith, Fort Colville (1833 - 1834); Blacksmith, Fort Colville (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Colville (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Colville (1837 - 1839); Coureur de rouine, Fort Colville (1839 - 1842).

Hypolite Brouillet joined the HBC in 1830 and for the first four years, worked as a blacksmith. By 1842 he left the Columbia and crossed the Rockies for Canada but returned to live at Champoege, Oregon.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11—15, 19-21; OHS 1849 Census, Oregon Territory, Champoege

Brousseau, Bazile [variation: **Brazeau, Brusseau, Brosseau, Brasseau**] (fl. 1810 - 1816) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Province of Quebec/Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Milieu, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); **NWC** Milieu, Fort Okanagan (1812 - 1813); Milieu, Willamette House (1813 - 1814); Milieu, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Bazile Brousseau likely first joined the PFC in Lachine, Quebec, for he appeared there on Company records on July 6, 1810. He came overland with the Wilson Price Hunt expedition arriving in Astoria February 18, 1812. When the NWC took over the PFC, Brousseau had not received his wages by the spring. Much against the wishes of the NWC, he announced on March 27, 1814 that he was going to go to Montreal to sue the now defunct Astor company for his wages. As a result, he left April 4, 1814, with the Brigade for Montreal and two years later, on May 1, 1816, signed a NWC contract to work for three years at Fort William as a middleman. He may have returned to the Pacific slopes as Brousseau, dit Aland but this cannot be verified.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste SS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 105 PPS: Coues, p. 874

Brousseau (LaFleur), Bazile [variation: **Brazil, Bazil Brusseau, Brasseau**] (c. 1810 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Pontigny, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Death: possibly Fraser Valley, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Langley (1836 - 1845); Dairyman, Fort Langley (1845 - 1859).

Bazile Brousseau (LaFleur) signed on with the HBC in 1833 from the parish of St. Anne/Varenes. He spent considerable time at Fort Langley and was in charge of the dairy where he milked cows, made butter and looked after the herd. In 1846, along with several others, he tried unsuccessfully to claim land around Fort Nisqually. His contract in Fort Langley ended in 1859 at which point he appears to have retired. By 1881, he was living with the James Ritchie family in the Fraser Valley. The date and place of his death has not been traced.

Bazil Brousseau had two, possibly three wives and possibly four children. His first wife was a Cowichan woman with whom he had Basil Jr. (1841-?). Around 1841 he married a Kwakwaka'wakw woman by the name of Rose (?-?) and together they had possibly Marie (c.1844-?) and Rose (?-bap.1856-?). After the death of wife, Rose, he married Marianne, Nanaimo, ("Nanaiook") on July 21, 1856 at Fort Langley. Marie (c.1844-?) may have been brought into the marriage as a daughter of Marianne. They may have had more children but they have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-8; HBCCont; FtVicASA 1-7; HBCABio; BCA PSACFtNis; BCCR Marriage SS: Cullen, The History of Fort, p. 89

Brown, John (fl. 1834 - 1837) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Borrowstenness, Linlithgow, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1837).

John Brown joined the HBC in London on December 13, 1834 and made a round trip to the coast on the *Ganymede*. While he was on the coast he was sent to the hospital at Fort Vancouver and made a return trip to Oahu but otherwise did not visit any posts other than those on the lower Columbia River. On the return trip, his name did not appear on the crew list beyond Iquique, Chile, so the date of his arrival back in London is uncertain.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; log of Ganymede 4; YFASA 15-16; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 4

Brown, John [a] (fl. 1847 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1847 - 1849).

Possibly the same as John Brown [1], John Brown [a], is noted as working as a seaman for the HBC aboard the barque *Cowlitz*. In outfit 1848-1849 he returned to England.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-28

Brown, John [b] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Stowaway, *Columbia* (barque) (1847); **Seaman, *Cowlitz*** (barque) (1848 - 1849).

In all likelihood, John Brown [b] stowed away on the HBC vessel *Columbia* in Honolulu to get to Fort Victoria. After he was taken out of irons he worked on the barque *Cowlitz* on coastal shipping before he returned to England on the same vessel.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 9; YFASA 28

Brown, John [a? b?] (fl. 1850 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Una* (brigantine) (1850 - 1852).

John Brown [a? b?] came to the coast on the brig *Una* which he joined in London on December 31, 1849. On February 14, 1852, he was discharged and may be any of the above.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2

Brown, Joseph (fl. 1842 - 1843) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Crew member, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

Joseph Brown was a crew member of the HBC barque *Columbia* in outfit 1842-1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22

Brown, Louis (c. 1817 - ?) (Canadian)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1817

Death: probably Washington Territory, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1837 - 1841).

Louis Brown joined the HBC in 1837 and worked his contract at Fort Colville. He deserted in outfit 1841-1842 and set himself up in a cabin about twenty-nine km (eighteen miles) from the Kettle Falls fort. He was still living there seven years later as on Saturday, April 8, 1849, John Charles, who was passing through with his Columbia Express Party, stayed with the former employee.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-6; YFASA 19-21; Journal of the Columbia Express Party, 1849, BCA A/B.20.4/c38;

Brown, Paul Valle (fl. 1821 - 1824) (probably Canadian)

Birth: possibly St. Anne, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Bowsman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824).

Paul Valle Brown worked for the HBC in New Caledonia in 1821-1824.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1; YFDS 1a

Brown, Peter [variation: **Baudky, Budbay**] (fl. 1841) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841); Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842).

Peter Brown went through more than one name change. He shipped out with the *Cowlitz* while it was on a side trip to Honolulu on July 15, 1841 as Peter Baudky; when he was discharged on November 24 at Fort Vancouver to join the *Columbia*, his name had become Peter Budbay. Possibly to simplify the record, he joined the *Columbia* the following day as Peter Brown, cook. He would have arrived back in London in July 1842.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; log of Columbia 4

Brown, Thomas [b] (c. 1814 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Fort Coulonge, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843).

Thomas Brown [b] joined the HBC in 1840 and returned overland to Canada in the spring 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-8

Brown, William [1] (fl. 1815) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

William Brown [1], engaged his services with the NWC schooner *Columbia* on April 29, 1815 and was paid off on February 10, 1816, when he was impressed into service with H.M.S. *Horatio*.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Brown, William [2] (c. 1790 - 1827) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, Scotland - c. 1790

Death: Europe - March 1827

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort St. James (1821 - 1822); Chief Trader, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1826).

After entering the HBC in 1811, William Brown served in both the Churchill district and Deer Lake before returning to Europe for two years in 1815. In 1817, he returned to North America, working his way up through the ranks while serving at Halkett House, Williams House, Big Point House, Fort Dauphine, Fort Resolution and Fort Wedderburn and became actively involved in the HBC-NWC dispute. In 1821 at the amalgamation of the HBC and NWC, Brown was appointed to the New Caledonia district and in October 1822, built Fort Kilmaurs, later called Fort Babine. He stayed

in the area generally keeping the journals until 1826 and, from 1824, jointly ran the New Caledonia district with William Connolly. He was to explore the country in 1825, but illness and the unsettled nature of the natives prevented him from doing so. That year, he was on crutches and the rheumatism in his right arm was so bad that he could barely write. In 1826 because of his deteriorating state, he was granted leave of absence in Europe and died the following year.

William Brown had a wife, and quite likely children, but they have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-6; FtBabPJ 1-3; FtBabCB 1 SS: HBRS I, p. 431

Brown, William [a] (c. 1810 - late 1870s) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Sandwick, Orkney - c. 1810

Death: probably Pierce County, Washington - 1878

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1830); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Personal servant, Fort Langley (1832 - 1833); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1833 - 1834); Personal servant, Fort Langley (1833); Labourer, Fort Langley (1835 - 1839).

William Brown [a] who signed on with the HBC on May 4, 1830, had a string of bad luck in the fur trade. After sailing to Hudson Bay, he made his way overland to Fort Vancouver. In the early 1830s at Fort Vancouver, he caught “intermittant fever”, probably malaria, which kept recurring from time to time. As well, on May 11, 1834, while unloading cows at Nisqually from the *Lama*, he was gored in the testicles. Brown then took a wife at Fort Langley but when he tried to leave the service he ran into difficulty. He gave the appropriate year’s notice and had hoped to leave in the spring of 1837, but was held back at Fort Vancouver as his wife had died at Langley, leaving a child under twelve months supposedly to be cared for by the HBC. When he refused to return and look after the child, McLoughlin hit him three times with a rod until he agreed to stay to care for the infant; he returned to Langley where a nurse was provided and boarded at Company expense for the next year. By August, 1838, he was told that he had to leave the service with his child. He made his way across the Continent to York Factory and, and even though he wished to remain, returned home to England via the *Prince Rupert* in 1839. The fate of the child has not been traced but he or she may have returned with Brown when he came back and settled in the Willamette at an unknown date. In the late 1860s William Brown sold out and moved to Pierce County, Washington where he died in the late 1870s.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 4; YFASA 11-15, 18-19; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-5; FtVanCB 19, 22, 24 PPS: Dickey; TacP-FtNis Huggins, June 4, 1904

Brown, William [3] (fl. 1838 - 1840) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

William Brown sailed from London in late 1838 on the HBC barque *Vancouver* and arrived at Fort Vancouver around June 1839. On October 5, 1839, after only a few months on the coast, he left on the *Nereide* and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA log of Nereide 2; ShMiscPap 14

Brown, William [b] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1853 - 1854).

William Brown [b] worked for the HBC on the brigantine *Mary Dare*. In May 1853, he requested that his wife be brought out so they could settle.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-3; FtVicCB 6

Brown, William [f] (fl. 1850 - 1853) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Boatbuilder, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850 - 1851); Carpenter, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1851 - 1852); Carpenter, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

William Brown sailed from Stromness to York Factory in 1849 and worked for the HBC as a boat builder and carpenter for one three-year contract.

Bruce, Antoine (fl. 1833 - 1838) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Boute, Snake Party (1835 - 1838).

Antoine Bruce joined the HBC in 1830 and began work in the Columbia in 1834. He went east over the Rockies in March 1838 when he retired.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 18; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Bruce, William [a] (c. 1802 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland - c. 1802

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - August 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1825); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1838); Storeman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1838); Gardener, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1838); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1838); Gardener, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1849).

William Bruce was a true gardener. First contracted as a labourer for three years by the HBC on June 20, 1825, he sailed three days later from Stromness on the *Prince of Wales* and arrived at York Factory in August. The following year, after crossing overland, he began work at Fort Vancouver as a gardener. During this time he also acted as a storesman and in 1828 was given extra wages on order of George Simpson. At the end of his contract there, in March 1838, he left the Columbia for the east side and sailed back to England on the *Prince Rupert*, arriving there in October 1838; after a chance meeting on a crowded street with furloughing Dr. John McLoughlin, he begged to be taken back to Fort Vancouver, a place with which he had fallen in love. Dr. McLoughlin agreed to send him back on the first available ship, but first he would have to go to Chiswick, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, to get more knowledge of his duties. Bruce sailed back on the barque *Vancouver* and began to work once again in the Columbia on October 1, 1839. He reportedly brought plants back with him. One of his additional jobs was ringing the wake-up bell at 4:00am in the summer and 8:00am in the winter. William Bruce died a bachelor at Fort Vancouver in 1849.

William Bruce's garden has been recreated at the reconstructed Fort Vancouver site.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 4; YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 17-20, 24-29; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 5b-7, 10, 20; FtVanASA 1-8; FtVanAB 10, 19; ShMiscPap 11; OHS Oregonian, April 12, 1888 PPS: HBRS vol. VII, p. 309

Bruffee, James (fl. 1827) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

Ash. Co-leader of Ashley's expedition, Rendezvous (1827).

James Bruffee left St. Louis on April 12, 1827, co-leading with Hiram Scott a group of forty-six men to the summer Sweetlake Rendezvous [Utah]. It appeared that his employer, William Ashley left with the group but turned back because of illness. Along with the group was a four pounder cannon on wheels which the group took to the Rendezvous and back. On October 1, 1827, Bruffee arrived with \$60,000 worth of furs at Lexington, Missouri, where he met Ashley.

SS: Gowans, p. 33, 36, 37

Brugier, Pierre [variation: **Brugiere, Brugere**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman?, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); **NWC** Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman or guide, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **PFC** Steersman?, Fort George [Astoria] and Spokane House (October 13, 1813).

Pierre Brugier likely joined the PFC at Mackinac for he was found there on Company journals on August 3, 1810. He then travelled overland with Wilson Price Hunt arriving at Astoria February 19, 1812. After the takeover of the PFC, Brugier joined the NWC October 22, 1813 on a contract to expire in Montreal the following year. He left Fort George with the brigade for Fort William/Montreal on April 4, 1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10 SS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 105; Coues, p. 874

Bruguier, Regis [variation: **Breguiet**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption [Lower Canada]

Freeman

PFC Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1814).

Brought up in the service of the NWC and known to Gabriel Franchère, Regis Bruguier had a career as a freeman, trapper and trader. In Canada he had been a respectable country merchant; however, after losing his outfit as a trader on the Saskatchewan, he became a free trader and trapper, seeking out beaver. On December 5, 1811, two months after arriving as a freeman in Astoria on October 5th with Benjamin Pillet and Donald McLellan, he went up the Willamette with the same pair as a hunter. On April 4, 1814, Bruguier left Astoria for Canada with returning former Astoria employees in a brigade of ten canoes carrying seventy-eight people. He last appeared on Franchère's record on the journey back on May 11, 1814 at Canoe River, off the Columbia River.

PPS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 92, 96, 157-58; Franchère, p. 58n

Brule, Louis [standard: **Brulé**] [variation: **Brusle**] (? - 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Rivière du Loup, Province of Quebec/Lower Canada

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

On May 23, 1810, Louis Brulé signed on with the PFC partner Alexander McKay, to work for five years as a wintering middleman. After making his way to New York in a canoe brigade, he sailed on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] from New York in September 1810, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia in March, 1811. However, since fellow passenger Ovide de Montigny was prone to seasickness and William Mumford had chosen to stay on shore, McKay chose as his servant young Brulé to continue on the fated voyage. Brulé met his end at Clayoquot Sound along with twenty-six or twenty-eight others from the ship when the ship was attacked and blown up.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 85

Brulez, Jean Baptiste [standard: **Bruléz**] [variation: **Brulé, Baulez, Bruley, Brewley, Brouillet, Brulin, Broutin, Broulier, Brulais, Broulin, Bruluis**] (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Barthelemy (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: probably Sooke, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Langley (1839 - 1842); Middleman, Snake Party (1842 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1844 - 1845).

Jean Baptiste Brulez lived a long life, and had the distinction of being responsible for having set the fire that burned down an entire fort. A twenty-two year old Brulez joined the HBC in 1831 from Lac La Pluie (although he claimed on his Donation Land Claim he had arrived in the territory as early as 1826). At Fort Langley he was in the habit of cooking and taking his meals in the blacksmith's shop before retiring to the bastion to sleep. On April 11, 1840, he cooked his meal as usual and went to the bastion to sleep but failed to entirely quench the fire. Some time later the fire was noticed and within two minutes in the presence of a strong spring wind, flames had engulfed the entire fort. Only the goods from the big house were saved. Brulez stayed around to help rebuild the fort before being assigned to the distant Snake River area. At the end of his contract in 1844 he settled in the St. Paul area of the Willamette valley of Oregon. In 1849 he was living in Yamhill Co., Oregon with a wife and an adopted son. He soon moved north, however, for in 1850, he settled on a land claim of 640 acres [259 ha] in Lewis County and in 1853, declared his intention to become a U.S. Citizen. Some time around 1859, the Brulez family, no doubt preferring to live in territory familiar to wife Marguerite, travelled in a "large cavalcade with freight wagons and a pack train" to Vancouver Island. There they settled at the mouth of the Sooke River, built several log cabins on the eastern bank and grew feed for their cattle on the Sooke River Flats, land (Section 4) which Brulez finally pre-empted on September 18, 1884.

Jean Baptiste Brulez had one recorded wife and a step-son. On February 11, 1838 at Fort Vancouver, he married the widow of Jacques Iroquois, Marguerite, Sook [T'Sou-ke], a person skilled at the native bone game. Jean Baptiste inherited a step-son Joseph Thomas (c.1831-60), who acquired the Brulez name. Stepson Joseph married Mary Ann Maranda (c.1832-?) (daughter of Iroquois Louis Shaegoskatsta/Maranda, dit Le Frise [c.1796-?]) and a Kalapooya woman) in Oregon in 1848, had three daughters but, according to one account, was shot dead at the age of twenty-nine in Oregon (1858 in Victoria Catholic Records? according to Sooke Story). After Joseph's death Mary Ann Maranda Brule married Jean Baptiste Vautrin.

Mount Brule is named after Jean Baptiste Brulez.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]P] 3; YFASA 10-15, 19-20, 24; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVanCB 28; OHS 1849 Census, Oregon Territory, Yamhill Co.; Van-PL 1881 census of British Columbia, Vancouver, Sooke, 1991 census of British Columbia, District 3, Vancouver, Goldstream and Sooke PPS: CCR 1a, 2b; Mallandaine, p. 5; Washington Territory Donation Land Claim, p. 82 SS: Peers, "A grandmother of"; Peers, The Sooke Story, p. 59, 65
See Also: Poirier, Joseph (Relative)

Bruneau, Pierre [variation: **Brunneau**] (fl. 1816 - 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada (born to Pierre Bruneau)

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1817); Middleman, Pacific slopes (1821).

Pierre Bruneau joined the NWC on December 9, 1816 to work as a wintering middleman for three years. He entered the Pacific slopes in 1817 crossing the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque. He was likely still in the Columbia area in 1821 at the time of the coalition with the HBC for, at that time, he was noted as going to Montreal, perhaps as a redundant employee.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 7; FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Brunel, Joseph [variation: **Brunelle**] (c. 1798 - 1870) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1798 (born to Louis Brunel and Françoise Bellerose)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - November 1870

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute or steersman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1831); Steersman, Fort Nez Percés (1831 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1834 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1836 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1843+); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845).

Joseph Brunel joined the HBC in 1827 as a bouté or middleman for he did both throughout his career. He was to go on Work's Snake Party but was taken ill and replaced by Iroquois Thomas Tawakon. In the meantime, he also appeared as a settler in the Willamette who, on May 2, 1843, voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. Later, he retired to a claim on French Prairie which he later sold. By the end of his contract in 1846 he was listed as an invalid. He died on November 10, 1870 and was buried in the St. Louis, Oregon, cemetery.

He had one wife and a child. In 1834 he had a son, Louis, by Susanne Cayuse (c.1817-?) whom he officially married on June 26, 1843 at Vancouver.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-28, 30; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-8, 10-14; FtVanASA 2-8; OHS 1849 Census, Oregon Territory, Champoege PPS: CCR 1a, 3b SS: Holman, p. 115

Brunelle, Louis (fl. 1814 - 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Louis Brunelle probably was working in the fur trade as early as 1814 at Fort William and throughout the Canadian West as a middleman. It is not known when he came onto or left the Pacific slopes but he is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821 within the Columbia area.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1

Brusseau (dit Aland) (1817 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1817).

Brusseau, dit Aland, could possibly be Bazile Brousseau who had been in the area since 1810; however many Brousseaus signed on with the North West Company and so the entry is separate. Brusseau appeared only once in the Alexander Ross memoirs as being very sick near the She-Whaps post [the Pacific Fur Company name for the then abandoned Shuswaps post in the Thompson River area]. He was left behind with another man, along with a shovel to bury him when he died. However, his caregiver was spooked when some natives appeared, so he abandoned Brusseau. When he met Ross, he explained that Brusseau had died and his shovel had been stolen. In the meantime, the Shuswap natives nursed Brusseau back to health and returned him to a very surprised Ross.

PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Traders, p. 97

Bruyere, Narcisse [variation: **Bruyeres, Bruyuiere**] (fl. 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Chateaugay (Pres Eglise), Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Blacksmith, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Milieu, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Blacksmith, Columbia Department (1821).

Narcisse Bruyere joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on March 26, 1818 as a wintering middleman and blacksmith for three years in the Northwest. Shortly afterwards, he crossed the Rockies with Angus Bethune and James McMillan. Just where he worked on the Pacific slopes has not been traced, but at the time of amalgamation, he joined the HBC but appears to have left the area soon after.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9

Bryan, James (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

James Bryan made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Buck, James Dowden (c. 1816 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Tynemouth, England - c. 1816 (born to Richard Buck and Elizabeth Buck)

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Apprentice, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1835); Apprentice, *Vanconver* (schooner) (1834); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

James Dowden Buck joined the HBC as a Greenwich Hospital apprentice seaman on November 10, 1830 sailing to the coast on the HBC barque *Ganymede*. His apprenticeship was not a happy one for he lost all his clothes when the *Vanconver* was shipwrecked in 1834, the value of which was deducted from his wages. This put him in considerable debt and when he applied to go back to England on the *Sumatra*, John McLoughlin, who was intolerant of insolence, shoved him down the staircase. Consequently, Buck threatened to sail to Oahu and apply to the British Consul to send him back. For all his trials and tribulations, James Dowden Buck arrived back in England on May 20, 1839 a junior officer.

An undelivered 1838 letter from a very concerned mother, who resided at Hope Quay, Weymouth, Dorset, rests in the HBCA. Several letters from his concerned parents to the HBC also rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11-15, 18-19; YFDS 4b-5c, 7, 9; FtVanASA 3-5; log of Sumatra 1; log of Columbia 3; MI 5; PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 142-45

Buck, Jonathan (c. 1829 - c. 1850?) (British)

Birth: Ireland - c. 1829 (born to Frederick and Harriet Buck)

Death: California, United States - c. 1850

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1846); Acting 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1846 - 1847); Settler, Willamette (1848 - 1849).

Jonathan Buck, son of a successful miniaturist in Ireland, joined the HBC in London on August 22, 1842, two years after the death of his father. He came twice to the coast on the *Columbia*, arriving May 6, 1843 and again at Fort Victoria on April 22, 1846. In 1847 he deserted or was released on the Hawaiian Islands. He made his way back to the Columbia for, in outfit 1848-1849, he was noted as being a settler in the Willamette and in 1850 was a single lumberman in Clatsop Co., Oregon. According to family tradition, he died in the California gold fields around 1850.

Resting in the HBCA are seventeen undelivered letters addressed to "Johnty" from family and friends written between 1844-1848, all of which reveal a considerable amount about family activities. Either from a lack of understanding of geography or no knowledge of where he was, letters were variously addressed to "Columbia river or Elsewhere", "Hudson bay, North America", "Arctic Regions" and even the "Backside of the World."

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 6; FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24, 26-28; ShMiscPap 4a; HBCABio; MI 5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clatsop Co. PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 191-208

Budge, Henry (fl. c. 1817 - 1852) (probably British)

Birth: probably England - c. 1817

Maritime employee

Henry Budge came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. In August, 1837 when he arrived in Oahu he overstayed his shore leave by two days. He spent about a month at Fort Vancouver, arriving back in London in April 1838. Budge worked intermittently from 1843-1852 on Hudson Bay runs on the *Prince Albert*.

PS: HBCA log of Sumatra 1; PortB 1; log of Prince Albert 2, 4-7, 9, 11

Bule, Tom (fl. 1834 - 1835) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1834); **HBC** Member, Snake Party (1835).

Tom Bule (probably Pule) was one of twenty Hawaiians who joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company in Hawaii in 1834. He and the others arrived in the Columbia River in September and under Captain Joseph Thing set out in a brigade for Fort Hall. Starting out, conditions were very difficult with as little as two hours sleep a night and very little to eat. In November, twelve Hawaiians, including Tom Bule and Harry Parker, deserted. Both Tom and Harry went on to join Thomas McKay's HBC Snake Party and were spotted on the Snake River February 12, 1835.

PPS: N. J. Wyeth, p. 250

Bull (fl. 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1834).

Bull was one of twenty Hawaiians who joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's CRFTC in Hawaii in 1834 and reached Fort Hall just before Christmas.

PPS: Beidleman, p. 238

Bull, John (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

John Bull shipped onto the brig *Convoy* [Wm. H. McNeill] after it landed in Honolulu in 1825, discharged cargo, and loaded supplies for the Northwest Coast. Bull sailed with the brig on April 1, traded that season, and returned November 2, 1825.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Bullock, Thomas [variation: **J. W.**] (fl. 1845) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice seaman, *Valleyfield* (ship) (1841 - 1843); Apprentice seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Apprentice seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845); Apprentice seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845).

Young Thomas Bullock (who also appears as J. W. Bullock) first sailed to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Valleyfield*, and was to have served out his apprenticeship on the coast but had to return to England with the vessel as no one could replace him for the return voyage. He signed up again with the HBC on September 8, 1843 and returned to the coast on the barque *Vancouver* and left it in May 1845. On June 29, 1845 he committed an indiscretion by not turning out for his watch and on November 14-15th 1845, was transferred to the barque *Cowlitz*. He may have returned to England on that vessel.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 29; ShMiscPap 11; log of Cadboro 5

Burdett, Stephen Edmunds [variation: **Stephan Edmands Burdet**] (1806 - ?) (American)

Birth: Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts - March 1806

Maritime employee

Wyeth Member, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832); Cook, *Lama* (brig) (1832); **HBC** Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service

(1832 - 1834); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834); Untraced vocation, Oahu (1836 - 1837).

Stephen Edmunds Burdett came to the Pacific slopes as part of the 1st expedition of Nathaniel J. Wyeth. He had left Boston on March 11, 1832 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 29th of that year. As the expedition was a singular failure, Burdett hired on with the HBC at Fort Vancouver on December 1, 1832 to work in the company's naval service. While fellow expedition members William Breck, Phineas Whittier and John Sinclair shipped out on the brig *Dryad* on September 1833, Burdett appears to have stayed and worked on several ships on coastal shipping and eventually was sent from Port Simpson aboard the brig *Eagle* to Vancouver, thence to Oahu on November 15, 1834. He may have disembarked and continued work there.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 12-14 16; YFDS 5a-5c; log of Dryad 1; IGI file [birthplace and date, as Stephan Edmands Burdet] SS: Overmeyer, p. 99

Burdod [variation: **Burdois**] (fl. 1831 - 1832) (Undetermined origin)**Freeman**

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1831 - 1832).

Burdod was a freeman trapper living in the Snake Country when he worked with John Work's Snake Party in 1831-1832. On June 13, 1832, while crossing the Snake River in canoes, Burdod's family was swamped. The family was saved but many of the goods were lost.

PS: HBCA SnkCoP] 11

Burge, Thomas (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Thomas Burge made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Burger, George [variation: **Burgar**] (c. 1807 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)**Birth: Westray, Orkney - c. 1807 (born to Robert Burger and Elizabeth [Harcus] Burger)****Maritime employee**

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales IV* (ship) (1830); Sailor, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Sailor, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Seaman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1837); Labourer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1837).

George Burger signed on with the HBC in 1830 as a seaman through John Rae of Wyre. As his father had been ill a number of years, George and his elder brother no doubt had some responsibility to keep the family together and so found themselves at sea. George sailed to Hudson Bay and made his way overland to the Coast. There he spent five years on coastal trade, although he sailed to England in 1834. In March 1837 he left the Columbia returning overland east over the Rockies and took the *Prince Rupert* back to the British Isles. He returned to Orkney and, on December 14, 1838 in Kirkwall, likely married Margaret Taylor of Nisbister, Orphir. From that point, he may have left Orkney.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV, 4; YFASA 11-17; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-4 SS: Burgher, p. 203

Burgess, Andrew (c. 1823 - ?) (British: English)**Birth: possibly Liverpool, England - c. 1823****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1849).

Andrew Burgess shipped on with the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and made one return voyage to the coast on the barque *Cowlitz*. After supplying coastal posts and Oahu, he arrived back in London on May 24, 1849.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6; YFASA 27-28

Burgess, Frank [variation: **Francis Barges**] (fl. 1840 - 1843) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Seaman or 2nd officer?, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842).

Frank Burgess shipped on with the HBC in London in 1840 and sailed to the coast on the barque *Cowlitz*. On May 10,

1841 at Fort Vancouver, he transferred to the *Columbia* for the voyage home. He was listed as a 2nd officer on December 20, 1841 on the Columbia River upon departure for the return voyage but this is likely in error as George W. Barton held that post. He arrived back in London on May 12, 1843.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; log of Columbia 4

Burke, David (c. 1801 - ?) (British or Jamaican)

Birth: probably Jamaica - c. 1806

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1849).

David Burke, who appears to have been born in Jamaica, shipped on with the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 as a carpenter and made one return voyage to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. He arrived back in London on May 24, 1849.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28

Burnam, Richard (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Richard Burnam made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Burr, John (fl. 1832 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably Kent, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, *Lama* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

John Burr joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832 on a three-year contract. He worked from July 19, 1833 on the coastal brig *Lama* until November 10, 1834, when he was transferred to the brig *Eagle* which transported him back to England where he arrived on June 4, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5b-5c; ShMiscPap 14

Burris, William (fl. 1837 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Cheltenham, St. Philips, Gloucester, England

Death: Portland, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1839); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Steward, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1842); Steward, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1844).

William Burris joined the HBC in London on August 29, 1835 as a cook for five years. In January 1838 he participated in a mutiny in the *Beaver* but did not appear to suffer any consequences. Finding the Pacific Northwest to his liking, he returned to England on the *Vancouver* on October 15, 1840 and brought back his British wife, a rare occurrence which George Simpson found to be too extravagant for the HBC (HBRs XXIX, p. 134). Burris then worked as a steward and lived at Fort Vancouver until December 31, 1844, at which point he settled on the Twallatine [Tualatin, Oregon] Plains. The move was a bad one for, lacking the Company discipline, he soon lost control of his life. Although he at the time appeared to be religious and civic minded, by 1857 he had lost so much of his reason that he killed his wife and children so that they could go to heaven in their relative youth. He spent the rest of his life insane in a Portland prison.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 7, 11-12; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 4-8; YFASA 19-20, 24; ShMiscPap 5; OHS Oregonian, April 4, 1857, p. 2 PPS: HBRs XXIX, p. 134 SS: G. B. Roberts, p. 225

Burrows, William (fl. 1833 - 1835) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

William Burrows was a seaman with the HBC when he joined the *Nereide* in Valparaiso, Chile on December 18, 1833 on its voyage to the Northwest Coast. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834 and a quick turnaround, Burrows left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for the return voyage and arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

Burstall, Nathaniel (fl. 1823 - 1824) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

Nathaniel Burstall was a seaman aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie and the boy William Forbes; as a result he swore out a deposition on July 2, 1823. Later, to discuss the alcoholic habits of the first mate, he appeared at a court of enquiry held at Fort George August 3, 1823. He sailed from Fort George three days later and arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; HBCA ship extract

Butt, William Edward (fl. 1830 - 1835) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1833); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1834 - 1835).

William Edward Butt joined the crew of the HBC brig *Dryad* on January 1, 1830 in London and sailed to the Northwest Coast. After arriving at Fort Vancouver on August 16, 1830, he worked out of Fort Simpson, sailing to coastal ports as far south as Monterey [California] until May, 1834, when he left for England on the barque *Nereide*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4a-5c; ShMiscPap 14; log of Nereide 1

Cabana, Francois Xavier [standard: François] (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1825 (born to Charles Cabana and Marguerite Belair)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1847 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852).

François Xavier Cabana joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845 and left it around 1852 at the age of twenty-seven. He used his savings to purchase a town lot in Victoria where he settled and continued to raise a family and by 1860, he was living on Park Street in Victoria. François Xavier and family appear to have left the area by 1871 and have not been subsequently traced.

François Xavier Cabana had one wife and nine recorded children. On August 30, 1853, he formalized his marriage to Catherine, (?-?) variously described as Tlaganets/Nass/Haida. Their children were Marguerite (c.1849-?), Maria (c.1851-?), Edouard (c.1854-72), Charles (?-bap.1856-?), Angele (?-bap.1859-?), Joseph (?-bap.1861-?), Catherine (?-bap.1863-?), possibly Moise (1864-?) and Francis Xavier (c.1867-69).

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCGR Land; BCCR StAndC; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 27

Cadotte, Laurent (c. 1786 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Quebec - c. 1786**Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains****Fur trade employee**

HBC Bowsman, York Factory (1822 - 1823); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1826); Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823).

Laurent Cadotte joined the NWC from L'Assomption on December 27, 1810 and worked at Cumberland House and Ile a La Crosse, English River (1811-1819) before coming to the Columbia. In 1824-1825 Cadotte transported Governor Simpson when he visited the Columbia but we know nothing of his character. After leaving the Columbia, he spent the rest of his career east of the Rockies before retiring in 1839 at the age of approximately fifty-three. Several of his contracts survive in the HBC Archives.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10, 12; YFASA 2-5; HBCCont; HBCABio
See Also: Cadotte, Pierre (Son)

Cadotte, Pierre (c. 1821 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1821 (born to Laurent Cadotte and Susanne, Cree)**Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains****Fur trade employee**

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Snake Party (1842 - 1844); Middleman and Boute, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846).

Pierre Cadotte joined the HBC from Rupert's Land in 1840 and was mainly involved in transporting people around the Columbia. In 1846, the death of his wife the year before may have caused him to desert. He probably moved east of the Rockies for, during the early 1850s, a Pierre Cadotte, and a son by the same name, worked as a hunter in the upper Missouri area out of Forts Benton and Union.

Pierre Cadotte had one wife and no recorded children but the Pierre Jr. found at Fort Benton in 1853-1855 was likely a son by an unknown marriage. On January 29, 1844 he married Louise Nisqually (c.1825-1845) at Fort Vancouver. Louise died on December 14, 1845.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-27; YFDS 11, 14; FtVanASA 6-8; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1b; McDonnell, p. 254-55
See Also: Cadotte, Laurent (Father)

Cadrant, Michel [variation: **Cadran**] (c. 1794 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Steersman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826).

Michel Cadrant joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from Yamaska on January 13, 1820 as a middleman and gouvernail to work in the Northwest. In the late fall of 1822, now working for the HBC, Cadrant helped build Fort Babline [Kilmaurs]. For the next two years he worked with the cross-country brigade between New Caledonia and the Hudson Bay. From 1826 he continued to work east of the Rockies in the Mackenzie area until 1844 and after that, Athabasca.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 1-2, 4-5; FtBabPJ 1; YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLs

Cadrette (fl. 1826 - 1827) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Freeman

HBC Freeman hunter, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827).

Cadrette appears to have been a true freeman who somehow managed to avoid contracts with either the NWC or HBC and did not appear on any HBC Columbia ledgers. By September, 1826 his wanderings had taken him to Fort Vancouver where he joined the Alexander R. McLeod Umpqua expedition probably as a hunter. He went off record in March, 1827 when the group reached McKay's Old Fort.

PS: HBCA FtVanPJ 4

Caesar [variation: **Casar**, **Cesar**] (fl. 1845 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1849); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1849).

Caesar joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845. He worked mainly at Fort Vancouver as a labourer until October 31, 1849, at which point he returned to Oahu aboard the barque *Columbia* and received his last HBC wages in Honolulu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; YFDS 21; SandIsAB 10

Cagsha, Michel [variation: **Cashga**, **Casgha**] (fl. 1846 - 1849) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1848); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849).

Michel Casgha joined the HBC in London on October 31, 1846 as a steward and sailed to the coast on the brig *Mary Dare*. According to some records, in outfit 1847-1848, he returned to England. According to others, he worked at Vancouver until February 24, 1849 at which point he deserted, likely for California.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28; YFDS 19

Caille, Andre [standard: **André Caillé**] (c. 1787 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie or Blairfindie, Province of Quebec - c. 1787

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Montreal Pay List, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fraser Lake (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1829 - 1830).

The mechanically talented André Caillé spent his Pacific Slopes career in New Caledonia. Around 1827, back in Lower Canada, he appears to have changed his mind about retiring and returned to New Caledonia, this time, shaving thirteen years off his age. His new birth date was 1800, perhaps a strategic move to secure the job (or this may be a younger relative with the same name).

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-7; FtStJmsCB 5; FtAlexAB 1

Caille (Biscornet), Paschal [standard: **Caillé**] [variation: **Pascal Bisconet**] (c. 1794 - 1854) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Pierre, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - December 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1829 - 1830); Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1843); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Willamette (1844 - 1845).

Paschal Caillé (Bisconet) likely joined the HBC in 1828 as a native apprentice. An otherwise apparently competent employee, he came close to losing his life in October 1833, while he was helping to construct Fort McLoughlin. Because they believed that the local natives had taken a deserting employee hostage, HBC officers seized a local chief as a bargaining tool. In retaliation, the natives attacked the servants including Caillé, who went out for water. Already weakened by the previous loss of a finger, he received two stab wounds in the head in the ensuing battle and was taken hostage. He and two others (see Fabien Malois and Joseph Richard) were eventually exchanged for the local chief. Caillé retired quietly in 1846 to the Willamette valley in Oregon to farm and raised a family.

The family records of Paschal Caillé are somewhat confusing as he had one or two wives and eight children. According to the Catholic Records, he and Louise Cowichan, also called Clallam (c.1809-1875) of the Fraser River had children Françoise (c.1832-?), Henriette (c.1835-?), Rose (1838-?), Sophie (c.1840-?), Moyse (1841-1844), Adelaide (c.1843-1852), Joseph (1848-1883). Their marriage was legitimized on February 11, 1839 and Louise died on December 24, 1875 at St. Louis, Oregon. However, on the Herbert Beaver records, Paschal Jr (?-bap.1837-?) and Henriette (?-?) were the children of Paschal and wife Henriette (?-?), Aliscuant. There may be an error in the Beaver records. As well, at his death, on December 22, 1854 at St. Paul, apparently age sixty-three by the Catholic records, rather than fifty-four by the HBC records, the name Biscornet was used rather than Caillé.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-16, 19-20, 24-25, 27-30; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtMcLouPJ 1; FtVanASA 2-8; BCA BCCR CCCath; Anderson; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3d

Caille (Bisconet), Isaac (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1837).

Isaac Caille (Bisconet) joined the HBC in 1834 as a blacksmith and served one contract, probably in a variety of places within the lower Columbia area. In March 1837 he headed east of the Rockies and was paid in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Cain, William (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

William Cain joined the HBC naval department as a seaman on September 3, 1827 and made the outfit supply trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again. His vessel sailed from London on September 14, 1827 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on May 28, 1828. After unloading supplies, picking up furs and taking on ballast at Fort George, it crossed the bar on August 20, 1828 and arrived at the London docks on February 13, 1829 and Cain was discharged the following day. William Cain has not been traced on any other fur trade records.

PS: HBCA log of Eagle 1

Caine, William (fl. 1822 - 1829) (British: English)

Birth: Either Terrebonne or Whitechapel, Middlesex, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Tailor, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Member, York Factory Express (HBC) (1825).

William Caine received cash advances in both Montreal and Boston before coming to the Pacific Northwest to work for three years as a tailor. In 1825, he returned to Montreal with the Express. In 1829 he signed an additional contract for three years in the Columbia but did not appear to honour it.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; YFASA 2-5; HBCCont; FtVanAB 1

Cairnes, Robert (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

Robert Cairnes joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834, possibly en route, as part of a group to establish the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company on the Pacific slopes to function in opposition to the HBC. He left the expedition near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build Fort Hall and was one of twelve to winter there. Cairnes may have gone out on hunting parties and appears to have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Caisse, Michel (fl. 1819 - 1822) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lanoraie, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, New Caledonia (1820); **HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

Michel Caisse joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on December 27, 1819 as a middleman for three years and the following year was in New Caledonia. At the time of coalition, he continued working for the HBC in New Caledonia and departed by 1822.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 7; YFASA 1

Cakaeo (fl. 1844 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Langley (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Langley (1851 - 1852).

Cakaeo joined the HBC in 1844 and worked as a labourer at coastal trading posts until 1851. He likely returned to the Hawaiian Islands after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-2

Calder, John [variation: **Jack**] (c. 1819 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1819

Maritime employee

HBC Native apprentice, Naval Department (1829 - 1830); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1835); Native apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846).

John Calder joined the HBC in 1829 as an apprentice and served mainly as a coastal seaman. He went to the Red River in 1842 but returned the following outfit. Some time after the end of his contract in 1846 he settled in the Cowlitz area where he raised a family.

John Calder had one recorded wife, Mary (c.1815-?) of unknown origin, and two children, Edward (c.1846-?) and Mary (c.1848).

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-21, 24; YFDS 3b, 4b, 5b-7; FtVanASA 2-8; ShMiscPap 14; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Calder, Peter (c. 1799 - 1852) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1799

Death: probably York Factory [Manitoba] - 1852

Maritime employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Apprentice, Naval Department/Coastal Trade (1827 - 1830); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1831 - 1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835).

Peter Calder was hired on by the HBC in about 1826 and worked on coastal shipping for nine years. In the spring of 1836, he went east over the Rockies and from 1836-1852, served at both York Factory (1836-1838, 1849-1852) and Edmonton House (1838-1849) as a middleman, bowsman, steersman and guide. He died in 1852, likely at York Factory.

Peter had a wife and one child. He and native Marguerite Chinook (daughter of Chief Kaiseno [Cassino]) had a boy Pierre (c.1835-?); shortly after, in 1836, Peter left the Columbia Department without his family for east of the Rockies. Marguerite later married Olivier Couturier.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9, 11-15; YFDS 2a, 3a, 5a-6; FtVanASA 1-3; ShMiscPap 14; HBCABio; HBCCont PPS: CCR 1a
See Also: Couturier, Olivier (Relative)

Callahan, Thomas (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

Thomas Callahan, who possibly joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth (Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company) expedition of 1834 en route, was one of the builders of Fort Hall. He wintered there with eleven others and departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Camden, Thomas (? - 1839) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Pacific Ocean - February 1839

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1839).

Thomas Camden likely joined the HBC in the fall of 1837 in London before sailing to the coast. He cooked for the crew as the *Columbia* serviced two northern posts, and stopped at Oahu from December 8-25, 1838 on its return journey. However, just one month later on January 27, 1839, Camden took ill and by February 1, was dead. His body was committed to the deep the following day.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia, 3; FtVanASA 5; ShMiscPap 14

Cameron, Duncan E. (fl. 1840 - 1846) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Post master, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Post master, Thompson River (1841 - 1844); Post master in charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1844 - 1845); Settler, Willamette (1845 - 1846).

Hired in the Rupert's Land area in 1840, Duncan Cameron joined the HBC as a post master disposable. He was to retire east of the Rockies in the spring of 1846 but instead chose to settle in the Willamette.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-8

Cameron, John Dugald (1777 - 1857) (Canadian: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada - 1777

Death: Grafton, Upper Canada - March 1857

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Factor in charge of Columbia Department, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1824).

John Dugald Cameron, a self educated man who rose to Chief Factor in the HBC, spent two years on the Pacific slopes.

Of Loyalist [Tory] stock which had moved to Canada, Cameron began his career with the NWC [David and Peter Grant partnership] on January 10, 1794 and was made a partner in 1813. After he was made a HBC Chief Factor in the 1821 amalgamation, he was placed in charge of the Columbia Department until 1824, when he was replaced by John McLoughlin. Prior to his departure he was given instructions to build a fort on the north side of the Columbia River; this eventually became Fort Vancouver. He then served at several posts east of the Rockies and retired in 1846 with his family to Grafton, near Cobourg, Upper Canada. For many years he was a secretary and registrar of Upper Canada. A man who “thirsted for knowledge”, he read widely. Cameron was “admired by colleagues and Indians alike for his integrity, affability, and generosity” (DCB, p. 122).

John Dugald Cameron was one of the few officers who married and retained a native wife (Van Kirk, p. 139). He married Mary, an Ojibwa and together they had at least four sons and three daughters.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 11 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 620; HBRS II, p. 207; HBRS XXX, p. 173, 173n; HBRS XXII, p. 430 SS: DCB Van Kirk; Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 139-40

Campbell, Archibald (fl. 1830 - 1833) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Renfrew, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Steward, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

Archibald Campbell joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as a seaman for three years, sailing immediately from Blackwall on the *Isabella* [William Ryan]. In May of the following year, the *Isabella* entered the Columbia River but struck land, lost its rudder and foundered for a day before the crew abandoned it, allowing it to come to grief on a spit. Campbell and others tried unsuccessfully to get it off the spit but managed, with the assistance of the local Clatsop Indians, to save a greater part of the cargo. Campbell was awarded for his efforts, being promoted to steward, returned to England three years later on the brig *Eagle*. An undelivered letter written by his sister Margaret Glen and held at the HBCA and carried the news of several family tragedies. It revealed that his siblings were also mariners or married to merchants.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella [2] 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-12; FtVanCB 6; YFDS 4b-5a; log of Dryad 1; PortB HBCA C.3/13, 14; MI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 31-34

Campbell, Duncan [1] (fl. 1826 - 1831) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Maritime employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Native apprentice, Coastal Trade (1827 - 1830); Native apprentice, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Native apprentice, Naval Department (1830 - 1831).

Duncan Campbell joined the HBC in 1826 as a native apprentice and worked on coastal shipping until 1831.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9; YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; ShMiscPap 14

Campbell, Duncan [2] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Duncan Campbell made one return voyage from London to the Northwest Coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of the Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Campbell, Hugh (fl. c. 1840 - 1843) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842).

Hugh Campbell joined the HBC on August 24, 1840 in London and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. After several months of coastal trading and runs to Oahu, he joined the *Columbia* around December 1841 and arrived back in London on May 8, 1843.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; log of Columbia 4

Campbell, Kenneth (1805 - 1871) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Stornoway, Scotland - 1805 (born to Angus Campbell and Ann MacKenzie)

Death: Stornoway, Scotland - 1871

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1843); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1845); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1845).

Kenneth Campbell joined the HBC on June 15, 1840 for five years as a blacksmith. Leaving a family behind in Stornoway, Campbell sailed to North America and reached Fort Vancouver in 1841. He served out his time, along with several other blacksmiths, at the blacksmith's shop inside the stockades of Fort Vancouver pounding out nails and other items. At the end of his contract he returned across the continent and sailed to the British Isles and his family. In Stornoway, in his absence, the family had been living on Francis Street but, by 1851, they established a permanent home on Keith Street.

Kenneth Campbell had one wife and seven children. He married Catherine MacKenzie (?-1875) in Stornoway in 1826 and together they had Angus (1827-?), Murdo (1829-?), Catherine (1831-?) Alex (1833-?), Barbara (1839-?), Mary (1839-?) and John (1847-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-25; log of Prince Rupert V 6; family information: 1841 & 1851 U.K. Census; genealogical researcher, Northton, Harris

Campbell, Robert [1] (1804 - 1879) (Irish and American)

Birth: Aughlane, County Tyrone, Ireland - 1804

Death: St. Louis, Missouri - October 1879

Fur trade employee

Ash. Clerk, William Henry Ashley's Trading Expedition (1825); **SJ & S** Clerk, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1828); **S & C** Brigade leader, Sublette & Campbell partnership (1830s).

American fur trader and executor to Jedediah Smith, Robert Campbell attended several Rendezvous' west of the Divide between 1826 and 1834, including the raucous 1832 Pierre's Hole gathering, and eventually became one of the most wealthy and respected St. Louis merchants. Coming to America around 1824, Campbell settled in St. Louis but tuberculosis forced him into an outdoor life. Consequently, he joined Ashley's fur trading expedition of 1825 as clerk and his health was completely restored. In association with Thomas Fitzpatrick, Jedediah Smith and James Bridger, as well as the Sublette brothers, Campbell worked until 1832 when he and William Sublette formed a partnership to compete with the American Fur Company. Campbell did not operate in the field after 1835, the partnership did not do well and was dissolved around 1842. In St. Louis, however, Campbell amassed a fortune, becoming president of the State Bank as well as the Merchants' National Bank; additionally, he was owner of the Southern Hotel and had other real estate holdings. In both 1851 and 1869 he served as Indian Commissioner. In his later years he suffered from bronchial infection. Campbell's St. Louis house has been set up as a museum.

In Philadelphia, Campbell married Virginia Kyle of Raleigh, N.C. and had three children.

PS: MHS Campbell SS: D. L. Morgan, p. 179; DAB Ghent; Chittenden, p. 260-61; Gowans

Campbell, Robert [2] (fl. 1847 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848).

Robert Campbell's career with the HBC was short but eventful. He left London on the *Vancouver* on September 22, 1847 for the coast but, as his vessel was wrecked on the bar of the Columbia on its arrival the following May, Campbell and others were assigned elsewhere. In October 1848 at Fort Langley, after refusing to load the *Cadboro* on a Saturday afternoon, he and two others were sent to the fort by James Douglas to be confined to a house; their bedding followed. They were replaced by five Sandwich Islanders. Not liking his new situation, Campbell, who was cited as the ringleader, and friends returned to the ship and were once again taken back to the fort. The following month, at Fort Victoria, Robert Campbell was discharged from the service and shipped out on board the American brig *Belfast*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; log of Cadboro 6

Campbell , Wastayap [variation: **Wastiap, Wastiape**] (c. 1811 - 1835) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1811

Death: Fraser River [British Columbia] - November 1835

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1827 - 1833); Apprentice, New Caledonia (1833 - 1835); Interpreter, New

Caledonia (1833 - 1835).

Westayap Campbell, who began working for the HBC in 1827, spent most of his career in New Caledonia. Officially he drowned on November 8, 1835 in the Fraser River. Later evidence revealed, however, that drowning was not the cause of death. Early in November, Westayap Campbell and clerk George Linton and their respective families set out for the Alexandria post in their canoes. When both families disappeared it was felt that they had drowned, given the flow of the Fraser. However, a different story emerged on March 14, 1838, when Toul's Whate's widow, who had fled her own village in fear for her life after the death of her husband, revealed a different version. It appears that a deal over the purchase of a dog had gone bad. When the Campbells and Lintons camped near a village, Westayap purchased a dog, the payment for which was deemed insufficient. Perhaps in an act of defiance, Westayap killed the dog and put it in his canoe. The seller, Kow na yelle, insulted, shot Westayap and then Linton as he was going for his gun. Six others systematically butchered Westayap's wife and the rest of the Linton family with bullets, daggers and rifle butts. The bodies were thrown into the river and the canoes broken to make it look like a drowning.

The name of Westayap Campbell's wife has not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-3; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-6; FtAlexPJ 4

Campbell, William [1] (fl. 1836 - 1839) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Westray, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839).

William Campbell who joined the HBC from Westray in 1835, spent much of his time transporting the parties to and from Fort Vancouver and the Snake River. He returned to the British Isles via the Prince Rupert at the end of his contract in 1839.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7, 9; YFASA 18-19

Campbell, William [2] (fl. 1842 - 1845) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Death: possibly Campbelltown, United Kingdom

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843 - 1844); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

William Campbell shipped on with the HBC in London around September 6, 1842, coming to the coast on the *Columbia*. Campbell had a nasty streak, for on March 26, 1844 while on the *Cadboro*, Campbell quarrelled with the ship's carpenter, Robert Webster, kicking him in the eye so severely that the carpenter was unable to report to work (log of *Cadboro*, 5, fo. 52d). Shortly after this, on May 15, 1844 and well before the end of his contract, he was transferred to the barque *Columbia* to be sent back to England. Throughout the rest of the journey back to the British Isles the logs are filled with Campbell's rebellions and violence to the extent that he was asked on March 26, 1845 "to get his hammock from the forecabin and all his clothes and live in the twist decks by himself" (log of *Columbia*, 6, fo. 38). Five days later, the isolation had its effect - Campbell asked for forgiveness (ibid, fo. 40) and returned to duty for the remaining two months of the voyage.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 6; FtVanASA 8; YFDS 14; YFASA 24; log of Cadboro 5

Campbell, William [3] (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Sailmaker, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Campbell made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Campo, Charles [variation: **Compo**] (fl. 1835 - 1849) (Undetermined origin)

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

Ash. Trapper, Upper Missouri (1820s - 1820s); **U.A.** Interpreter and guide for Rev. Samuel Parker, Columbia Department (1835); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1835 - 1838); Settler, Willamette (1840s+).

In the 1820s Charles Campo worked in the Upper Missouri area for American fur trading companies. In 1834, he was

in Spokane country and, at the 1835 Green River Rendezvous (being fluent in the Nez Perces and Flathead languages), he signed on with the travelling Rev. Samuel Parker as guide and interpreter. Later that year he signed on with the HBC at Fort Nez Perces. He was discharged there June 1, 1838 and probably took on a wife around that time, settling on a farm near Waiilatpu where he converted from Roman Catholicism to the Protestant First Church of Oregon. Some time after that he settled in the Willamette and, by 1842, had several farm animals and crops on thirty-five enclosed acres [14.1 ha]. At Champoege he reverted to Roman Catholicism, voted in favour of the organization of the Provisional Government on May 2, 1843, and was still living there in 1849.

Charles Campo had one wife, Helene, Walla Walla (?-?) aka Louise. Their traced children were Henri (?-?), Joseph (c.1841-53), Paul (c. 1845-?) and Helene (1848-?).

PS: MHS Chouteau; HBCA FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7; YFASA 16, 18; OHS 1842 Census; 1849 Census, Champoege PPS: Holman, p.114; CCR 3a; Drury, The Diaries and Letters, p. 23

Canasawarette, Ignace [variation: **Canasawaratte**, **Canasawarrette**] (c. 1818 - ?) (Native)

Birth: (possibly born to Thomas Canasawarrette)

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, South Party (1838 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Ignace Canasawarette worked as a trapper and eventually became a Willamette settler. Ignace may have been mixed descent (Iroquois and local native); the following entry, Thomas Canasawarrette, is possibly his father.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-6

See Also: Canasawarrette, Thomas (possible Father)

Canasawarrette, Thomas [variation: **Ocanasawaret**] (c. 1793 - 1832) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1793

Death: Tillamook Region, Oregon - March 1832

Freeman

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Middleman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Freeman middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Freeman middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1827); Freeman middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1828); Freeman trapper, South Party (1828 - 1830); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1832).

Iroquois Canasawarrette was a member of the Northwest Company in 1813 when it took over Fort Astoria and was one of the members sent to the Willamette post to gather meat for the large numbers of people at Fort George [Astoria]. He left for Fort William/Montreal in a large brigade of ten canoes in April 1814 and may have entered the service of the HBC in 1816. Canasawarrette was back on the Pacific slopes by 1821 and was killed, along with Pierre Kakaraquiron, by the Tillamooks in March 1832.

Thomas Canasawarrette and a native woman from the Dalles had a daughter Marie (who married Charlot Tsete [Charles Tchigtel]). The above Ignace may also have been a son.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-12; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtVanAB 10; YFDS 3a-3b; FtVanASA 1; FtVanCB 8, fo. 1d PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 113; CCR 1a, 1b

See Also: Canasawarrette, Ignace (possible Son); Tchigt, Charles (Son-in-Law)

Cancre (fl. 1793) (Native)

Birth: probably Athabasca [Alberta]

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793).

Cancre, the less than flattering nickname of a presumably local Athabaskan native boy, joined Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Chepewyan for his May-August 1793 return journey to the Pacific. He is mentioned several times in Mackenzie's journals and appeared to be quite helpful, quite unlike the French connotation of "dunce" or "duffer" that his name implies.

PPS: HakSP Mackenzie, p. 257, 275, 283, 303, 343

Canning, William [variation: **Cannon**] (1763 - 1854) (American)

Birth: Virginia, United States - 1763

Death: Near Mission St. Paul, French Prairie, Oregon - August 1854

Freeman

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813);

Millwright, Willamette (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Freeman trapper, South Party (1826 - 1827); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1826 - 1827); Freeman hunter, South Party (1826 - 1827); Millwright, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1836); **PFC** Settler, Willamette (1835 - 1836).

William Canning's life went much beyond the fur trade. Having fought in the American Revolution, Canning was still a soldier when he was engaged at Mackinac in July 1810 by Wilson Price Hunt for the overland Astoria party, arriving in Astoria on January 18, 1812. He joined the NWC, using his millwright skills as well as his hunting ability. Throughout his employment with the HBC, during which he remained an American citizen, he made the overshot waterwheel at John McLoughlin's sawmill, and built the first oxen-powered flour mill at the fort, replete with wheels, cogs and quarried granite. He hardened the oak by boiling it in seal oil and he cut the granite with a cold chisel. After 1843 he worked at Thomas McKay's grist mill built at Champoege and was one of the fifty-two voting for local civil government at Champoege that year. He appeared in a variety of journals throughout his service, and died at the residence of Casimir Gariepie in 1854 at the ripe old age of ninety.

William Cannon had one wife, Polly (?-?), Clackamas, and one recorded child, John (?-bap.1837-?), baptised by Rev. Beaver on September 17, 1839.

PS: RosL-Ph, Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 4-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-3; YFDS 4a-7, 11; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 719; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 105; HBRS XXIII, p.18n; anonymous newspaper article, OHS SB #9, [description of work in mill] p. 148, OHS Statesman, Sept. 5 1854, p. 3 SS: Dobbs, p. 14; Clarke, Samuel A, Pioneer Days in the Oregon Country, II, p. 184; OHQ v. XXXIV:105; Holman, p.114
See Also: Carson, Alexander (Friend)

Canot [variation: **Canoe, Canots**] (fl. 1821 - 1834) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1802

Death: Fort Alexandria, New Caledonia - May 1834

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828); Middleman, Fort St. James (1828 - 1829); Middleman and bouté, Chilcotin (1829 - 1830); Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1834).

Canot, whose unusual non-Polynesian name may have come about because of his ability with small boats, appears to have joined the HBC in 1821 at the age of nineteen. His otherwise competent career was not without danger. In April 1828, he was travelling with HBC interpreter Duncan Livingston from Fort Babine when, in an attempt to get some food to replace that stolen from their cache, they happened upon a native village. Livingston, suspecting that something was amiss, sent Canot off; Canot was pursued but managed to avoid being caught. As he was running, the Sandwich Islander heard two shots that killed Livingston so Canot made his way to Babine to report the news there. On May 7, 1834, while he was working at Fort Alexandria, he took sick. He did not recover and died seven days later and was buried the following evening.

Canot left a family, but their names have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-14; YFDS 1a, 3a-4a, 5a-5c; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsRD 3; FtStJmsCB 6; FtVanASA 1-2; FtAlexPJ 3; FtAlexAB 1

Cantara, Antoine (? - 1830) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada

Death: The Dalles, Columbia River - July 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1825 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1825 - 1830).

Antoine Cantara, who signed on with the HBC from Yamaska in 1825, spent his entire fur trade career working on Snake Expeditions under Peter Skene Ogden. In 1830 he was drowned with eleven others in the Dalles when the boat on which he was riding was sucked into a whirlpool. The accident also took Ogden's account of the expedition, as well as many furs.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-10; FtVanASA 1-2; death in William Kittson's August 12, 1830 letter to John Rowland, B.4/125, fo. 50

Cantard, Modeste (fl. 1821) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1821).

Modeste Cantard may have been a member of the cross-country brigade when he appeared at Fort George in 1821. He appears to have transferred to Lesser Slave Lake.

Cantin, Jean Baptiste (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly **Pointe aux Trembles, Lower Canada - c. 1816**

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1838).

Jean Baptiste Cantin, who joined the HBC from Pointe aux Trembles as a middleman and winterer in 1835, signed his contract with an "X". At the end of his three year contract, he went east in March of 1838 and was paid in Montreal. He signed a further three year contract in 1839 receiving ten Spanish piastras in advance but did not return to the Pacific slopes.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 17-18; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-5; HBCCont

Canton, James (fl. 1823 - 1825) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Hawaiian Islands**

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825).

James Canton worked two outfits at Fort George.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12
See Also: Coah, James

Cardin, Jean Baptiste (c. 1801 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably **Misquikee, Sorel or Grand Maska, Lower Canada - c. 1801**

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1820); Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, New Caledonia (1823); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Jean Baptiste Cardin joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on January 12, 1820 from Grand Maska. He likely came directly to the Pacific slopes, probably Fort George [Astoria] and is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821. He helped build Fort Babine [Kilmaurs] in the late Fall of 1822 and while there in 1823, he signed a contract which indicated that he was to travel between Babine and Hudson's Bay and spend the summers at Babine. In 1825, he returned to Montreal.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7; YFASA 1-2, 4-5; FtBabPJ 1; HBCCont; FtStjmsLS

Cardinal, Guillaume [variation: **George Le Roux Cardinale**] (fl. 1810 - 1822) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: probably **Lower Canada [Quebec]**

Death: probably **East of the Rocky Mountains**

Fur trade employee

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); **PFC** Steersman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Employee, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813 - October 13, 1813).

Guillaume Le Roux Cardinal joined Wilson Price Hunt's Pacific Fur Company Overland Expedition on August 3, 1810 at Mackinac. He travelled with this expedition for a year before it crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811, reaching Fort Astoria on January 18, 1812. In June, 1812, he may have accompanied David Stuart to help construct Fort Okanagan, for he was found working there in 1813. After the PFC was bought out by the NWC, he signed on with the latter company, and eventually the HBC, returning east over the Rockies around 1822.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109

Cardinal, Jacques [variation: **Jaco, Jacoo**] (fl. 1809 - 1833) (Undetermined origin)

Death: probably **East of the Rocky Mountains**

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia District (1812 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Jacques Cardinal was a member of the Northwest Company as early as 1809 when he appeared, along with part of his family, as a member of Alexander Henry the Younger's party east of the Rockies. On the expedition Cardinal acted as a trusted courier, a chaser of horse thieves, an arbitrator, a hunter, etc., in other words, a handy jack-of-all-trades. He appeared to stay west of the Continental Divide until 1822. At that time, he left the Columbia for Lesser Slave Lake as a

horsekeeper, worked in the Saskatchewan and later, the Red River Settlement. He was free from 1831 and for the next two years appeared on the censuses with wife and children.

The records are unclear as to how many wives and children Jacques Cardinal had. He had a wife and son as early as 1809 and a wife, son and daughter in the early 1830s. (If the Jacques Cardinale from St. Laurent, Lower Canada who wrote his will on June 26, 1829 at Norway House is the same as the above, then his children were Jacques (?-?), Joseph (?-?) and Angélique (?-?).)

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 9; FtGeo[Asst]AB 19; YFASA 1; HBCABio PPS: ChSoc LII, p. 403, 405, 426, 427, 429, 423, 433, 443, 444, 446, 447, 455, 464, 466, 468, 499, 590, 603, 604, 606; YFDS Wills

Carless, Joseph [variation: **Careless**] (fl. 1840 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably Staffordshire, England

Death: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Engineer, *Forager* (ship) (1840); Engineer, Coastal Trade (1840 - 1846); Engineer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1846); Engineer, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846).

The HBC considered themselves lucky when they secured Joseph Carless, from #4, Strung (Spring?) Row, Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, as engineer to the steamer *Beaver* in December 5, 1839 to replace the outgoing chief engineer, Peter Arthur. Carless, who was to bring his wife with him, was from the engine supply company of Messrs. Bolton, Watt & Company which had supplied the engine for the *Beaver*. In January 1840, Joseph and his wife, Maria, left the London docks on the *Forager*, sailed around the Horn and arrived in Fort Vancouver on October 8, 1840. They then went to Nisqually where the *Beaver* was based and sailed the steam vessel assisted by a blacksmith in place of an assistant engineer. For the next four years, Carless sailed the coast, and at one point, much to the consternation of CF John McLoughlin, condemned the boilers, which his predecessor had said were in sound condition. He tried to retire in 1844 but because of a series of events, didn't until 1846 when, on December 12 of that year, along with his wife and two children (since born in the country) sailed back to England on the barque *Vancouver*. They arrived back at the London docks in July, 1847.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 19-20, 24-26; Outward Correspondence, A.6/25, Oovernor & Committee's Dec. 31, 1839 letter to John McLoughlin, [Joseph Carless and his wife as passengers aboard the *Forager*] fo. 54d; FtVanCB 28- 30; log of Vancouver [3], 2; PPS: HBRS VI, p. 387-88

Carpenter, Joseph [variation: **Jacob**] (fl. 1814) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814); Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1814 - 1817); Blacksmith, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

Joseph (Jacob) Carpenter was a cantankerous blacksmith who found himself in considerable trouble throughout his career in the fur trade. It started when the schooner *Columbia* was rounding Cape Horn on June 14, 1814 and a conspiracy plan of Carpenter, with fellow seamen John Happy, John Peterson and John Decruz to kill the first mate captain and officers, was exposed by fellow crew member Thomas Smoke. As the officers had been warned, the mutiny didn't materialize and the four were put in irons. As Carpenter confessed, he was put in irons separate from the rest who had threatened to murder him for his confession. He disembarked at Fort Astoria where his behaviour changed for the better. By 1817, however, Carpenter's behaviour became unruly and he deserted to the Clatsop tribe who protected him. Messengers were sent to him but to no avail, and his protectors did not visit the fort, instilling fears of a potential attack. A nervous James Keith decided to banish Carpenter from the River, and therefore asked that he be brought back dead or alive. *Columbia* crew members went to the village, and after ascertaining from the chief that Carpenter was asleep in his lodge, jumped him and tied his hands behind him. His female companion roused the village, who threatened the whites as they had promised to protect Carpenter. In turn, the well-armed 156 Indians were threatened by the whites, who managed to get Carpenter back to the fort. Back at the fort, according to Corney, "Carpenter was well secured over the gate over the fort, his handcuffs were made with a nut to screw tight on, and then clinched." His legs were similarly bound "and a large hoop made to go tight round his body, with a chain to each side of it, which was stretched tight out, and locked to the post of the gate. He was kept until the *Columbia* was ready for sea" (Barry, p. 365-367).

PPS: Barry, "Peter Corney's", p. 356-57, 365-67; A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 61-64

Carpenter, Peter (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Peter Carpenter made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA Port B 1

Carpentier, Charles (c. 1794 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Langley (1828 - 1830); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1834); Middleman, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Trapper, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1844); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1835 - 1844).

Charles Carpentier, who signed his contact with an "X", had worked in the fur trade from 1810 or 1811. In the 1830s he appeared to work as a trapper dealing in the Indian trade, and was probably a freeman by 1845.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 24; YFDS 3a-7; FtVanASA 2-8
See Also: Beaudouin, Caesar (Son-in-Law)

Carriere, Michel (? - c. 1812?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Death: probably Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812).

Michel Carriere, who barely made it into the history books of the Pacific Northwest, appears to have first joined the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher & Co.] on March 20, 1802 to work at Lac la Pluie [Rainy Lake]. He has not been traced for the next eight years but, around September 10, 1810 at St. Louis, Missouri, he joined the Wilson Price Hunt overland expedition, for he first appeared on Astorian records there. Carrier was last seen on January 8, 1812, sitting on a horseback near some Snake lodges, (Hunt, 53-54; Ross, p. 181) in a state of exhaustion. He may have died shortly after that for he disappeared from records at that point.

PPS: ShdeSB Liste; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 181; Hunt, p. 53-54 SS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 105

Carriere, Onizime (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1823

Death: possibly Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1849); Carpenter, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1849); Carpenter, Cowlitz Farm (1849).

Onizime Carriere, who joined the HBC from Quebec in 1844, may not have gone back. Free from August 1, 1849, he began farming in the Cowlitz area and in 1850 showed up as "Tezim Carriers".

He had one wife, Mary (c.1833-?) of unknown origin.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-30; YFDS 20; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.

Carriveau, Joseph (fl. 1818) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818).

Joseph Carriveau crossed over the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes in 1818 with Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He may have been part of the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2

Carson, Alexander (c. 1782 - 1836) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest - 1836

Fur trade employee

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); **NWC** Gunsmith, Willamette or Wallace House (winter

1813 - 1814); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Snake Country (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Snake Party (1823 - 1825); Trapper, Snake Party (1828 - 1830); Gunsmith, Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1835); **PFC** Gunsmith, Fort George [Astoria] (October 13, 1813 - October 13, 1813).

Alexander Carson was a free spirit whose considerable luck eventually ran out. Carson moved west at an early age, becoming a soldier with the U.S. Army. He joined the Lewis and Clark expedition as a private, going as far as the Mandan area with them before he was discharged, wintering 1804-1805 outside the protective walls of the expedition's Mandan fort along with François Rivet, Baptiste Deschamps, Étienne Malbeouf. On May 24, 1811, while he was trapping in the upper Missouri, he joined the Wilson Price Hunt's Overland Expedition with Benjamin Jones and was left to winter with Pierre Delauney, Pierre Detaye and Louis St. Michel at Mad River to trap beaver. He was robbed by the Crows and picked up by John Reed and taken to Astoria by Donald McKenzie. After the sale of Astoria to the NWC in April 1814, he boarded one of ten canoes bound for Montreal but, being a freeman, disembarked at the Willamette. For the next sixteen years he hunted and trapped, selling his furs to the NWC and the HBC although, in 1822 he deserted from the HBC with his supplies. In 1824, he joined the Snake Party of Alexander Ross who found him to be a good trapper. The following outfit, he deserted Ogden's Snake Party for the more lucrative American party after paying off his debt. He likely worked with the American parties until 1828-1829 when he rejoined Ogden. In 1830 while on Ogden's Snake Party, luck was on his side for, to traverse the dangerous Dalles, Carson was replaced by an American Bache Godriche who lived just below the rapids. Bache and eleven others drowned that day while shooting the rapids. Carson went on to live in the Yamhill country where he may have been killed by Tualatin Indians in April or May 1836. Popular myth has it that he was trying to conceal himself along a large oak limb when he sneezed, fatally revealing himself to vengeful natives. He was dispatched and his remains were left to the wolves. Later passing travellers buried his remains. In the 1860s his supposed jawbone was picked up and eventually handed over to the Oregon Historical Society. Carson never married; the beneficiary of his will was his friend William Canning.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoP] 1, 2, 3, 9; YFASA 8-9, 11-16; YFDS 3b, 4b, 5b-6; FtVanASA 2-3; FtVanCB 20; HBCA Alexander Carson search file; OHS Hubbard PPS: Labonte, p. 175; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 105 SS: Maloney, "Alexander Carson", p. 16-21; Stoller, p. 43-52; McArthur, Oregon Geographic Names, p. 8
See Also: Canning, William

Carson, Christopher Houston (1809 - 1868) (American)

Birth: Richmond, Kentucky - December 1809 (born to Lindsay Carson and Rebecca Robinson)

Death: Fort Lyon, Colorado - May 1868

Free trader

U.A. Trader, Oregon District (1826 - 1842); Hunter, Oregon District (1826 - 1842); Trapper, Oregon District (1826 - 1842); **U.S. Gov't** Guide, Lt. John C. Fremont Expedition (1842).

Kit Carson, a relative footnote in Pacific Slopes-Northwest Coast fur trade history, became legendary for his exploits to the south and east of the Oregon territory. In 1812, a two-year old Kit was taken by his family to Howard County, Missouri. When Kit was only nine, his father was killed by a falling tree, and so at age fourteen Kit was apprenticed to a saddle maker for a year before the dissatisfied youth ran away. What followed was a lifetime of legendary (somewhat exaggerated) exploits that have been written up and popularized by many writers over the years and so are not covered here. At the 1835 Rendezvous he was involved in a duel with a "Shunar" (probably Choinard) and killed him; and, in 1836 trapped with Thomas McKay of the HBC. He explored eastern Oregon and much of the southwest, and worked with most of the names associated with American mountain men. Carson had a home in Taos and tried farming there. In his later years he was employed by the U. S. Government and travelled extensively around the southwest on various campaigns. He died in Colorado and was buried in Taos, New Mexico where his and his wife's grave can still be seen.

Kit Carson's family life is unclear but he appears to have had several successive wives. Two of the more lasting were Waanibe (?-c.1841) with whom he had two children, and Josefa Jaramillo (?-?) with whom he had Charles (1849-51), William (Julian) (1852-?), Teresina (1855-?), Christopher (1858-?), Charles (1861-?), Rebecca (1864-?), Estanfanita (1866-?) and Josefita (1868-?).

PPS: Carson SS: Vestal, p. 28; Estergren; DAB Ghent; Carter, "Kit Carson", p. 166-92; McClung

Carter, Joseph L. (fl. 1851 - 1854) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1853 - 1854).

Joseph L. Carter joined the HBC around 1851 as an apprentice clerk. In May of that year he left Montreal and travelled west via Sault Ste. Marie. In July he was in Norway House and Red River and, finally, Fort Vancouver. He spent two

outfits working, most likely at Fort Vancouver, before he retired in the Columbia in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9; HBCA Joseph L. Carter search file

Carter, Joseph Oliver (1802 - 1850) (American)

Birth: Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts - September 1802

Death: Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - July 1850

Maritime officer

MW Mate, *Convoy* (brig) (1825); Captain, *Convoy* (brig) (1833 - 1836); Captain, *Rasselas* (ship) (1836 - 1838).

Joseph O. Carter shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston as second mate before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. After arriving at Honolulu in 1825, he spent the next thirteen years on a variety of vessels servicing the Northwest Coast, Spanish America, Hawaii and Russian America as well as Kamchatska. In Honolulu, he became a trader and a hotel keeper (the "Mansion House") and raised a family.

Joseph O. Carter had one wife, Hannah T. Lord (1809-1898), of Hallowell, Maine. They were married in Oahu on November 24, 1833 and had six children: Joseph Oliver Jr. (1835-?), Henry Alpheus Pierce (1837-?), Samuel Morrill (1839-?), Alfred Wellington (1841-?), Frederick William (1842-?) and Catherine Rebecca (1844-?). Hannah died on January 29, 1898 in Honolulu.

PS: BCA log of Convoy; HMCS SReynoldsJ; HBCA FtVanCB 12; USNA DespHon; HU-Wid ColCent, May 31, 1834; HHS Friend, August 1, 1850, p. 64 SS: HSA Cartwright 1; Howay, A List of Trading Vessels; Malloy, p. 96

Cartier, Ignace (c. 1768 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Province of Quebec - c. 1768

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829); Middleman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830).

Ignace Cartier, who joined the HBC from Sorel in 1824, signed his contract with an "X". He spent five years on the Pacific slopes as a middleman and, by the summer of 1830, was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 5-10; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFDS 2b-3a; FtVanAB 26

Cartier, Joseph (c. 1753 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably New France - c. 1753

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Guide, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Interpreter, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1818); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Interpreter, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828).

Joseph Cartier was seventy-five years old when he ended his sixty year career with the fur trade, indicating that he began his career with the fur trade around 1768. According to NWC records, he was employed by the NWC out of Fort William in 1813. On December 24, 1813 at Fort George, his house was finished and Gabriel Franchere and John C. Halsey took up lodging with him. Aside from being an interpreter, he did everyday jobs such as repairing canoes and culling potatoes. He most likely returned to Montreal in 1827-1828 at the end of his long career.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 9, 10; YFASA 1-5, 8; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 628, 685, 721, 723, 730

Cartreah (fl. 1826 - 1827) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Other

HBC Slave, South Party (1826 - 1827).

Cartreah was a member of Jean Baptiste Depaty's [dit McKay] household, which may mean he was a slave. He appeared once in the journals in the Umpqua region.

PS: HBCA FtVanPJ 4 PPS: HBRS XXIII, p. 142

Cass, Martin H. (? - c. 1812) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

PFC Trapper, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811); Trapper, Andrew Henry's Fort (October, 1811 - October, 1811).

Martin H. Cass appears to have joined Wilson Price Hunt's Pacific Fur Company Overland Expedition at the Aricara village on June 5, 1811. On October 9-10, 1811, after the expedition made its way across the great divide, Cass, and four other men, Joseph Miller, partner, John Hoback, Edward Robinson, and Jacob Rezner detached from the expedition at Henry's Fort to trap beaver. From there they went south to the Bear River/Great Salt Lake region and then east several hundred miles into Arapahoe territory where they were robbed. In the winter of 1811-1812 Martin Cass disappeared into obscurity. According to Miller, Hoback, Robinson and Rezner, he deserted, taking their last remaining horse. Robinson then changed his story when relating it to John Reed, stating that Cass had been killed by the Arapahoes. Because of these inconsistencies, rumour spread that Cass's four companions had killed and eaten him during the lean winter.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 105 SS: Chittenden, p. 191, 208

Cassin, Baptiste (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined ethnicity)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

Baptiste Cassin worked for the HBC for one outfit in New Caledonia. He may have worked on the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Cately, Edouard (fl. 1842 - 1843) (probably British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

Edouard Cately was a crew member of the HBC vessel *Columbia* in outfit 1842-1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22

Cathie, James (fl. 1848 - 1856) (British: Scottish)**Birth: probably Edinburgh, Scotland****Death: possibly Vancouver Island****Fur trade employee**

HBC Passenger, *Harpooner* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Baker, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1856).

James Cathie came to Vancouver Island as an HBC baker. After his arrival, he spent the next seven years baking at the fort, and appears to have retired around 1856. Occasionally he would bend the rules, for on December 13, 1851, he was charged with being drunk and riotous; however, his marriage the following year might have calmed him down.

On September 8, 1852 in Victoria, James Cathie married, but the presiding minister failed to enter the name of the wife.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVicASA 1-4; BCA BCCR CCCath; CrtR-PoliceRE; Norcross, Nanaimo Retrospective

Cathrick, Zechariah (fl. 1849 - 1852) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Apprentice, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1852); Seaman, *Recovery* (brig) (1852).

Zechariah Cathrick came twice to the coast as an apprentice seaman on the HBC barque *Norman Morison* and returned for the third time on the *Recovery*. He was on the *Recovery* on the coast when, on November 1, 1852, he, along with fellow crew members Edward James, William Hudson and Thomas Morrow, deserted.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Cawanaia [variation: **Cowannie, Okanaya**] (fl. 1817 - 1839) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1798****Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - November 1839****Fur trade employee**

NWC Sawyer, Fort George [Astoria] (1817 - 1825); **HBC** Sawyer, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Sawyer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Sawyer, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1839).

Cawanaia began his employment with the fur trade in 1817 and spent most of his career as a sawyer at Fort Vancouver. In outfit 1834-1835, he was disabled and received only partial wages, but worked on until 1839.

Cawanaia had one wife, an unnamed Native woman, and one daughter, Angelique (c.1825-?), baptised by Anglican Reverend Herbert Beaver on July 22, 1838 at Fort Vancouver. She was re-baptised June 7, 1842 at Fort Vancouver by Catholic Priest Modeste Demers with the more Catholic name of Marie Angelique. Angelique wed a French Canadian boatman, Jean Baptiste Bouchard, who arrived the same time as her father.

PS: HBCA FtGeor[Ast]AB 10-12; YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 2a, 3b-4a, 5a-7; FtVannASA 1-5; BCA CCCath baptisms PPS: CCR 1a

Cawnarde, Pierre (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Native or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Bas de la Riviere [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

NWC Bowsman and middleman, Columbia Department (winter 1813 - 1814).

Pierre Cawnarde joined the NWC in Bas de la Riviere [on Winnipeg River, near Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba] in 1812 and was a member of a large group of NWC employees who descended on the Astoria area when the NWC took over the Pacific Fur Company. He stationed at Bas de la Riviere and set out again from Fort George on May 1, 1814 in a fourteen-man canoe headed by Duncan McDougall and Alexander McTavish.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 714

Cayalle, Antoine (fl. 1813 - 1815) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Province of Quebec/Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Bowsman and middleman, Willamette Post/Wallace House (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Antoine Cayalle joined the NWC at Fort William in 1812 on a three year contract. He was part of a large group of NWC employees who came to the Columbia when the Company took over the New York based Pacific Fur Company's interests in the Columbia. Cayalle spent the winter of 1813-1814 at Willamette House and on April 4, 1814 left for the east in an eight man canoe headed by Alexander Ross and Donald McGillis. By the fall of 1815, he was likely back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, New Light...p. 875

Cedrass, Joseph [variation: **Cedras**] (? - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada

Death: Fort Rupert, Colony of Vancouver Island - September 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Woodcutter, Fort Stikine (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1846 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849).

Joseph Cedrass joined the HBC in 1844 on a three year contract. He spent four outfits at Fort Stikine before going south to Fort Rupert where he helped to construct the post. On August 31, 1849, however, he unwittingly ate toxic mussels and although fellow workers tried to get him to vomit, he died and quickly turned black. He was the first to be buried in the new Fort Rupert graveyard.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; FtRupPJ 1

Cerre, Michael Sylvestre [standard: **Cerré**] [variation: **Cerry, Cerrie**] (1803 - 1860) (American)

Birth: St. Louis, Missouri - April 1803

Death: probably St. Louis, Missouri - January 1860

Free trader

AFC Fur trader, Rendezvous (1833 - 1834).

Michael S. Cerré, chief assistant to Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, put in two appearances on the Pacific Slopes. Coming from a family that had been involved in the fur trade for a number of years, Cerré had gained considerable experience in the trade with Santa Fe. Prior to 1830 he was a member of P. D. Papin and Company which operated on the Missouri and from 1830, when PDP&C sold out its interests to the American Fur Company, Cerré continued with that company. In 1832, he joined Bonneville's expedition, crossed the Continental Divide in early 1833 and attended the 1833 Rendezvous at Green River. He returned to St. Louis with furs in the fall of 1833, bringing back a load of supplies for the 1834 Rendezvous. That appears to have been his last Rendezvous and he returned to St. Louis. In later years, he entered politics in the St. Louis area, becoming a member of the state legislature, a clerk of the St. Louis Circuit Court and then sheriff of St. Louis County. Michael Cerré appears to have died in St. Louis.

PPS: Leonard, Adventures of, p. 64n; Ferris, Life in the Rocky Mountains, p. 183; SS: Irving, The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, p. 30, 133; Chittenden, p. 359, 399, 405, 425; DAB Drumm

Chabotte, Jean Baptiste (c. 1828 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1848 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colville (1853).

Jean Baptiste Chabotte joined the HBC from Lachine in 1847. His contract was to end in 1854, but he retired one year early, probably with the blessing of the HBC as they were downsizing at the time.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-31; FtVanASA 9-10

Chalifoux, Andre [standard: **André**] (c. 1789 - 1851) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Sorel, Quebec - c. 1789 (born to Charles Chalifoux and Louise Dumas)

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - April 1851

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1819); Steersman, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Steersman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Steersman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1829); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Guide, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Guide, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1836); Guide, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1841).

André Chalifoux joined the NWC from Sorel around 1813 and came to the Pacific Coast with Angus Bethune and Peter Skene Ogden in the spring of 1819. He continued with the HBC at the time of coalition in 1821 and likely became part of the cross-country brigade as, for example, in outfit 1822-1823 he drew on account at Fort George [Astoria], Spokane and York Factory. André is on record as returning to Canada in October, 1835. On October 22, 1838 while bringing Father's Demer and Blanchet west, his two children, Charles and Michel, drowned when running one of the rapids below the Dalles des Morts. Charles' body was recovered and he was buried close to a cross planted at Fort of the Lakes. Michel was not found. André Chalifoux retired to French Prairie as a farmer in 1840 and in two years had enclosed fifty acres [20.2 ha] and was running a productive farm. He was listed in May 2, 1843 as voting against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. He died April 24, 1851 at St. Paul, Oregon.

André Chalifoux had two or more successive wives and an unknown number of children. An unnamed wife died in October 1830, probably at Fort Vancouver, and their children have not been traced. His recorded wife was Catherine Russie (c.1818-?). Their children were Rose (1834-1846), Charles (1835-1838), Michael (1838-1838), Lucie (1838-1849), André (1842-1880), Catherine (1844-?), Louis (1846), Marie Philomene (1848-?) and Sophie (1851-1876).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 3, 9; YFASA 1-9, 11-13, 15-16; 18-20; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 2; YFDS 2a, 3b-6; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-3; FtVanCB 6, 20; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3b SS: Québécois in Orégon, p. 264; Holman, p.115

Chalifoux, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Chaulifoux**] (c. 1812 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1846); **PSAC** Carpenter, Cowlitz Farm (1846); Settler, Cowlitz (1846); Carpenter, Cowlitz (1846); Carpenter, Fort Nisqually (1850 - 1859); Mechanic, Fort Nisqually (1850 - 1859).

At Fort Nisqually, on Puget Sound, there wasn't a building, wall, water trough, wagon, or wool press that didn't bear the handiwork of carpenter J. B. Chalifoux. The twenty-nine year old Chalifoux entered the service of the HBC in 1841 from a turbulent Lower Canada and served as a route in the Athabasca while coming to the Columbia. His first appointment was to Fort Stikine, a post which was trying to re-adjust and replace servants after the murder of the post's officer, John McLoughlin Junior. During his four years in the northern coastal fort he may have learned or honed carpentry skills for, when he went to Cowlitz Farm with a family in 1846, it was as a carpenter. By the end of the year he settled there but by 1850 he was warned he was squatting on PSAC Land, on Round Prairie, north of the Cowlitz area. Consequently, on June 29, 1850, Chalifoux offered his carpentry services at Fort Nisqually for £30 a year. For the next nine years Chalifoux appeared almost daily in the journals doing almost every task associated with carpentry. Occasionally he would take time off as, for example, on August 12, 1850 to bring in his own harvest, on June 16, 1851 to repair his own house, or, on May 17, 1852 to build an enclosure around his wife's newly dug grave. The few occasions that he missed work for being intoxicated were easily forgiven considering his value to the fort. On July 12, 1858 he went to the nearby Steilacoom army post to give his note, possibly to be naturalized and, in the following year, on August 2, 1859, left the service of the PSAC.

The family records of Jean Baptiste Chalifoux are unclear but it appears that he had one or more successive wives, one being, Faland (c.1825-?), a Native. One wife, possibly Faland, died on May 15, 1852. Children, possibly from Faland, were Josette (c.1843-?) and Isabella (c.1844-?).

Chalifoux, Maurice (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1821

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman and bouté, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Bouté, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1843); Bouté, Fort Colvile general charges (1843 - 1845).

Maurice Chalifoux, who joined the HBC from Canada in 1839, signed his contract with an "X". In 1845 he returned east of the Rockies to Canada into retirement.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22, 24; FtVanASA 6-8; HBCCont; YFDS 11-12

Chalifoux, Pierre (fl. 1831 - 1860) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

Pierre Chalifoux joined the HBC in 1831 and appears to have suffered some bad luck. His 1832-1833 wages were forfeited for deserting the second time although he was "allowed wages in consideration of his suffering" (YFDS 5a, p. 51b) for the first desertion. In 1835 he appears to have signed a three-year contract at Edmonton House, and was still signing contracts up to 1860 in spite of his spotty record.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-12; YFDS 5a; HBCCont

Chalifoux, Vincent (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Pointe aux Trembles, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838).

Vincent Chalifoux joined the HBC from Point Aux Trembles around 1835. He went east over the Rockies in 1837 and the following year picked up his pay in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15-17; YFDS 6-8; FtVanASA 3-4

Chamberlain, Adolphe [variation: **Francis Adolphus, Adolph Chamberland**] (c. 1819 - 1888) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - March 1888

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Church clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Tinsmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1840s+).

Adolph Chamberlain joined the HBC in 1836 from Lachine as a middleman but appears to have doubled as a tinsmith. During his service he became the clerk of the French services of the Protestant Rev. Herbert Beaver. Chamberlain, who left the company on March 22, 1841, returned east over the Rockies that spring, but was soon back, settling on a farm on French Prairie. By 1842 he had the beginnings of a farm with thirty enclosed acres [12.1 ha], no food production and only a couple of farm animals; over time, of course, it grew with the need to raise his large family. In 1843 he voted against the establishment of a provisional government; however, in the fall of 1846 and 1847, he was appointed to the Legislature of Oregon. He died in 1888 and was buried at the old cemetery at St. Paul, Oregon.

Adolph Chamberlain was married twice, maybe three times, and had nineteen children. On May 28, 1838 at John McLoughlin's house inside Fort Vancouver, Reverend Beaver married Adolphe and Laquiesse George, possibly the same as Julienne Watiece whose marriage was formalized in the Catholic Church, some months later. On December 27, 1838, he married Julienne Watiece, the daughter of George Watiece, and together they had six children: Zoe (1839-?), Joseph (1840-?), Virginia (1843-1844), Marie Rose (1845-1845), Marie (1846-?) and Paul (1847-?). Julienne died most likely between 1847 and 1851. With his second wife, Louise Humperville (c.1829-?), the daughter of Canote Humperville, he had thirteen more children: Calixte (1851-1851), Fabien (1852-?), Euphemie (1854-?), Barthelmy (1855-?), Jeremie Clement (1858-?), Adolphe (1860-?), Narcisse (1861-1878), François (1864-?), Pauline (1866-?), Elie (1867-?), Alfred Jerome (1869-?), an unnamed son (1871-1871), and John Baptist (1873-1874). Louise died April 17, 1876 at St. Paul, Oregon.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 9-11; YFASA 19-20; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1a, 2a; 2b, 2c; Beaver, p. 149; In the Supreme Court, p. 189-216 SS: Holman, p.115

Champagne, Francois Xavier [a] [standard: François] (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lanoraie, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Trapper, Snake Party (1826 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841+).

François Champagne joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from the parish of Lanoraie on January 5, 1820 as a wintering middleman for three years. It is uncertain when he entered the Pacific slopes, but it was before the NWC and HBC merged in 1821. He then served on various expeditions and is noted as having returned east over the Rockies in the Spring of 1836; however, he returned to the Columbia and became a settler in the Willamette in 1841.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-2, 4-6, 8-9, 11-15; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3b, 4b, 5c-7 PPS: HBRS XXVIII, p. 2, 96

Champagne, Francois Xavier [b] [standard : François] (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Verennes, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1835); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836).

François Xavier Champagne [b] joined the HBC from Verennes in 1833 and returned to Canada in the spring of 1836.

PS: HBCA YFDS 5b-6; YFASA 13-16; FtVanASA 3

Champagne, Joseph (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1821 (born to Joseph Champagne and Marguerite Sauguinette)

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1849).

After entering the service of the HBC in 1838, Joseph Champagne worked at various coastal forts in the Columbia Department. Contrary to William Glen Rae's unkindly 1840 comment that Champagne was "a half fool, or in other words very stupid" (FtStikPJ, fo. 1d), Champagne appeared to work competently and was a family man. In July 1845, he deserted his Victoria post temporarily for Langley as John Ross was making advances on his wife. On August 20, 1849, after working on steamer *Beaver*, he deserted again, possibly for the gold fields of California and in 1850 was listed as being a farmer in Marion Co., Oregon. He stayed there until the death of his first wife and then appears to have moved south to the French Settlement west of Roseburg, Oregon where he became a farmer and raised a family.

Joseph Champagne had at least two wives and seven recorded children. On November 19, 1850 at St. Paul, Oregon, he married Catherine Sauve (c.1838-1852), daughter of Laurent Sauve and Josette (Fraser). On May 16, 1852, two years after an apparently childless marriage, Catherine died at St Paul. Subsequently, Champagne moved south to the Roseburg/Umpqua area where he married Liza/Eliza Redmond/Ridnawr (?-?). Their children were Mary Ann (1857-?), Victory Isodora (1859-?), Henri Adolphe (1861-?), Sarah Malvina (1869-?), Joseph (1871-?), Nancy Bell (1874-?) and Philomena (1876-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFASA 19-20, 24-29; YFDS 21; FtStikPJ 1; FtVicCB 1; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 2b, 5a, 5b

See Also: Sauve, Laurent (Father-in-Law)

Champenois, Mr. (fl. 1811 - 1812) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime officer

PFC 2nd mate, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812).

Mr. Champenois sailed with John Jacob Astor's *Beaver* from New York Harbour on October 17, 1811 for the North West Coast. Alfred Seton, who kept a journal of the voyage, mentioned him only once, on March 27 [28], 1812, when the vessel was in Hawaii. After arriving at Astoria on May 9, 1812, Champenois likely continued the voyage north in the fall and later to Canton, where Captain Cornelius Sowle had the ship interned to avoid capture during the War of 1812. He has not been traced after that.

Chance, Bouascut [variation: **Chances**] (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined ethnicity)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Bouascut Chance may have been part of the HBC cross-country brigade in 1821.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Chapman, Henry (fl. 1853 - 1855) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Vancover* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

Henry Chapman joined the HBC in London on June 26, 1852 and sailed to the coast on the *Vancover*. He was likely with the vessel when it came to grief on Rose Spit, Queen Charlotte Islands in August 1853. He may have remained in the area for as long as 1855 before returning to London on an untraced vessel.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Chapman, Isaac N. (fl. 1843) (American)**Birth: probably United States of America****Maritime officer**

U.A. Captain, *Nereus* (tramp freighter) (1842 - 1843).

Captain Isaac N. Chapman was not really a fur trader but worked in opposition to the HBC on the Columbia River. Chapman sailed the tramp freighter *Nereus* from New England to carry goods to the settlers at Oahu and arrived at the Columbia River in 1842 with barrels for packing salmon. He engaged a native guide at Fort George and went up the Columbia to the junction of the Willamette where he and Captain John Couch of the *Chenamus* worked in opposition to the nearby HBC. Chapman packed six-hundred barrels of salmon in five months, some of which spoiled, and left for the Hawaiian Islands on September 26, 1842 vowing not to return. From Oahu, Chapman sailed south to Australia and New Zealand and finally arrived in Salem on September 1, 1843. Little is known of the character of Chapman, but possibly because Chapman was a brother-in-law of Josiah Spaulding, who had attacked the HBC, Governor George Simpson in his usual overstatement thought Chapman “a very sly, cunning deceitful fellow, not to be depended upon” (Simpson, fo. 30).

PS: HBCA Simpson's Correspondence D.4/27, George Simpson's April 20, 1842 Sitka letter to John McLoughlin fo. 30;
FtVanCB 29, 33 SS: Malloy, p. 135

Chapman, John (c. 1821 - 1866) (British: English)**Birth: probably Kent, England - c. 1821****Death: Victoria, British Columbia - September 1866****Maritime employee**

HBC Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1852); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1855 - 1856).

John Chapman came to Vancouver Island on the *Cowlitz* as a HBC emigrant labourer. He worked until the mid 1850s and may have gone to the Nisqually area and married but this is uncertain. By 1866, now a disconsolate alcoholic, he was working in Victoria as a bar-keeper for George Balls at the White Horse Hotel. On the morning of September 19, 1866 he came to work intoxicated and was told to sleep it off. After sleeping for six hours, he returned to his cottage, locked himself in and took a large dose of strychnine which he mixed with milk and sugar. Someone who was suspicious of his activity had to crawl in the window but could not rescue him in time. The inquest determined that he had taken his own life in a fit of temporary insanity.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-4; Van-PL Colonist, January 23, p. 3, September 19, 1866, p. 3,
September 19, 1866, p. 2

Charbonneau, Abraham (c. 1815 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1815****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849).

Abraham Charbonneau joined the HBC from Montreal in 1840 as a middleman and at first, was a comer and goer to the Snake Country. He then shifted to New Caledonia, probably Kamloops area, where, after the international border was drawn in 1846, he became part of the 1846 expedition to establish an overland route to the coast. He then went south at the end of his contract, when his superiors advised that he not be rehired at Fort Colville because of his attitude and work habits. In spite of that, he was rehired at Fort Vancouver where, on March 1, 1849, he deserted, most likely lured to the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-28; YFDS 11, 16, 19; FtVanASA 6-8; FtKamPJ 3; FtAlexPJ 7

Charbonneau, Antoine (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Contrecoeur, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835).

Antoine Charbonneau joined the HBC from Contrecoeur in 1832 on a three-year contract as a middleman. He worked for three years on coastal forts before disappearing from Columbia records.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Charbonneau, Edouard (fl. 1847 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849).

Edouard Charbonneau likely joined the HBC on a three year contract late in outfit 1847-1848, but on February 1, 1849, presumably lured to the gold fields of California, he deserted.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-28; YFDS 21

Charbonneau, Joseph (c. 1820 - 1856) (Saulteaux or Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1820 (born to Joseph and Susanna)

Death: Victoria area, Colony of Vancouver Island - October 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nisqually general charges (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1848); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854).

Joseph Charbonneau, who joined the HBC in 1841, spent the next fourteen years either on the steamer *Beaver* or at coastal forts. He may not have been a well person for on December 2, 1849, Joseph was dangerously ill and was hastily considered married to Genevieve in the eyes of the church; however, the marriage was rescinded for some unstated reason. He recovered from his illness and was formally married three years later. He retired around 1854 and carried on transactions with the Company until his death. When he died in 1856 his age was listed as twenty-eight, although he was probably closer to thirty-six.

Joseph Charbonneau had one recorded wife and three or four recorded children. On December 4, 1852, he married Genevieve (?-1868), Tongass. Three of their short-lived children were Pierre (1852-1857), Joseph Jr. (?-1869), and Julie (1856-1858). The Catherine baptised on the day of the wedding may have been wife Catherine, Tongass or a daughter, a 4th child. Genevieve died on May 28, 1868 in the Royal Hospital in Victoria.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-31; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR StAndC

Charbonneau, Toussaint (c. 1759 - c. 1843) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, New France - c. 1759

Death: Montana - c. 1843

Fur trade employee

U.S. Gov't Interpreter, Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804); Cook, Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804); **U.A.** Untraced vocation, Fort Clatsop (1805 - 1806).

Toussaint Charbonneau, who had gained a nasty reputation working with the NWC in the 1790s, is best known as the husband of Sacagawea, his Shoshone wife who he won in a gambling game with Indians (whose Hidatsa language was spoken by Charbonneau). Both were taken on by Lewis and Clark on March 18, 1805, he also as an interpreter, but his value as an interpreter is in question as he admittedly spoke only French and Hidatsa, the latter somewhat badly. However, Sacagawea could interpret her native Shoshone to Hidatsa which Charbonneau could interpret to French

which some of the members of the expedition understood. They had three children, Toussaint, Baptiste and Lizette who were later taken to St. Louis to be educated through the good offices of William Clarke. (In 1823, when Baptiste was eighteen, he was taken from St. Louis to Europe by a travelling Prince Paul of Württemberg to be educated for six years. Upon Baptiste's return, he fit into neither society and retired to the Wind River Indian reservation, Wyoming in 1852 where he remained until his death in 1885). Toussaint served as an interpreter from 1811-1838 for the U.S. Government Indian Bureau and at various times worked for Manuel Lisa and the Missouri Fur Company as well as Astor's American Fur Company. He had at least five young native wives, and his last marriage was in 1840 to a fourteen year old Assiniboine girl.

PS: ArCan Macdonell PPS: DeVoto; ChSoc LVII, p. 743, p. 743; Chardon SS: Emmons, Sacajawea of the Shoshones; C. G. Clarke, The Men of the Lewis, p. 147-48; Hebard, p. 86, 96; Clark & Edmonds; Ferris, p. 56; M. R. Porter & Davenport, p. 215; Lavendure, The Fist, p. 154, 348; www.nps.gov/jeff/history/culture/toussaint-charbonneau.htm

Charette (fl. 1815) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Between Thompson River and Fraser River [British Columbia] - July 1815

Fur trade employee

NWC In charge, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1815).

This Charette has never been fully identified. He was working for the NWC in 1815 under Alexander Ross when Ross put Charette in charge of She-waps post, an early name for the Thompson River/Kamloops post. Charette and a Native who had been brought up at (and was living at the fort) struck out on a six day trip north to the Fraser River. On the way, they quarrelled and the Native killed Charette with Charette's own gun. Ross discovered this after he returned from Fort Okanagan.

PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 48

Charette, Antoine (c. 1826 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Thompson River (1848 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colville (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Colville (1854 - 1855).

Antoine Charette joined the HBC from Riviere du Loup in 1847. He split his time between Thompson River and Fort Colville and retired in 1855.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVanASA 9-11

Charlebois, Francois [standard: François] (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Pt. Claire, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1829 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Colville (1831 - 1832).

François Charlebois joined the HBC in 1829 as a middleman and worked one three year contract on the Pacific slopes before returning to Montreal.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b YFASA 9, 11-12

Charlebois, Paul (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Polycarpe, Lower Canada - c. 1825

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1844 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1850); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851).

Paul Charlebois joined the HBC in 1844 and spent the next seven years at two posts. He retired in 1851 and appeared to carry on transactions with the company until 1852-1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-31; FtVanASA 9

Charles [variation: Charlo] (fl. 1811) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Columbia River journey with David Thompson (1811).

Charles was trained to read and write in the Iroquois language and he may have been with Alexander Henry at Pembina Post as early as March 3, 1806, when a "Charlo" ran away with the blacksmith's woman. Certainly, Charles was one of two Iroquois (the other being Ignace) who appeared frequently in David Thompson's Journals. On May 4, 1811, Thompson prepared for his run down the Columbia and "engaged Charles a fine, steady Iroquois to accompany us as Bowsman, being an excellent Canoe Man." On July 3, he began his role as bowsman on the final voyage from Ilthkoyape [Kettle] Falls to the mouth of the Columbia. Charles and group reached the mouth and, on July 22, they began their return voyage upstream where Charles did a variety of tasks, including hunting. On September 18, when they were at Thompson's old hut at the mouth of the Canoe River, a message written in the Iroquois language was left in the hopes that someone from Henry's party passing through from the Athabasca would be able to read it. He was last noted on September 22, 1811, up the Canoe River, as he was about to turn back.

Charles' family has not been traced.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Coues, p. 274; ChSoc XL, p. 328; Belyea, p. 142, 157, 176

Charles, John Jr. (? - 1849) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Athabasca, Alberta (born to John Charles and Jane Auld)

Death: Moose Encampment in the Rocky Mountain Portage [British Columbia] - October 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849).

Being the son of an HBC officer, John Charles joined the HBC in 1846 on a five year apprenticeship contract. He started at Norway House and made his way overland to Fort Vancouver where he worked for two outfits before being accidentally shot on October 21, 1849 at Moose Encampment while in charge of the Express.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-29; YFDS 21; FtVanCB 39; HBCA John Charles search file PPS: HBRS vol. II, p 207-09

Charles, Marc (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Jean, Lower Canada - c. 1825

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1849).

Marc Charles joined the HBC from St. Jean in 1844 and worked until March 1, 1849 at which point he went to California, presumably lured by the gold fields there.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28; YFDS 19; FtVanASA 9

Charles, Thomas (c. 1825 - 1885) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Split Lake, Rupert's Land - c. 1825

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - April 1885

Fur trade officer

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Alexandria (1844); Apprentice clerk, Fort Tluz Kuz (1845 - 1847); Apprentice clerk, Fort Tluz Kuz (1847 - 1848); Clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1848 - 1849); Clerk, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1850 - 1855); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1850); Clerk, New Caledonia (1855 - 1858); Chief Trader, New Caledonia (1859 - 1860); Chief Trader, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1860 - 1866); Chief Trader, New Caledonia (1866 - 1872); Apprentice clerk temporarily in charge, Fort Alexandria (summer 1847).

"Careful and thrifty" (Morice, p. 244) apprentice clerk Thomas Charles, who joined the HBC in 1843 arrived at Fort Alexandria from England, where he likely received an education, was in charge of the Brigade on November 12, 1844. He replaced William Todd at Fort Fluzkuz. He spent his career in New Caledonia and became Chief Trader in outfit 1859-1860. After he retired around 1872, he moved to the James Bay area of Victoria where he lived with his two daughters. He died at around sixty years of age and was buried in the Ross Bay Cemetery.

Thomas Charles had one recorded wife and at least three children. In July, 1870 at Fort St. James, he married Anastasia, Carrier (?-?) from Fort Babine. Three children were Christine (c.1853-?), William (c.1858-?) and Jennie (c.1865-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; YFDS 16; FtVicASA 1-16, 20; FtAlexPJ 6; B.239/k/2 p. 362, 391, 413; FtVicCB 18, 23, 27; HBCA Thomas Charles search file; BCA FtAlex 1; BCCR-StPetSLk; Van-PL Colonist, April 7, 1885, p. 3; 1881 Canada Census SS: Morice, The History of, p. 190, 244

Charles (Langlois), Pierre (1799 - 1862) (Abenaki or Mixed descent)

Birth: St. Francois, Lower Canada - 1799

Death: Lewis County, Washington Territory - September 1862

Fur trade employee

NWC Hunter, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Boatman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Middleman, Columbia District (1821);

HBC Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1823); “Free with natives”, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Snake and South Parties (1826 - 1827); Hunter, Fort Langley (1827 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Langley (1834 - 1839); Hunter, Fort Langley (1834 - 1839); Hunter, Fort Langley (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Langley (1839 - 1840); Settler, Cowlitz (1840+).

A middle-sized, broad-chested Pierre Charles signed on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on June 22, 1818 from the Abanaki entry point of St. François and can be tracked in the Columbia as a middleman from 1821. At the time of the coalition in 1821 he chose to be a freeman and lived with the Indians, although he continued to do work for the HBC. For example, in 1824 the experienced Charles was a guide used by James McMillan to scout out the Fort Langley site and, in 1826, while on Ogden’s Snake expedition, Charles was mistakenly thought to have deserted. He is mentioned many times in the Snake and South expeditions of 1826-1827. In 1829 he was sent to Fort Nez Percés/Walla Walla with George Barnston and, later, to Fort Langley with Archibald McDonald. In 1833 Pierre Charles, now known as the best deer hunter “of the Rocky Mountains”, (Tolmie, p. 203) cut his foot open to the bone with an axe. Tolmie rushed to Nisqually to tend to him and from June 11-28 wrote a detailed medical description of the injury to Charles’s foot and the prognosis of the healing - a good read for any student of medicine (Tolmie, p. 202-211). In outfit 1839-1840, he was discharged and became a farmer in the Cowlitz. In May 1841, while farming at the Cowlitz River, he was summoned to act as a guide for the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. He continued to farm in Lewis County as well as raise a family and died around September 1862.

Pierre Charles had at least three wives and five children. On February 3, 1840, the Cowlitz farmer Pierre Charles dit Langlois formally married Louise Clallam (c.1815-1841), their children being Antoine (c.1832-?), Joseph (c.1835-?), Charles (1839-?) and speculatively, Pierre? (c.1828-?). After the death of his wife Louise on July 23, 1841, he married Marguerite Sassette (c.1828-?) on January 24, 1842. By 1857, he was married to Sophia (c.1815-?). Their child appears to have been Dauphine Baptiste (c.1847-?).

Pe Ell, a small town in Lewis Co., Washington, is named after Pierre Charles. It is a mispronunciation of Pierre’s first name.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoP] 3; YFASA 5-9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 2b, 5b-7; FtVanASA 1-7; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. PPS: W. F. Tolmie, p. 202-211; Wilkes, Narrative of the United, p. 418-19; CCR 1a SS: Crooks, Past Reflections, p. 1-11

Charles, William (1831 - 1903) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America - March 1831 (born to John Charles and Jane Auld)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - May 1903

Fur trade officer

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Hall (1853 - 1856); Apprentice clerk, Fort Boise (1853 - 1856); Apprentice clerk in charge, Fort Boise (1855); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1855 - 1858); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1860); Clerk, Fort Langley (1858 - 1860); Clerk, Fort Hope (1860 - 1863); Chief Trader, Fort Yale (1863 - 1864); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1865 - 1866); Chief Trader, Fort Yale (1865 - 1866); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1865 - 1868); Chief Trader, New Caledonia (1866 - 1867); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1867 - 1868); Chief Trader, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1868 - 1869); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1869 - 1874); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1874 - 1879); Inspecting Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1879 - 1885).

William Charles, who was born into the fur trade, was sent by his father to be educated at Hill Street School in Edinburgh and, subsequently, Edinburgh University. In 1852, at the age of twenty-two he came to the Pacific coast via Panama and for a short time was employed by Breck and Ogden of Portland, Oregon before joining the HBC on June 14, 1853 as an apprentice clerk. A man known for his integrity, he spent the rest of his career in the Oregon/Western Department and British Columbia from 1858. Beginning in 1869, while he was in the North Thompson/Campbell Creek area, about ten miles [16.1 km] east of Kamloops, Charles pre-empted several hundred acres of land which was eventually to become Harper’s Ranch, named after the purchaser, Thaddeus Harper, who eventually took out the Crown Grant. William Charles was allowed furlough in 1870-1871, was appointed inspecting Chief Factor around 1874 and spent many years touring HBC forts in B.C. He sent two of his boys to England to be educated in 1875 and retired in 1885. During his later years, he contributed considerably to Hubert Howe Bancroft’s voluminous studies of the Pacific slopes. In 1887 he was stricken with a paralysis from which he never fully recovered and died at his residence in Victoria.

The names of William Charles’ family members have not been traced. One daughter (1860-?) and a son (1864-?) were born at Fort Hope. In 1875, two sons were sent to England to be educated.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVicASA 1-3, 6-16; FtVanASA 9-13; FtVicCB 23; Van-PL Colonist, Aug. 11, 1860, p. 3, March 29, 1864, p. 3, Mar. 14, 1875, p. 3, June 3, 1885, p. 3, May 22, 1903, p. 3; HBCABio SS: Laing, p. 397

Charleson, John (fl. 1837 - 1838) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

John Charleson came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. He left England in February, 1837 but had to go ashore at Oahu in August to recuperate from scurvy. Charleston appears to have recovered, sailed on, spent about a month at Fort Vancouver and arrived back in London in April 1838.

PS: HBCA log of Sumatra 1

Charley [1] [variation: Paul Cali, Charles, Kanack] (fl. 1843 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1822

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - December 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1847).

Twenty-one year old Charley joined the HBC from Oahu in 1843 as a labourer. He split his time between two posts and, in August 1845, he transferred some of his salary to his father. At Fort Vancouver, in December 1847, he caught the measles and on December 18, in danger of death, was baptised by the Catholic priests under the name Paul Cali to ensure entry into a Catholic heaven. He died on December 19, 1847, the same day as Jem Mamuka, and was buried on December 21.

Charley may have had one wife, Nancy (?-?) presumably Native, and one recorded child. The child (son of "Charles Kanack") was André (?-bap.1843-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-27; SandIsAB 5; YFDS 18; BCA Lowe 1 PPS: CCR 1b, p. 86

Charley [2] (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

This Charley shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

Charlton, Richard (fl. 1824 - 1843) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Fur trade officer

HBC British Consul, Hawaii (1824 - 1842); Agent, Hawaii (1824 - 1842).

Richard Charlton, a former sea captain who had traded widely in the Pacific, was the first British Consul in Hawaii, arriving in April 1825. He was appointed by the HBC as agent and was, according to McLoughlin, overpaid for his services. As Consul, he was bent on getting the British Government involved in Hawaiian affairs, and had numerous complaints against the Hawaiian government, including that of a lease of land from them. As a diplomat, he was popular with the ordinary people but lacked the subtler skills of diplomacy. As a HBC representative, he was succeeded by George Pelly in 1832 because he became involved in the fur trade in the Northwest Coast, putting him in a conflict of interest with the London company. With the accusation that the Hawaiian government was interfering in his affairs, he angrily quit, sailed from his Hawaiian post in 1842, and arrived in London in 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 17; SandIsLonIC 2 SS: Kuykendall & Day

Charpentier, Francois [standard: François] [variation: Francis Carpentier, dit Sans Façon, dit Quinze Sous] (c. 1796 - 1834) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Hyacinthe or Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: Fort Hall, Oregon Territory - July 1834

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman trapper, American Party (1825 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826);

Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1826 - 1827); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1827 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1827 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1829 - 1834); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1829 - 1834); Member, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834).

(There is some confusion as to whether this is the François dit Sans Façon who was with David Thompson in 1810 or the François dit Quinze Sous found at Fort Nez Percés in 1831. Nonetheless, a François Charpentier dit Sans Façon signed up with the NWC in 1818 and came over the Rockies that year. In the 1824 Snake journals, both François Sans Façon and François Charpentier sans Façon are listed as having received guns, horses and traps. This may be an accounting ruse to show two separate people when it may be one individual who may have somehow "lost" his original issue. To further complicate matters, in the 1831 Fort Nez Percés journals, Charpentier is also listed as François Charpentier alias Quinze Sous. In this entry, the latter two are treated as one.) In 1818 François Charpentier came west across the Rockies with Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He likely worked freely in the Columbia Department until 1821 and spent the rest of his career between Fort Nez Percés and the Snake Country. He participated in Snake Parties and trapped until May 25, 1825 when, probably tempted by higher American prices at Weber River, he and a large group of people deserted to the American camp, headed by Johnson Gardner. He returned to work for the HBC at Fort Nez Percés where he became the post's interpreter while he carried on a variety of jobs, including woodworking. François Charpentier, then a member of Thomas McKay's party, was mortally wounded when he was trampled in a horse race at Fort Hall on July 27, 1834. He died the following day.

Nothing has been traced of François Charpentier's family but one daughter, Sophia (c.1830-?) was taken in by the Gervais family in the Willamette. She later married Caesar Beaudoin.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-14; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3; YFDS 2a-3b, 4b-5c; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1, 2; FtNPPJ 1 PPS: Coues, p. 674; Shephard, p. 47, 82
See Also: Beaudouin, Caesar (probable Son-in-Law)

Charpentier, Joseph (c. 1820 - 1847) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Death: Fort Victoria, Vancouver Island - November 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1847).

When nineteen year old Montrealer Joseph Charpentier joined the HBC on April 26, 1839 for three years as a middleman and winterer, he signed his contract with an "X". For the next several years he worked out of coastal forts and died at Fort Victoria at the young age of twenty-seven.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 19-20, 24-27; FtVanASA 6-8

Charron, Narcisse [variation: **Charon dit Ducharmé**] (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836).

Narcisse Charron (Ducharmé) joined the HBC from Berthier in 1831, worked five years on the Pacific slopes, and returned east over the Rocky mountains in the spring of 1836.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-16; YFDS 4b-6; FtVanASA 3

Chartier, Antoine (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Jacques, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1841); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1843).

Antoine Chartier joined the HBC from St. Jacques in 1835. He left the Columbia for Canada east of the Rockies at the end of his contract in the spring of 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 22; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-8

Chartier, Charles (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Quebec - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1840); Carpenter, Fort Alexandria (1840 - 1841); Middleman, New Caledonia (1841 - 1842).

Charles Chartier joined the HBC from L'Assomption in 1834 and worked as a *boute* in Athabasca River on his way out to the Columbia. He spent his career in the New Caledonia area, likely at Forts Alexandria and Chilcotin and in 1840-1841 was given a gratuity for erecting a grist mill at Fort Alexandria. He left at the end of his contract for east of the Rockies and Canada in 1842.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-21; YFDS 5c-7, 12; FtVanASA 3-7 SS: Morice, *The History of*, p. 182, 183

Chartier, Pierre (c. 1794 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: Hood Canal, Washington - January 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828).

Pierre Chartier joined the fur trade in 1816 from the parish of L'Assomption and from 1822-1828 was likely part of the express to Montreal. In 1824, the year he transported Governor Simpson on his trip to the Columbia, he signed his contract with an "X". On December 2, 1827, Chartier was part of a group that left Fort Vancouver with dispatches for Fort Langley. On the return journey in January, while passing through the Hood Canal area, Chartier and four other members of the group were killed for their clothes and arms by the formerly friendly Clallam Indians. That summer, an unauthorized punitive expedition from Fort Vancouver to avenge the deaths of the five resulted in the death of twenty-two Clallam natives, the burning of their village, and the recapture of a native woman, who had been part of the original HBC party.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-7; HBCCont; YFDS 2a-2b; FtVanAB 1; FtVanASA 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12 PPS: HBRS III, p. 447, 448

Chase, Charles (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1832).

Charles Chase joined the HBC from the parish of Lanovai or Lachine in 1829. In outfit 1831-1832, he worked as Peter Warren Dease's servant before returning to Montreal, where he was paid.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-12; YFDS 3b-4b; FtVanASA 2

Chastellain, Louis [a] (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Storeman, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833).

Louis Chastellain joined the HBC from the parish of Lachine in 1830 and worked in the Columbia until 1833. In the 1840s he was an interpreter and trader east of the Rockies in the Saskatchewan District at Fort Pitt, St. Albert, and Edmonton House. Eventually in 1878, after his retirement, he received a pension of £25 per annum.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5a; YFASA 11-12; HBCCont; HBCABio

Chausee, Bonaventure [variation: Chossee] (fl. 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1822).

Bonaventure Chausee was engaged in 1814 by the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] to work in the Northwest or Red River as a middleman for three years. In 1818, during the turbulent years of NWC/HBC conflict, he joined the HBC to work for three years at an unspecified location. In 1821, he was found at Fort George and, at the time of amalgamation, he was probably re-assigned for he was found at Montreal in outfit 1821-1822.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; ShdeSB Liste; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7

Check, Charles (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Charles Check made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Cheenook, Philip [variation: **Cheen-o-ok**] (fl. c. 1824 - c. 1825) (possibly Chinook (Tchinouk) or Mixed descent)

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

As Philip Cheenook first appeared on fur trade records on February 10, 1824 as a freeman trapper camped on Prairie de Cheveaux (outside Flathead post), he had likely been in the area for some time. Deemed a good trapper, he joined Alexander Ross' nine month expedition and Ogden's subsequent Snake Country trapping expeditions. The fact that his name did not appear in the journals, other than on the roster, indicates that he was likely a competent trapper.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1, 2

Chester (fl. 1812 - 1814) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Beaver* (ship) (1812); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1814).

Chester was brought to Astoria, probably in May 1812 on the *Beaver*, as an employee of the Pacific Fur Company. By April 4, 1814 he was prepared to stay on with the NWC through the summer. He has not been traced further and likely returned to Hawaii.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 771

Chevrette, Charles (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814).

Charles Chevrette, who joined the NWC in 1812 at Bas de la Riviere [a post on the Winnipeg River near Lake Winnipeg] on a two year contract, was one of a large contingent of NWC employees who descended into the Columbia slopes when the NWC took over the interests of the New York-based Pacific Fur Company. It is not known how long he stayed or when he returned to the east but he was to be free in Montreal in the fall of 1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

Chiffmanaplin, George [variation: **Chiffman Aplin**] (c. 1825 - 1889) (British: English)

Birth: probably Dorchester, England - c. 1825

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - December 1889

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1848).

George Chiffmanaplin joined the HBC in 1845 in England on a three year contract. He didn't stay long with the HBC, however, for he worked until March 1, 1849 at which point he went to California, presumably lured there by the gold fields. On September 17, 1848, at Fort Vancouver, he converted from the Presbyterian Church of Scotland to Catholicism and thereon after in the Catholic Church Records appeared as George Chiffman Aplin. After returning from California he retired to the St. Paul area of French Prairie in the Willamette Valley, where he raised a family. He died in 1889 and was buried in the St. Paul cemetery.

George Chiffmanaplin had one wife and fourteen children. On December 26, 1850, he married Marie Wagner (daughter of Fort Vancouver butcher Peter Wagner and wife Louise). Eleven of their fourteen children were Genevieve (1853-?), George Edward (1854-?), Elizabeth (?-?), Genevieve (1856-?), an unnamed child (?-1859), Marie Josephine (1860-?), James Stephen (1867-?), Theodore (1869-1869), Gilbert Joseph (1871-?), Wilfred (1876-1888) and Alphonse Remy (1878-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-28; YFDS 19 PPS: CCR 1b, 2b, 2c
See Also: **Wagner, Peter (Father-in-Law)**

Chitty, Charles (c. 1804 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Deal, Kent, England - c. 1804

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1835); Mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1836); Mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Charles Chitty originally sailed for the HBC on the Hudson Bay run in 1835. He re-contracted with the HBC on February 13, 1836 in England for five years for a coastal run. He arrived on the coast in the fall of 1836 and worked on the barque *Nereide* for a short time before shipping out on the *Columbia*. According to the logs he left, he had some difficulty spelling people's names.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales I 11; HBCCont; FtVanASA 3-4; YFDS 7; YFASA 16; ShMiscPap 9

Choput, Charles [variation: **Chaput, Chapert**] (fl. 1813 - 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Carpenter, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814 winter); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814 winter).

Charles Choput, who joined or renewed his contract with the NWC (J.L.Co.) at Lac La Pluie [Rainy Lake] in 1813 for two years, was one of a large contingent of NWC fur traders who came into the Columbia area in 1813 when the Company took over the interests of the New York based Pacific Fur Company. That winter he was at Fort George [Astoria] and that spring, on May 1, 1814, left Fort George for the east as steersman in a ten man light express canoe. He was to be in Montreal in the fall of 1815.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 714

Chotoriorikon, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Chotonochequon**] (fl. 1818 - 1822) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Hunter, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **U.A.** Freeman trapper with Miaquin Martin, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822).

Jean Baptiste Chotoriorikon joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 15, 1818 to work for four years as a hunter in Indian Country. He probably went directly to the Pacific slopes and, likely with the amalgamation of the NWC and HBC, joined Miaquin Martin's independent band of Iroquois trappers working as freemen. In 1822, he was sent home as a voyageur.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10

Christiansian, Carl M. (fl. 1857 - 1858) (Norwegian)

Birth: Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858).

Carl M. Christiansian appeared to work briefly for the HBC in New Caledonia.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-6

Christianson , Christian [variation: **Christiansian**] (fl. 1853 - 1855) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Nordereng, Norway

Death: possibly Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855).

Christian Christiansian came to the coast on the mutinous voyage of the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, and was one of the few to actually arrive at Fort Victoria on April 17, 1854. He stayed for one year and left for Norway in May 1855, even though he was contracted to stay longer.

PS: HBCA log of Colinda 1; FtVicASA 1-3

Christie, Alexander Jr. (c. 1818 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Eastmain, Lower Canada - c. 1818 (born to Alexander Christie)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Frances (1843 - 1844); Untraced vocation, Rivier aux Liards (1843 - 1844); Untraced vocation, Fort Halkett (1843 - 1844).

The records are unclear on Alexander Christie. One such person signed a contract on August 14, 1834 in Moose Factory to work in Montreal as an apprentice clerk for five years. Another Mr. Christie [Edmund Christy?], a member of the Rocky Mountain Company, passed through Fort Vancouver in 1834 to purchase goods. In 1836-1837, another Alexander Christie was in Hawaii drawing on the HBC account there.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanCB 11; SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 8; HBCABio

Christie, James (c. 1809 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Castle Townsend, England - c. 1809**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1844); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1849).

James Christie had sailed with the HBC in 1837 to Hudson Bay before he renewed his contract with the Company in London on September 17, 1839 for five years. He sailed twice to the coast on the barque *Columbia* and on November 6, 1844 transferred to coastal shipping where he serviced several coastal posts. A year later, on December 16, 1845 at Fort Victoria, he transferred to the barque *Cowlitz* on which he returned twice to the British Isles. Little is known of Christie, other than he was ill several times shortly after leaving London with delirium tremors, indicating that he drank heavily in ports. He also just missed death on September 22, 1847, when a falling top gallant mast, which killed boatswain George Bigmore, struck Christie on the back. He has not been traced after his return to London in 1849.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 10; HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20-21, 24-25, 27-28; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-8; log of Cadboro 5; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6

Christopher, Isaac R. (fl. 1841 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: probably England**Death: possibly England****Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

A quarrelsome Isaac R. Christopher joined the HBC in London on August 30, 1841 on a five year contract, sailing to the coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver*. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver, when Captain Alexander Duncan tried to send an ill Christopher to the Fort Vancouver hospital to be bled, Christopher refused and threw a stone at him. When Duncan grabbed him, Christopher pulled a knife and threatened to stab him. At the hospital, Dr. Forbes Barclay could find nothing wrong with him, only a headache. The following month, when he struck the 2nd mate in an argument, he had a special place built in steerage for him to be placed in irons. Nonetheless, after talking with Dr. John McLoughlin he returned to duty and was confined only once more before arriving back in London on June 11, 1844. He has not been traced further and likely did not get a further contract with the London company.

Two letters written in May 1843 by his concerned mother, then in Jerusalem, England, failed to reach Isaac.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of Vancouver [3] 1; FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 23; MI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 165-68

Christy, Edmund (fl. 1833) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Free trader****U.A.** Fur trader, Rendezvous (1833).

Edmund Christy left Lexington, Missouri, with a group of forty to fifty men, including Robert Campbell, for the 1833 Rendezvous at Green River. As he was a businessman, at the Rendezvous he invested a considerable amount of money into the Rocky Mountain Fur Company partnership. (He may have been related to William Ashley as Ashley married a Christy).

SS: Gowans, p. 80, 96

See Also: Ashley, William Henry (possible Relative)

Cire, Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (possibly Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee**HBC** Labourer, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

François Cire, who joined the HBC either locally in 1852-1853 or was of mixed descent, appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort

Victoria abstracts without any further information.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1; YFASA 33

Cire, Joseph [variation: **Cieri**] (fl. c. 1810 - 1823) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Ile Jesus or Nicolet, Province of Quebec/Lower Canada**Fur trade employee**

NWC Middleman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); Middleman, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Thompson River (1822 - 1823).

Joseph Cire, who worked in La Riviere, St. Maurice in 1810, signed a one year contract in 1812 at Fort William and appeared on the Pacific coast in 1813 with a large contingent of NWC employees who descended on the area when the NWC took over the interests of the Pacific Fur Company in the area. On April 4, 1814 he left the area in the Montreal brigade in a large canoe headed by B. Pillette and Registe Bellaire and family. Cire crossed the Rockies again with Joseph LaRocque in 1817 and returned to Montreal in 1823.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9, 10; YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; Coues, p. 875

Clairmont, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Francis**] (c. 1803 - 1829) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1803**Death: Columbia Express, Columbia Department - 1829****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman and boue, New Caledonia (1826 - 1828); Middleman and boue, New Caledonia (1828 - 1829).

Francis Clairmont worked for some years in the fur trade before coming to the Pacific slopes. In the spring of 1829, while coming out with the Express with a package destined for George Simpson in Fort Colville, Clairmont, along with Ignace McDonnell, drowned.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9; FtVanASA 1; FtVanAB 19; YFDS 3a

Clairmont, Joseph (c. 1811 - 1837) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1811**Death: Pacific Northwest - May 1837****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Thompson River (1829 - 1837).

Joseph Clairmont, who joined the HBC in 1828, spent most of his time at Thompson River and in 1831-1832 acted as Samuel Black's servant. He was killed in a skirmish with the Indians in May, 1837.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 17; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-5b, 6-7; FtVanASA 2-4

Clapp, Benjamin (? - c. 1852) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Death: probably St. Louis, Missouri - c. 1852****Fur trade employee**

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Passenger, *Albatross* (brig) (1813).

Benjamin Clapp sailed to Astoria on the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle] arriving on May 9, 1812. There he took a Chinook wife and shared quarters with Gabriel Franchere with whom he was able to discuss in French their mutual interests in music and literature. On August 20, 1813, in the height of the War of 1812, he left his native wife and the Pacific Northwest with William Price Hunt on the *Albatross* [William Smith] for the Marquesas where he was released from Pacific Fur Company duty by Hunt so that he could become a midshipman under Commodore Porter of the U.S.S. Essex. After a complicated mix of drownings, desertions, mutinies, killings and a native attack, Clapp sailed to Honolulu on the captured British whaler Sir Andrew Hammond which in turn was recaptured by the English vessel *H.M.S. Cherub*. Clapp was held prisoner and taken to Rio de Janeiro where he was released. For a short period after the War of 1812, he handled Astor's business in Canton, China and in 1819 was Astor's agent in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. In 1822 in New York, he was in business with Astor's nephew, George Ehninger, but was probably not successful as an independent fur trader and so returned to the American Fur Company which sent him to Detroit in 1827 to wind up its business there. In 1828 he tried unsuccessfully once again to become an independent trader in St. Louis, Missouri and by 1832 his former employer, John Jacob Astor, was suing him. In the spring of 1834, he lost his second wife and in 1835, he was back in New York again with a reorganized American Fur Company. Around 1838 he returned to St. Louis to work for Pratte, Chouteau & Co. He spent the rest of his life there and in this last phase of his restless life, appeared to marry a third wife, Jane F. (Clapp). He died around 1852 most likely at St. Louis.

Benjamin had a native wife, name unknown, at Fort Astoria. They did not appear to have children.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; MHS Clapp; MHS Chouteau PPS: Franchère; ChSoc XLV, p. 114, 116-17, 120, 123, 193; ChSoc LVII, p. 742 SS: Barry, "What Became of", p. 13-17; K.W. Porter, Benjamin Clapp

Clappin, Antoine [variation: **Clappine**] (? - 1811) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Snake River, Pacific Northwest - October 1811

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1811); Steersman, Pacific slopes (1811).

Antoine Clappin joined Wilson Price Hunt's Pacific Fur Company Overland Expedition at or near Mackinac around July 29, 1810. He travelled with the expedition across the Great Divide and on October 28, 1811, while steering a canoe down the Snake River with Ramsay Crooks as passenger, was drowned. Because of Clappin's death, the place was named "Caldrin Linn" and the "Devil's Scuttle Hole" by the remaining party.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 182 SS: Chittenden, p. 191

Clark, Francis [variation: **Clarke**] (? - c. 1849) (probably British)

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - c. June 1849

Maritime officer

HBC Boatswain, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Boatswain, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Captain, *Prince of Wales* (schooner) (1849).

Francis Clark joined the HBC vessel *Vancouver* in London on September 22, 1847 and sailed to the coast. As the vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia on May 7, 1848, Clark was assigned to Fort Vancouver where he began work on November 1. He was possibly an alcoholic for, on June 23, 1849, when he was master of the Columbia River schooner *Prince of Wales*, he "...leaped overboard, in the night, during an attack of Delirium Tremens..."; no deposition has survived concerning his suicide. He did, however, have time to begin a family (Fort Victoria, p. 69).

Francis Clark had one wife, Marie, Chinook (?-?). His only son Jean (1849-?) was baptised on January 25, 1850 at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19-20 PPS: HBRS XXXII, A.11/72 fo. 185d, p. 69; CCR 1b

Clark, John [2] (fl. 1833 - 1834) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

John Clark joined the HBC's *Ganymede* in Oahu on April 7, 1833 on its voyage to the Columbia. After sailing up the coast as far as the Nass to deliver supplies and collect the returns from HBC posts, he left for London in the fall. John Clark arrived back in London on February 24, 1834.

PS: HBCA log of Ganymede 1; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 13

Clark, William (fl. 1826 - 1829) (British: English)

Birth: probably Black Friars, Christchurch, Surrey, England

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1828); Boy, *Eagle* (brig) (1828 - 1829).

William signed on with the HBC on September 18, 1826 for five years and sailed to the coast on the *Cadboro*. He arrived on the coast in the spring of 1827 and probably left for England on the brig *Eagle* in the fall of 1828. If so, he would have arrived in London on February 12, 1829. (William Clark may also be Thomas William Clarke, below).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4; log of Cadboro 1; FtVanAB 10

Clarke, James (fl. 1847 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1849); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850).

James Clarke joined the HBC vessel *Vancouver* in London on September 22, 1847 and sailed to the coast. As *the Vancouver* was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia, Clarke was transferred to other vessels. On October 21, 1848,

between Forts Nisqually and Langley, he transferred from the steamer *Beaver* to the schooner *Cadboro* as "part crew". According to the *Vancouver* records, he "settled at Columbia" and appeared to carry on transactions with the company for three more years.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 29-32; log of *Cadboro* 6

Clarke, John [1] (1781 - 1858) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Westmount/Montreal, Province of Quebec - 1781 (born to Simon Clarke and Ann Waldorf)**Death:** Montreal, Canada East - July 1858**Fur trade officer**

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Partner, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1812); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Passenger, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

John Clarke spent only two years on the Pacific slopes. After spending 1804-1810 with the NWC, he joined John Jacob Astor's New York based PFC. Clarke then led the second PFC expedition on Astor's ship, *Beaver*, around the Horn to Fort Astoria where he arrived on May 9, 1812. That year he founded Spokane House in opposition to James McMillan, who had already established a nearby NWC post. In 1813 Clark opposed the idea of abandoning Fort Astoria and, not wishing to rejoin his old company, began his journey eastward with his family in April 1814 with Gabriel Franchère and others. That was the last that he saw of the Pacific Northwest. That same year he joined the HBC where, during the heady days of NWC/HBC fighting, he was arrested twice by the NWC for fighting. George Simpson, who clearly did not like Clarke, objected to him becoming Chief Factor in 1821. As well, he found it difficult to adjust to peacetime conditions as, for example, he tried to profit financially by using company assets for private cattle sales. This didn't serve him well for he retired in 1835 after two years of furlough and the Company granted him an allowance of £50 per annum in 1848 because of extreme poverty. He died in poverty at the age of fifty-one in Montreal.

During his lifetime, John Clarke had three wives. He appears to have had a daughter to Josephine Kankopitsa. In 1815 he became the husband of Sapphira Spense, the mixed descent daughter of Joseph Spense and a native woman, for a settlement of £200. They had no children, probably due to her illness, and she was taken to live at Clarke's father's house where she died. After she died, Clarke married a Swiss woman Mary Ann Trutter (?) [Traclar] (c.1803-1906+), in Montreal in 1820. Their first four children, Simon (1824-?), William (1826-?), Caroline (1827-?) and Priscilla (1830-?) all died as infants or as youths. Subsequent children were Adele Priscilla Cecilia (c.1830s-?), William Tidy (c.1830s-1906), John (1837-1899) and Louise Waldorf (?-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Franchère; ChSoc, LVII, p. 629, 698, 699, 707; ChSoc XLV, p. 24-25, 112, 115, 119, 145, 154-55, 162, 169, 172, 174, 183; HBRS I, p. 433-5; vol XXII, p. 432-3; HBRS XXX, p. 172, 172n SS: A. P. C. Clarke; Kingston, "Spokane House State", p. 181-199

See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste [1] (Relative)

Clarke, John [2] (fl. 1833 - 1834) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

John Clarke worked for the HBC as a sailor, returning to England on the *Ganymede* in 1833.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12; YFDS 5b

Clarke, Richard (fl. 1838 - 1840) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1840).

Richard Clarke, who joined the HBC in 1838 on the Hawaiian Islands, became a crew member of the barque *Nereide* on May 2, 1838. He returned to England on the barque *Nereide* in 1839 and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5; YFDS 9-10; YFASA 19; log of *Nereide* 2

Clarke, Thomas William [variation: Clerk] (fl. 1830 - 1834) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Apprentice, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830 - 1831); Apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1834).

Thomas William Clarke (who may be the same as William Clark, above) likely joined the HBC in 1829, leaving Blackwall

on October 30th on the *Isabella*. The following May, the *Isabella* was wrecked on the bar of the Columbia and so Clarke was placed on other ships. He made one return voyage to England on the *Ganymede* in 1831-1832 and eventually returned to England in 1834 on the same vessel.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 7, 14; log of *Isabella* 1; log of *Ganymede* 1; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11, 13; YFDS 5b

Clement (fl. 1799 - 1806) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

NWC Hunter, Pacific slopes (1807 - 1808).

The exact identity of the many Clements of the David Thompson and Alexander Henry journals has not been determined, but they may be one and the same person and will be treated as such for this entry. The many Clements could also be Antoine Clement who appeared in the Columbia later as a freeman. In April, 1799 one Clement was with Thompson on the Athabasca River, another at Rocky Mountain House a year later in April, 1800. One Clement summered with Thomson at Kootenae House in 1807 acting as a hunter, etc. while the post was being constructed. In the spring of 1808 he was back at Kootenae House but, by the fall of that year, on his way west to the Rockies, Clement turned back to Fort Augustus [Fort des Prairies] as he did not want to cross the mountains. A Clement was found at Fort Vermillion with Alexander Henry in 1809-1810 with a wife and a small family. In the fall of that year, he went from White Earth [Terre Blanche] to Rocky Mountain House where he stayed into the next year. He was last traced in the Henry journals on February 1, 1811, when Henry was about to embark on a journey up the Saskatchewan, and has not subsequently been traced.

If Clement of Fort Vermillion was the same Clement who travelled with Thompson, he had one wife and two children.

PPS: Coues, p. 553-54, 675; Belyea, p. 35; 76, 99

Clement, Antoine [1] [variation: **Clemente**] (fl. 1822 - 1825) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest - August 1848

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

An Antoine Clement appeared working in the fur trade at Fort des Prairies as early as 1804. Clement next appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1822-1823 working in both Saskatchewan and Fort Spokane. On February 10, 1824, Alexander Ross listed him as a good trapper in his Snake Expedition of February 10 to November 23, 1824. In December, 1825, Clement joined Ogden's Snake Expedition after he was outfitted with traps, horses and guns, and was not mentioned in the journals until May 25, 1825 when he deserted Ogden in the Weber River area. It is assumed that he carried on trapping with the Americans and he is probably the father of the following Antoine. (The Antoine Clement who died on August 8, 1848 at the Bluffs may be this Clement).

PS: ShdeSB Liste (2 possible contracts); HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3; MHS Chouteau PPS: Coues, p. 553

See Also: Clement, Antoine (probable Son)

Clement, Antoine [2] (fl. 1833 - 1844) (Mixed descent)

Birth: (born to Antoine Clement and an untraced Cree mother)

RMFC Hunter and travel companion, Pacific slopes (1833 - 1839).

Antoine Clement [2] had one of the more extraordinary careers because of the fur trade. In 1833, while attached to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company Group, he caught the eye and affection of Captain William Drummond Stewart, with whom he travelled for the next several years, taking in numerous Rendezvous'. A daring man, Clement was a crack shot, killing 120 buffalo for meat and other purposes, but he had an uncontrollable temper when aroused. He travelled with Stewart to Scotland in 1839 and not only stayed on his castle estate for three years, but also travelled to London and Constantinople with him. He returned to the United States in 1842 but failed to return to Scotland with Stewart in 1844 because Clement recklessly spent the money given him for travelling clothes in the taverns of New Orleans and was left behind. His fate from that point has not been traced. Clement's portrait was painted by Alfred Jacob Miller, Stewart's artist of 1837.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: M. R. Porter & Davenport, p. 53-247; M. C. Ross, plate 37

See Also: Clement, Antoine (probable Father)

Clerk, William (fl. 1827 - 1831) (British: English)

Birth: probably Christ Church, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, Columbia Department (1827 - 1830); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, Columbia Department (1830).

William Clerk was first traced with the HBC around 1826 and began to receive wages from September 22, 1826. After he served out his remaining apprenticeship in the Columbia, he returned to the British Isles on the brig *Eagle*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 7-10; YFDS 2b-4a

Clipson, Joseph (fl. 1841 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Boston, Lincoln, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1841 - 1842); Sailor, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

Joseph Clipson joined the HBC on August 24, 1840 and returned to the British Isles at the end of his five-year contract in 1845 aboard the barque *Columbia*. From 1845 he continued runs to Hudson Bay.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12; log of Vancouver [3] 1; YFASA 24; log of Columbia 6; PortB 1; log of Prince Albert 4

Clouston, John [b] (? - 1854) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Rousay, Orkney -

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - August 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1853 - 1854).

John Clouston joined the HBC in 1850 from Orkney on a four year contract, sailed to Hudson Bay and made his way overland to Fort Vancouver. He died at the end of his contract but, before he died, he asked that his earnings, £43.16.7, be sent to his mother in the Orkney.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9-10; FtVanCB 41

Clouston, Robert (? - 1858) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney (born to Edward Clouston and Anne Rose Stewart)

Death: during a voyage on board the Fanny Major between the Hawaiian Islands and San Francisco - August 1858

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851); Chief Trader in charge, Honolulu (1851 - 1858).

Robert Clouston was well placed for a life with the HBC. Son of a Stromness merchant and HBC agent, Robert joined the HBC on June 13, 1838 as an apprentice clerk and, for the next twelve years, served in Edmonton, Oxford House, Upper and Lower Fort Garry and York Factory. Tall and active, Clouston, who usually wore a capote and red sash, caught tuberculosis from his wife, Jessie Ross. Upon her death in 1849, he went to Scotland for a cure. In March 1850, he sailed from Liverpool, England to New York to purchase supplies after which he was stationed in the Columbia district for one season before being sent to Honolulu. There he carried out HBC business on Hawaiian Islands but by 1857 his health was deteriorating (ever the optimist, in 1852 he purchased 114 acres [46.1 ha] in Victoria). By March 1857 his sight was so bad that he had to employ another clerk at his own expense. On August 14, 1858 during a voyage on board the Fanny Major [John Paty] from the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco, he died in a state of delirium brought on by his lingering tuberculosis.

Robert Clouston had three wives and two daughters. His first wife was Adelaide Lapierre (?-1849) of Red River with whom he had Eliza (?-?). His second wife was Jessie Ross (?-1849) daughter of Donald Ross of Norway House. His third wife was Maria (?-?), a Hawaiian native. Their daughter was Annie (?-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 30; FtVicASA 1-5; FtVanASA 12; SandIsLonIC 3; HBCABio; Wills; HSA List PPS: Helmcken, p. 89-90
See Also: Ross, Donald (Father-in-Law)

Cloutier, Jerome (? - 1831) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada

Death: Flathead District, Columbia Department - October 1831

Freeman

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1825 - 1826); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1826 - 1831).

Jerome Cloutier joined the HBC from St. Cuthbert in 1825. From that point he participated in several Snake

Expeditions, though, on December, 12, 1827, Ogden felt that Cloutier was too green for Snake Country travel because of the presence of the Blackfoot. In 1831, at Fort Vancouver, he caught the prevailing illness which he left with when he struck out for Snake Country for the last time. Two months later, on October 31, 1831, while Cloutier was out to set traps in the Flathead area, he and Antoine Letendre were set upon by a party of ten to fourteen Blackfoot. Cloutier was shot through the breast at point blank range and died instantly. He was stripped of his clothes and both his arms were broken but he was not scalped or otherwise mangled. When his fellow trappers from the Snake Party came to retrieve the body the same day, one of his thighs had been consumed either by wolves or hungry Blackfoot dogs. The bodies of Cloutier and Letendre were taken back to the camp and buried the next day.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5- 9, 11; FtVanASA 1; YFDS 3b, 4b; SnkCoPJ 7, 11

Cluet, Charles (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Poole, Dorset, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1835); Steward, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Cook, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

Charles Cluet joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832 as a steward for three years but only three days after sailing on the *Ganymede*, “got mudled headed” and had to be bled by an on-board doctor (log of *Ganymede*, 1, fo. 8). He was taken off steward’s duty, but five months later, on the journey out, his replacement, James Taylor, was found to be so dirty that Cluet was reinstated. On July 19, 1833 Cluet transferred to the first of several coastal ships which took him to various coastal posts. He left the Columbia for England on October 1, 1835 at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA log of Ganymede, 1; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 13-15; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3; HBCCont; log of Dryad

Clyman, James (1792 - 1881) (American)

Birth: Virginia, United States - 1792

Death: California, United States - 1881

Free trader

Ash. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

James Clyman, who joined William Ashley in 1823, acquired several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry’s Fork [Wyoming] from Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. He was involved in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Clyman came to Oregon on the wagon train in 1844 and went on to California where he settled.

PS: MHS Ashley 1 PPS: Camp

Coah, James [variation: **John Canton**] (fl. 1796 - 1828) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: 1796

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - April 1828

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1812); **NWC** Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1814); **HBC** Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); **PFC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1828).

A sixteen year old James Coah was brought to Astoria as a Pacific Fur Company labourer, probably on the *Beaver* in 1812, although later records appear to exclude his PFC service. Two years later he joined the NWC and in 1821, at the time of coalition, transferred to the HBC. He spent most of his fur trade career at the Fort George store. On October 9, 1825, he, together with Harry Bell Noah, Kaharrow, and Marrouna, confessed to having stolen blankets from the trade goods of the *William & Ann*. After his death at Fort Vancouver in 1828, his name was carried on the books for three years indicating that a surviving family may have been drawing on his account.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA FtGeoAB 4, 10-12; YFASA 1-11, 17; YFDS 2a, 3a; FtVanASA 1, 3-4; FtVanAB 19 PSS: ChSoc LVII, p. 711; A. McDonald, p. 29

Coayyvay [variation: **Coayeeray**] (fl. 1830 - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1833).

Coayyvay joined the HBC in 1830. He worked at two posts and departed the Columbia for Oahu on November 1, 1833.

Coffin, Charles (fl. 1836 - 1838) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Hawaii (1836 - 1838).

Charles Coffin first appeared in Hawaii as an HBC servant with George Pelly, the HBC agent in Honolulu. As a Charles Coffen also appeared in the 1834-1839 Fort Hall Accounts, he may have been a member of Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company, and may have come through the area in 1834 and made his way to Hawaii.

PS: HBCA SandIsAAB 1; FtVanASA 3-4; YFDS 7; YFASA 16-17; OHS FtHallAB; HMCS SReynoldsJ

Coghlan, Cornelius (fl. 1850 - 1851) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851).

Although attached to the Saskatchewan Department, Cornelius Coghlan picked up £20 of his wages in the Columbia in outfit 1850-1851 indicating that he was probably attached to the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30

Colbath, Nathan [variation: **Coldbath**] (fl. 1834 - 1835) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

When Nathan Colbath came to the Northwest Coast on the brig *Eagle*, he had to be hospitalized for unknown reasons when the vessel arrived at Fort Vancouver, October 4, 1834. He appears to have departed with the vessel in November and arrived back in London in June 1835.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; log of Eagle 2

Coldicott, John W. [variation: **Caldicott**] (c. 1815 - ?) (British)

Birth: Coventry, Warwickshire, England - c. 1815 (born to John Caldicott and Ann Caldicott)**Maritime employee**

HBC Apprentice, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1835); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1837).

John W. Caldicott made two return trips to the Northwest Coast as an apprentice. By 1844 he was a ship's officer on runs to York Factory.

PS: HBCA ShMisPap 4a, 14; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16; PortB 1; log of Prince Rupert V 1-8

Cole, Captain (fl. 1840 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Death: Fort Rupert, Colony of Vancouver Island - March 1850****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850).

Captain Cole may have come from the Oahu Charity School of which Captain George W. Cole was an officer in the 1830s. Cole joined the HBC in 1840 and was witness to the murder of John McLoughlin, Jr., the son of Chief Factor Dr. John McLoughlin in April 1842 at Fort Stikine. According to McLoughlin, Cole witnessed the accused murderer (Urbain Heroux) stand with his foot on McLoughlin's neck until he stopped breathing (FtVanCB 30, fo. 135d). Consequently, Cole was among the witnesses sent to York Factory to testify. He worked until November 23, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu and received his final wages at the end of that year in Honolulu. He re-enlisted and began work on August 19, 1847 and worked for three more years at coastal forts until his death from tuberculosis on March 12, 1850 (FtRupPJ 1, fo. 46d). He was buried the same day in the Fort Rupert graveyard.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24, 27-32; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVanCB 30, fo. 135d; YFDS 15; SandIsAB 3; FtRupPJ 1 SS: Bradley, The American Frontier, p. 382n

Cole, William (? - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Death: Todd's Bay, Pacific Northwest - January 1838

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1837); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1838).

William Cole joined the HBC in late 1833 and sailed to the Columbia aboard the brig *Eagle*. On November 10, 1834, he transferred to the Columbia; however, he had a short life with the HBC, as he met an untimely end when he drowned at Tod's Bay January 26, 1838. He was with Captain David Home and three other crew members of the *Nereide* when a small boat that the five were sailing caught a gust of wind and overturned in the middle of the Columbia in the middle of a cold snowy January day.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15, 17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Coleman, William (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near St. Nicholas, Devon, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1833 - 1836).

William Coleman signed on with the HBC on September 24, 1831 for three years. On October 26, 1832, upon his arrival in the Columbia, he was drafted from the brig *Eagle* to serve on coastal shipping. He left the Columbia for England on the *Dryad* on October 1, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-15; YFDS 4b, 5b-6; log of Dryad 1; ShMisPap 14; FtVanASA 3

Coles, John (? - 1811) (Undetermined origin)

Death: mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - March 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Sailmaker, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

John Coles appears to have replaced sail maker Aaron Slight on John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] at the last minute as there is no mention of John Coles in the Port of New York ship's manifest of September 3, 1810. This was his tragic mistake. On September 8, 1810, Coles sailed on the *Tonquin* beginning a miserable voyage around the Horn. The *Tonquin* arrived the following February at the Hawaiian Islands and on March 22 found itself at the dangerous mouth of the Columbia River. That day, in an attempt to sound the bar for safe passage, a longboat carried five men to their deaths. Two days later, on March 24, still unable to negotiate the bar, the captain ordered John Coles, Job Aiken, Stephen Weeks, and Peter and Harry, two Sandwich Islanders, in a small pinnace to take soundings while the *Tonquin* followed under easy sail. However, the small craft was caught in the rip and pulled away from the *Tonquin* out to sea where it capsized. Coles and Aiken were quickly lost, while Weeks and the two Sandwich Islanders managed to save themselves by righting the boat. Coles' body was not recovered. On May 26, while the *Tonquin* was still at Astoria, John Coles' effects were "disposed of" on board the ship (Annals, p. 18).

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 73-74; McDougall, p. 18

Colin, Antoine [variation: **Collin**] (c. 1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1824

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Hall or Fort Boise (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Hall or Fort Boise (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Hall or Fort Boise (1852 - 1853).

Antoine Colin joined the HBC in 1844 leaving in 1849 but probably stayed in the area. He rejoined the HBC in 1851 in the Snake Country where he worked for two outfits.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28, 30-32; FtVanASA 9

Colin (Laliberte), Joseph (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lavaltrie, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1834).

Joseph Colin (Laliberte) worked for the HBC for one three year contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b

Colins, Tom [variation: **Collins**] (fl. 1831 - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833).

Tom Collins was engaged by the HBC on June 16, 1831 in Oahu. He worked in coastal shipping servicing the various posts until November 1, 1833, when he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 4b-5b; YFASA 11-13

Colle, John (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

John Colle first joined the HBC in Honolulu on August 16, 1842 and after making a short trip to Fort Vancouver, returned to England. Thirteen years later, Colle made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; PortB 1

Collette, Octave (c. 1824 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1824

Death: possibly Oregon Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1845 - 1846).

Octave Collette began work with the HBC in 1841. In 1844 at Stikine, he and Joseph Savard were sent south as they were both considered troublemakers. After two years at Fort Nisqually, he took up farming on French Prairie and St. Louis. He was still alive in 1851.

Octave Collette had two wives and no recorded children. While he working at Fort Nisqually, he took Marguerite, Nisqually (c.1827-1848) as his wife. Marguerite died February 21, 1848 at the age of twenty. On October 13, 1851, he married, Marie, Indian (?-?) who had been raised by Jean Toupin.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24; FtVanCB 31, 33; OHS 1849 Census, Oregon Territory, Champoeg PPS: S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, p. 167-68; CCR 3a

See Also: **Toupin, Jean** (probable Relative)

Collie, Henry (c. 1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Moose Factory [Ontario] - c. 1824

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Indian trader, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Apprentice, Fort George [Astoria] (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1846); Cooper, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1846); Cooper, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1850).

Henry Collie joined the HBC around 1833 at the age of nine and worked mainly at Fort Vancouver. His contract was to have ended in 1850 but he left for California on September 1, 1849, likely lured by gold prospects.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-29; YFDS 20

Collin, Antoine (fl. 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Hall (1852).

Antoine Collin worked briefly at either Fort Hall or Boise and deserted from there September 1, 1852.

PS: HBCA FtVicDS 1

Collings, Edward (fl. 1837 - 1838) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

Edward Collins came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. He left England in February 1837, spent about a month at Fort Vancouver, and arrived back in London in April 1838.

PS: HBCA log of Sumatra, 1

Collins, George (fl. 1840 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1845).

George Collins served out his seaman's apprenticeship with the HBC on runs from London to the Columbia and back again. He returned to the British Isles on the barque *Columbia*.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20-21, 24; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6, 8

Collins, John (fl. 1851 - 1852) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Hall or Fort Boise(1851 - 1852).

John Collins worked for the HBC in the Snake Country beginning on October 18, 1851 and was discharged the following year on November 1, 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9

Collyer, Charles (fl. 1830 - 1831) (British)

Birth: possibly London, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Steward, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Steward, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831).

Charles Collyer who, signed on with the HBC in London on January 9, 1830 as a steward, sailed out on the *Dryad*, arriving August 16, 1830. However his career was short lived for, on a voyage to Oahu on the *Vancouver* in November, he was discharged from his duties at the Hawaiian Islands after only a few months of duty. He was not rehired by the HBC.

PS: HBAC HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10; ShMiscPap 14

Colville, Eden (1819 - 1893) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles - 1819

Death: Devonshire, England - April 1893

Fur trade officer

HBC Visitor, Columbia Department (1849).

Son of the Deputy Governor of the HBC, Eden Colville maintained strong HBC connections throughout his life. He was educated at Cambridge and, in 1844, sent to Canada East by the London Land Company to manage the seignury of Beauharnois. Between 1844-1847, he represented Beauharnois in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. He was made associate governor of Rupert's Land in January 1849 and that year toured the Columbia keeping full record of his tour. He left this post in 1852, and continued his association with the London Committee. He eventually became governor of the HBC between 1880-1889.

PS: HBCA FtAlex 8 PPS: HBRS XIX

Com (fl. 1840 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1843); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Snake Party (1844 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848).

Com joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He went back to Oahu on November 15, 1843, but he returned to the coast, again alternating between Fort Vancouver and the Snake River country. He died in 1848 at Fort Vancouver, and the salary owed him was paid to his relatives in Hawaii.

PS: HBAC YFASA 20, 23-29; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 14; SandIsAB 7

Como [variation: **Henry Comeau**] (fl. 1818 - 1850) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1794

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - September 1850

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850).

Como, who joined the fur trade as a middleman in 1818 when entering his mid-twenties, became one of the longest serving Hawaiian Islanders in the fur trade. His thirty-two years on the Pacific slopes were spent working in New Caledonia, Fort Langley and Fort Vancouver. No explanation was given when Como and a Mr. Johnstone, while trading fish at the Cascades on July 26, 1846, were tied up and left on the beach by the Natives. Both had to be rescued by personnel from Fort Vancouver. Como, also known as Henry Comeau, died of unstated causes at Fort Vancouver on September 18, 1850. He was likely buried in the fort's graveyard, even though his children were associated with the Vancouver Catholic church [Vancouver, Washington] and the St. Paul Catholic Church on French Prairie [Willamette Valley, Oregon]. (See also Learhenard).

Como had one wife, Nancy (?-?), a Native woman. Their three recorded children were Marguerite (c.1829-?) who married John Collis, 1853, Marie (1833-?) and Thomas (c.1835-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-12, 14-15, 20, 24-31; YFDS 1a, 2a, 3a-3b, 5a-7; 21; FtStjmsLS 1; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-9; BCA Lowe 1 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a
See Also: Como, Thomas (Son)

Como, Thomas (fl. 1835 - 1856) (Hawaiian and Native)

Birth: probably Fort Langley - 1835 (born to Como and Nancy)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1851); Apprentice cooper, Fort Vancouver (1851 - 1852).

Thomas Como, the son of Como [preceding entry] and a Native woman, Nancy, followed the typical career path of someone born into the fur trade. Likely born at Fort Langley, he was probably taken to Fort Vancouver at the age of four and raised there. At the age of fourteen, he became an apprentice cooper on a contract that ended in 1854. He did not fulfil his contract, for in outfit 1849-1850 he left for California. He did not strike gold and returned shortly after, for in the following outfit he was back at work. However, his employment did not last long, and he was discharged in 1852. In 1856 he volunteered for the US Army and in July was "dangerously wounded" in an expedition against Indians in the Grand Ronde area of Oregon (Evans, p. 589). Whether he survived and, if so, what he did after the volunteered were disbanded in October 1856 is unknown.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVanASA 9 SS: Evans, p. 589
See Also: Como (Father)

Compton, Pym Nevins (1838 - 1879) (British: English)

Birth: Essex, England - 1838

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - August 1879

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Simpson (1859 - 1862); Clerk, Labouchere (steamer) (1862 - 1863); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1862 - 1863); Clerk in charge, Fort Rupert (1863 - 1867).

Pym Nevins Compton was from a Quaker family whose origin appears variously as being from Tottenham, Middlesex (HBC records), Hampshire (Walbran, p. 105), or Enfield, Essex (Ross Bay Cemetery grave), entered the service of the HBC on September 1, 1858 and worked through his contracts at coastal forts in British Columbia. While he was stationed at Fort Simpson he painted for relaxation and there took a Scottish/Tongass (?) mixed descent wife. He was a trading clerk on the Labouchere in Alaska August 1862 when it was seized by the natives (Colonist, August 23, 1862). In 1866 he returned to England with his mixed-descent wife and children on the barque *Prince of Wales* and the following year tried unsuccessfully to re-enlist. He later went to California but returned to Victoria where he died in 1879.

Pym Nevins Compton had one wife and several children. On March 10, 1863, a marriage licence was issued for Compton to marry the daughter of Donald MacAulay and Margaret Snaach, Catherine McAuley (c.1848-1880) whom he married on the same day. The names of their children have not been traced. Catherine died in May 1880 and was buried on May 29, 1880 at the Ross Bay Cemetery, Victoria, B. C.

Compton Island, Blackfish sound; Compton Point, Drury Inlet, Queen Charlotte Sound; and Compton Island, Wark

channel were named after P. N. Compton by Captain Pender of the *Beaver* between 1866-1868.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVicASA 6-15; HBACBio; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; BCA BCGR-VICSMarriageL; BCCR CCCath; RossBayCem; Diar-Rem Compton; Van-PL Colonist, August 23, 1862 SS: Walbran, p. 105; Meilleur, p. 187, 203
See Also: McAulay, Donald (Father-in-Law)

Condon, Francois Xavier [standard: François] (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827).

François Xavier Condon joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] from Vaudreuil on January 4, 1816 to work at Fort William as a wintering middleman. He probably came to the Pacific slopes in 1822, one year after the amalgamation, and worked for the HBC in the Columbia District for the next five years. In 1827 he returned to Montreal.

PS: service with NWC: ShdeSB Liste; service with HBC: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 2-6

Cone, George [variation: Cine] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Canada: French or Canadian: English)

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Steersman, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Canadian George Cone was engaged by the Wilson Price Hunt Overland Expedition by at least February 5, 1811. He arrived at Fort Astoria on February 19, 1812. Like several loyal PFC employees, Cone did not join the NWC; instead he joined the brigade for Fort William and Montreal in April, 1814 setting off in a six-man canoe headed by Alexander Ross and Donald McGillis.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106; Coues, p. 875

Conner, James (fl. 1839 - 1843) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

U.A. Interpreter and labourer, Lapwai Mission (1839 - 1840).

James Conner was a trapper at the 1838 Rendezvous from where he and his native wife accompanied the Henry H. Spalding party to Fort Hall. There, his services were acquired by the missionary to assist in building a mission further west at Lapwai [Idaho]. On November 17, 1839, he joined the First Church of Oregon, but, two years later, expressed differences with Spalding and was excommunicated on February 4, 1843.

James Conner had a Nez Perces wife and at least two children, William (?-?) and Jane (?-?).

PS: Drury, The Diaries and Letters, p. 23, 79, 84, 280

Conner, Michel (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Michel Conner made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Connolly, William (c. 1786 - 1849) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Lachine, Province of Quebec - c. 1787

Death: Montreal, Canada East - 1849

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, New Caledonia (1824 - 1825); Chief Factor, New Caledonia (1826 - 1831).

William Connolly, who Simpson considered “incapable of doing anything that is mean or dishonourable” (HBRS XXX, p. 182), joined the NWC in 1801 and worked his way up the ranks at various posts east of the Rockies. At the time of the 1821 coalition, he became Chief Trader in the HBC and, in 1824, crossed the Rockies to jointly run New Caledonia

with William Brown to re-establish Company discipline in the area. He worked at Forts Fraser and St. James and became Chief Factor in 1825 when he was put in charge of New Caledonia. In 1827, he worked out a possible transportation route up the Chilcotin River and to the coast but the following year, was instructed to take the furs to Fort Vancouver via the Fraser-overland-Columbia brigade route. Doing so, he lost three men on the way in the Columbia River. In 1829 he was at Fort Vancouver when goods from the sunken *William & Ann* were discovered in a Clatsop village and his punitive expedition to the village to retrieve the goods cost three native lives. In 1831, when Connolly turned over New Caledonia operations to Peter Warren Dease, the district was in much better condition. This drew the rare tempered praise (above) from George Simpson. In 1832, Connolly took his wife and six children to Montreal, but disavowed his country marriage and married a cousin (Van Kirk, p. 188-89). The next eight years were not good ones, for neither Connolly nor his new wife liked their postings and because his interest in the fur trade had diminished, in 1843, after a year's furlough, he retired.

In 1841 his first wife had moved to a convent in St. Boniface, Manitoba and Connolly provided for her until her death. Although Connolly willed his estate to his second wife, Susanne's oldest son, John (?-?) challenged the will resulting in the courts supporting his claim of the validity of the first marriage. The extension of legal rights to country wives was precedent setting in Canada (HBRS II, p. 209).

William Connolly had two wives and six children. In 1803 he married the Cree, Suzanne, Pas-de-Nom (?-1862) and together they had six children. One daughter, Amelia (c.1812) married James Douglas. Another son, William James Connolly, worked for the HBC on the Pacific slopes. In 1832 William Sr. married his cousin, Julia Woolrich (?-?), in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 4, 6, 8-11; YFDS 3a, 4a; FtVanASA 2 PPS: HBRS II, p. 209; HBRS XXII:433-4; vol. XXX, p. 182; CCR 1a, 1b SS: Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 188-89; DCB Peel

See Also: Douglas, Sir James (Son-in-Law); Douglas (Lady Douglas), Amelie (Daughter); Connolly, William James (Son)

Connolly, William James (c. 1807 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1807 (born to William Connolly and Suzanne Pas-de-Nom, Cree)
Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1829); Middleman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia District (1831 - 1832).

William James Connolly was hired on in 1825 as a middleman and was in Montreal by 1832.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-9; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-3b

See Also: Connolly, William (Father)

Connor, Patrick [variation: **Conners, O'Conner, O'Connor**] (fl. 1813 - 1824) (Undetermined origin, possibly Irish)

Birth: possibly Quebec City, Province of Quebec

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - 1824

Freeman

NWC Tailor, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Country (? - 1824).

Patrick Connor first joined the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher] on April 26, 1802 to work in the Northwest fur trade. In 1813, while he was probably working in Athabasca, he became part of a large contingent of NWC employees who descended into the Pacific slopes to take over the assets of the New York-based, Pacific Fur Company. There, he was a member of a punitive expedition on January 17, 1814, near Strawberry Island in the Columbia River. Connor, Pierre Deslard and George Bell were sent out to retrieve some stolen kettles, guns and other items; and, to effect this, seized and tied up a Chief who had been brought into a temporary camp. Most of the stolen goods were returned by Casino, who appears to have kept some of the goods for himself. (Such seizures to obtain stolen goods were not uncommon.) A few months later, in April, Connor joined the Montreal brigade and came back to work in the area, for he transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. Around this time he became a freeman and began working in the Snake Country for, in 1822-1823, Alexander Kennedy noted at Fort Spokane that Connor and thirteen other freemen had not come out of the Snake Country in the fall of 1821. Connor eventually contributed to his own demise; according to P. S. Ogden, in the fall of 1824, Connor was a member of a small group which set out to steal horses from the generally friendly Snake Indians. Just why this group was stealing horses from the friendly Snakes has not been determined but it may have been reciprocal for it is known that the Snakes occasionally helped themselves to freemen and other's horses when they felt the need. Patrick Connor was caught in the act of stealing and, along with seven unidentified Americans, was killed (SnkCoPJ 2, fo. 23d, 27d).

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB, 9, 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtSpokRD 1; SnkCoPJ 2 PPS: ChSoc LVII p. 651

Cook, James [1] (fl. 1821) (American: English)

Birth: possibly Duanesburgh, New York State, United States

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Middleman or Clerk, Columbia Department (1821).

James Cook joined the NWC [William Wallace Mathews] on March 20, 1818 to work in the Northwest for five years as a clerk. He may have come directly to the Pacific slopes at that time and then transferred to the HBC at the time of coalition in 1821. He probably returned east around 1821, being made redundant by the amalgamation of the HBC and NWC.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7

Cook, James [2] [variation: **Cooke**] (fl. 1850 - 1866) (British: English)

Birth: possibly England

Death: possibly Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Hall or Fort Boise (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Hall or Fort Boise (1854 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Colville (1856 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Langley (1861 - 1863); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1863 - 1867); Watchman, Fort Simpson (1863 - 1867).

James Cook joined the HBC from England around 1850. He retired December 29, 1866 and headed south to Victoria by the steamer *Otter*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9-17; FtVicASA 9-15; FtSimp[N]PJ 9

Cook, John (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

John Cook made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Cook, Peter Joseph (c. 1827 - ?) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1827

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Steward, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848).

Peter Joseph Cook joined the HBC in 1845 from Montreal. After working through his three year contract, he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-27; YFDS 16, 18

Cook, Richard (c. 1806 - 1839) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1806

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - April 1839

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, South Party (1828 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1832); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1839); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1836 - 1837).

Richard Cook joined the HBC in 1828 and worked at a variety of posts in the Columbia area. However, between 1834-1836 he was too ill to fulfill his work obligation and received only partial wages. This illness probably led to his death but, before he died, he did manage to raise a family.

Richard had one wife, a native, Margaret (?-?) of unspecified origin and two children, Mary (c.1832-38) and Jane (1836-37); both children were baptised and buried by Reverend Beaver at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-5; FtVanCB 9; BCA BCCR CCCath

Cook, William [b] (c. 1829 - ?) (British or Canadian)

Birth: East of the Rocky Mountains - c. 1829 (born to Patrick Cook and Mrs. Cook)**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1849 - 1850); Engineer's Servant, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852); Cook, Fort Simpson (1864).

William Cook [b] joined the HBC from Lachine in 1847, on a three-year contract coming west over the Rockies into the Columbia in 1848. After spending the majority of his short Company career at Fort Simpson, he retired around 1852 and stayed in the area doing occasional jobs for the HBC.

William Cook, who converted from Presbyterianism to Roman Catholicism, had one wife and eleven recorded children. On March 14, 1853, the same day that Nicholas Auger and his large family were baptised, Cook married Catherine Auger (c.1835-?), daughter of Nicholas and Cecile Auger. Their children were William (c.1853-1888), Alex Nicholas (c.1855-1855), Catherine (c.1856-?), Cecile (c.1859-?), John (c.1861-?), Frederick (c.1864-1886), Catherine (c.1867/8-?), Margaret (c.1871-?), James (c.1874-?), Peter (c.1875-?) and Blanche (c.1879-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-31; YFDS 19; log of *Beaver* 1; FtVicASA 1-2; FtSimp[N]PJ 9; BCA BCCR StAndC
See Also: Auger, Nicholas or Joseph (probable Father-in-Law)

Coon, John (c. 1790 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Limehouse, Middlesex, England - c. 1790**Death:** possibly British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Boatswain, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Boatswain, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1839).

John Coon joined the HBC in London on September 6, 1832, sailed to the coast aboard the *Ganymede* and transferred to coastal shipping July 19, 1833. He initially spent his time servicing coastal posts but then latterly went back to London on the *Eagle* arriving June 1835, then back and forth on the *Columbia* for more two voyages, eventually returning May 21, 1839. Coon was unwell after he arrived in London, so William Green collected his wages.

An 1838 letter from his lover, Ellenor Smith, then living at No. 4, Wallburg St., St. George's in the East [London], reveals that she was recovering from a miscarriage and was pining for his return. Whether they reunited is unknown.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Ganymede* 1; YFASA 13-14, 16; YFDS 5b-5c; ShMisPap 4a, 14; log of *Columbia* 1, 3; FtVanASA 3, 5-6 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 121-22

Cooper, James [1] [variation: Couper] (c. 1815 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Edinburgh, Scotland - c. 1815**Maritime employee****HBC** Apprentice, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1836); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

James Cooper was apprenticed to the HBC in London in 1834 and sailed to the Northwest coast on the *Eagle*. Upon his arrival on November 10, 1834, he worked on the *Lama* supplying coastal posts until November 21, 1836. At that point he left for London on the *Columbia*, arriving on May 10, 1837.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-16; YFDS 5c, 7; FtVanASA 3-4

Cooper, James [2] (1821 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Bilston, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England - 1821**Maritime officer****HBC** 1st mate, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1844 - 1846); Commander, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1847); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Commander, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850); Supercargo, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851).

James Cooper joined the HBC on August 31, 1844 coming out on the *Vancouver*. While on the *Columbia* in 1848, he took goods under his own name to trade on the Hawaiian Islands, clearly a violation of Company rules. Seeing the potential for trade in the new colony he returned to England to emigrate as a free settler. In England, he got himself appointed as Lloyd's agent on Vancouver Island, gathered up his wife, four children, as well as the dismantled sections of a forty-five ton iron schooner called Alice, and returned on the *Tory*. On the island, however, investments in a farm, land and a tavern used up most of his money. He was named to the island's ruling council by the governor Richard Blanchard but when Blanchard resigned, and was replaced by Cooper's nemesis James Douglas, Cooper protested. His use of the Alice to trade freely along the mainland coast, still HBC monopoly territory, prompted Douglas in 1853 to ram through council in Cooper's absence an act putting restrictions on Cooper's selling of liquor. From this point,

Cooper actively petitioned to have the Company's charter for British Columbia revoked but, being debt ridden, returned to England in 1856. In England in 1857 his testimony before the House of Commons Select Committee enquiring into the HBC charter, contributed to the cancellation of the monopoly. In 1858 a triumphant Cooper returned to Vancouver Island with the secured post of harbour master at Esquimalt. He held the post for the next eleven years and resigned in 1869 becoming a hotel keeper, wine merchant and part of a salmon fishing venture. In October, 1872, the year after British Columbia had entered Confederation, Cooper was appointed dominion agent for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, inspector of lights, and inspector of steamboats. By 1876 he was being investigated for obtaining money under false pretences and charged in 1879. He failed to appear at the end of the year and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Cooper and family disappeared; they likely drifted to California and were not heard from again.

James Cooper had one wife and four children.

Cooper Inlet on Hunter Island, British Columbia was named after Captain James Cooper.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3], 2; PortB 1; log of Columbia, 9; ShMiscPap 8; YFASA 27; FtVicASA 2; Douglas and Work November 6, 1847 Fort Victoria letter to Governor & Committee, A.11/72, fo. 26, 26d; HBCA Captain James Cooper search file; BCA BCGR-AbsLnd; Mallandain, First Victoria Directory, Victoria, 1960, p. 67; PPS: HBRS XXXII, 12, 59, 60, 194, 194n, 200, 213; Helmcken, Reminiscences of, p. 145-46; SS: DCB Ormsby

Cooper, Thomas (c. 1811 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England - c. 1811

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Untraced vocation, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1841); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1841 - 1842); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1844); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1846); Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1846); Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1849); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1854); Sastuc, Tlithlow Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Colwood Farm (1855 - 1856); Sastuc Farm manager, Fort Nisqually (1856 - 1857); Sastuc Shepherd, Fort Nisqually (1857 - 1859).

Thomas Cooper joined the HBC in 1837 and sailed on the *Columbia* to the coast where he worked on coastal shipping and then briefly on land. On December 1, 1849, he deserted, possibly for the gold fields of California although the following year he was still in the area. He returned to HBC employment in 1853 and in 1855 worked for six months for E. E. Langford at the Colwood Farm [Esquimalt, Vancouver Island]. In outfit 1858-1859 he was transferred to the Puget Sound Agriculture Company and in August of 1859, was severely beaten by J. Riley. He appears to have continued his employment at Fort Alexandria in 1866. However, by that time, this Thomas Cooper was a hopeless alcoholic who stole alcohol and even took bottles to bed with him. He was shortly dismissed and sent back south on the mule train.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia, 3; ShMisPap 14; FtVanASA 5-14; YFDS 9-11, 16, 20; YFASA 19-20, 24-29; FtAlexCB 2; FtVicCB 30; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; BCA employment in Colwood in E. E. Langford's Sept. 24, 1855 note to Kenneth McKenzie, BCA A.E/M19/126; FtVicCB 30

Coppel, John [variation: Coppel] (c. 1815 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Sheerness, Kent, England - c. 1815

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1835); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836 - 1837).

John Coppel joined the HBC in the British Isles around 1830 as an apprentice seaman. He arrived on the coast shortly after and began work on various ships for the next seven years. On November 1, 1836 he departed on the barque *Columbia* for England.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-4; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; YFDS 2 4a-7; YFASA 11-16

Corbeil, Jean Baptiste (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Chateauguay (Pres Eglise), Lower Canada - c. 1808

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman (steersman's wages), Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1839); Middleman, South Party (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842).

John Baptiste Corbeil signed on with the HBC from Chateaugay in 1832. He returned east in 1842.

He and Lalaksiop, Kagoid, had a son, Joseph (1838-?).

Corbin, Israel (c. 1819 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Death: possibly Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Israel Corbin joined the HBC from Riviere du Loup in 1839. He left the Columbia for east of the Rockies and Canada in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19, 23; FtVanASA 6-8

Corbin, Pierre (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and route in Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1839 - 1840).

Pierre Corbin joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838. He did not complete his contract, which was to end in 1841, for he deserted in June 1839 while accompanying the Snake Party.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-6; YFDS 9; YFASA 18-19

Cormack, Hugh (fl. 1836 - 1842) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - (born to Henry Cormack and Isabella [Lennie] Cormack)

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839); Labourer and Engineer's Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1842).

Hugh Cormack joined the HBC from Orkney on April 25, 1835 and sailed two months later to Hudson Bay. After making his way overland, he worked on the *Beaver* and left the area for east of the Rockies and the British Isles sailing back in 1842.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV, 8; FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7; YFASA 19-22; log of Prince Rupert V 1 SS: Cormack, p. G-3

Cormack, John (fl. 1855 - 1859) (probably British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855); Carpenter, Fort Shepherd/Fort Colville (1856 - 1859).

John Cormack came to the coast from the British Isles on the barque *Princess Royal*. After his arrival in December 1855 he became part of the group that built Fort Shepherd, the replacement for Fort Colville. From 1859, his movements are unclear although a John Cormack of Metchosin (a native of Caithness, Scotland) died on April 19, 1881, aged fifty-six. He is possibly the same.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal, 2; FtVicASA 3-7, 9; FtVanASA 12-14; FtVicCB 12; Van-PL Colonist, April 22, 1881, p. 3

Corney, Peter (c. 1789 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Stepney, St. Dunstan, Middlesex, England - c. 1789

Death: Onboard Columbia near British Isles - August 1835

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Columbia* (schooner) (1813 - 1815); Captain, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816 - 1818); Mate, HBC Naval Department (1829 - 1832); 1st mate, *Eagle* (brig) (1834); 1st mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1835).

In 1813 Peter Corney, employed by the English company of Inglis, Ellice and Company, sailed in the west Indies under a Captain Stoddard. When he arrived back in London in August that year he found that his employer plus the partnership of McTavish, Fraser & Company were outfitting their newly acquired vessel, *Columbia*, for the Northwest Coast and China. He joined as an officer and, between 1814-1818, made eight visits to the Columbia River as well as wrote about his exploits. After the *Columbia* was sold to King Kamehameha I of Hawaii in 1817, and with time on his hands, he was recruited by the Argentinian patriot, Hypolite Bouchard, (on the *Santa Rosa*) for some outright piracy in Spanish

California. In a complex mixture of politics and greed, and as the Spanish had been reluctant to allow the British to build a trading post at Monterey, the 360 men of the Santa Rosa and Argentina burned Monterey in November 1818. Corney returned to England in February 1820 and in May of that year, married Frances Loder in Cork, Ireland and had his book published in 1821. Throughout the 1820s he raised a family in London and on October 31, 1829 he signed on with the HBC as first mate. In 1834, Corney applied to have his European wife live with him at Fort Vancouver. John McLoughlin agreed only if Corney fully supported both his wife and children. McLoughlin suggested that his wife could teach the natives and, while on the *Columbia* could eat at the captain's table; the children would eat in steerage. In March, 1835, McLoughlin expressed considerable annoyance at Corney for tapping into stores (a cask of brandy and a keg of bright varnish) which belonged to the Fort. Corney died August 31, 1835, two days after weighing anchor in Britain, and on September 1, 1835, at seven p.m. he was committed to the deep (log of *Columbia*, fo. 3d-4). On February 4, 1836, his widow, three daughters and one son arrived in Honolulu. Peter's widow that September opened a boarding house. Corney's effects were delivered to his widow Frances in Honolulu on January 3, 1837. Frances moved in with her daughter, who was married to the French Consul, a Mr. Dudoit, but was turned out in December 1839 and had to find quarters in a straw house.

Peter and Frances Corney (?-1874) had four children: Anne (1821-?), Peter Minors (1824-1876), Sarah Frances (1826-c.1901) and Emily Handley Foster (1834-c.1870).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; HBCA HBCCont; FtVanCB 10; Correspondence Inward, A.11/50; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of *Columbia*, 1; HMCS SReynoldsJ; HSA List of British Subjects PPS: Corney, Voyages in the North Pacific
See Also: Corney, Peter Minors (Son)

Corney, Peter Minors (1824 - 1876) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - July 1824 (born to Peter Corney and Frances Loder)

Death: Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - November 1876

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Apprentice, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1839); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Peter Corney joined the HBC in 1836 out of necessity when his father died on the voyage out from England. Even though he was only twelve years old when he reached the *Columbia*, he was made an apprentice and worked until 1840 when he was discharged. On the voyage out in the *Columbia*, he ate in steerage with his siblings while his parents dined at the Captain's table. At some point, he returned to Hawaii where his older sister had married the French Consul in 1837. Young Peter died in Honolulu.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7; YFASA 19-20
See Also: Corney, Peter (Father)

Cornoyer, Emanuel [variation: **Cournoyer**] (c. 1801 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1801

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Emanuel Cornoyer may have been working in the fur trade as early as 1821. When he joined the HBC from Sorel on July 14, 1823 as a middleman for two years, he signed his contract with an "X". He worked west of the Rockies, at Fort St. James, for a very short time between 1824-1825. By 1827 he was in York Factory. After that he continued to work east of the Rockies at Fort Dunvegan and Fort Chipewyan in the Athabasca until at least 1837.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1; HBCCont; YFASA 4; FtStJmsLS 1; YFDS 1a

Cornoyer, Joseph [variation: **Cournoillè**] (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Member, South Party (1828); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1836); Boule, South Party (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1837 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842+); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (? - 1826).

Joseph Cornoyer joined the fur trade around 1819 from Sorel at the age of sixteen, and worked at Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca, between 1824-1826. He transferred to the Columbia Department in 1826 from New Caledonia and was in on the construction of Fort Langley in 1827-1828. Chief Trader Samuel Black thought particularly highly of him. He

was part of the group sent to the Umpqua to retrieve Jedediah Smith's goods and became a free trapper after 1832, eventually becoming a Willamette settler around 1842. He soon had fifty acres [20.2 ha] cultivated and was producing a rather large nine hundred bushels [327.3 hl] of wheat and appeared to have a very productive farm. On May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. He largely worked as a free trapper with Laframboise. In March 1849, he was noted as still living in the Champoege area.

On July 11, 1839, he married Thérèse Spokane, widow of Joseph Grenier who had been drowned at the Dalles in 1830. The recorded Cornoyer children were Victoire (c.1831-?) and Joseph (1838-?). She had other children: Martial Lavalee (c.1818-?), Pierre Lavalee (c.1821-1844) and Marie Anne Grenier (1830-1850).

PS: HBCA YFASA 4, 6-8, 11-16; YFDS 2a, 3b-7, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; HBCA Joseph Cornoyer search file; OHS 1842 Census; 1849 Census, Oregon Territory, Champoege PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 3a SS: Holman, p.115
See Also: Grenier (Massa), Joseph (Relative)

Corriacca (fl. c. 1830? - 1835) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands

Death: Flathead District, Columbia Department - August 1835

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman or labourer, Fort Colville (1831 - 1835).

Corriacca joined the HBC from Hawaii some time in 1830. He was killed by the Blackfeet Indians, probably in the Flathead area in August 1835.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-6; YFASA 11, 13-15

Corzey, William [variation: **Corsey**] (? - c. 1863) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near St. Ola, Orkney, United Kingdom

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, Colony of Vancouver Island - c. 1863

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1852 - 1853); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1855); Blacksmith, Fort Victoria (1855 - 1860).

William Corzey first came to North America in 1843 as a blacksmith for the HBC working east of the Rockies. After returning to Orkney, he came to the coast as a HBC sponsored settler and for the next nine years worked at a variety of locations as an HBC blacksmith, past the end of his contract in 1856. At one point in 1853, he used his power as a blacksmith to join his fellow Orcadians in a work stoppage to get more flour and pork. He left Fort Simpson in November 1855 and soon took up employment at Fort Victoria. In 1856 he applied to bring out his wife, at his expense, on the return voyage of the *Princess Royal*. He was employed steadily until 1859 when he appeared to work casually at Fort Victoria until at least 1860. He probably died in or before 1863.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; FtVicASA 1-8, 11; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8

Cosler, John (fl. 1825 - 1826) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

John Cosler shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 for the Northwest Coast, Cosler and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2.

PS: BCA log of the Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Cote, Francois Xavier [standard: **François Xavier Côté**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: Acadian)

Birth: probably Acadia [New Brunswick], Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, *Columbia* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1850).

François Xavier Côté, who joined the HBC in 1840, began his career with coastal shipping. In 1842, he left Fort Vancouver for Stikine no doubt to replace those who had become implicated in John McLoughlin Jr.'s murder. In 1850 he settled in Fort Victoria and raised a family but never purchased land there. In October 1861, Côté was sent by the

HBC on a survey expedition, led by Robert Homfray, to Bute Inlet to survey a route across the Chilcotin Plains and into the gold fields of the Caribou. The group experienced considerable hardship and had to be rescued by local natives. In 1863 he was noted as getting into fights in Victoria and may have left the area by 1871.

François Xavier Coté had one wife and three recorded children. At an unknown place and time, he married Catherine (?-?), possibly a Clallam native. Together they had Catherine (?-bap. Nov 4, 1849-?), Jean Baptiste (c.1853-1876) and Marguerite (1859-1860).

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20, 24-32; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1; BCA BCCR StAndC; RossBCR; Van-PL Colonist, 28 Mar. 1863, p. 3 SS: Van-PL Province, Dec. 22, 1894

Cotsford, Thomas Jonathan (c. 1808 - 1865) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England - c. 1808

Death: Fort Victoria (Victoria), British Columbia - May 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Assistant trader, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Assistant trader, Fort Victoria (1857 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Pensioner, Fort Victoria (1861 - 1862).

Thomas Cotsford joined the HBC from London in 1844 and spent most of his eighteen year career on the steamer *Beaver*. He purchased a town lot in Victoria in March 1854 and appears to have retired around 1862 receiving pension gratuities. He had about three years of retirement before he died of epilepsy at his residence at Chatham St., Victoria, B.C.

Thomas Jonathan Cotsford had one recorded wife and four recorded children. Cotsford married Elizabeth [Betsy] Dunn (c.1833-?), daughter of John Thompson Dunn and a mixed descent or Russian woman, in Victoria on August 11, 1859. The children with the Cotsford name were Harriet (1854-?), Thomas Jonathan Jr. (1856-?), William Thomas (1861-?) and Catherine Elizabeth (1863-1864). After the death of Thomas Cotsford, Betsy married Thomas Pamphlet.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; YFDS 17-19; FtVicASA 1-12; log of Beaver 1; BCA BCGR-Land; BCCR CCCath; StJohVic; Van-PL Colonist, May 3, 1865, p. 3; Van-A Pamphlet
See Also: Dunn, John Thompson (Father-in-Law)

Cotte, Charles (fl. 1813 - 1816) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Pierre, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814).

Charles Cotte joined the NWC in Montreal in 1812 on a three year contract. Being one of a large number of NWC employees who came to the Pacific slopes when the NWC took over the interests of the New York based Pacific Fur Company in the Columbia area, he was in the Columbia in the winter of 1813-1814. He probably continued on in the area and, on January 17, 1816, may have signed a further contract (with McTavish, McGillivray & Co.) in Montreal to work for three years as a middleman in Ile-a-la-Crosse or Great Slave Lake.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; ShdeSB Liste

Cotte, Joseph [1] [standard: **Cotté**] [variation: **Coté**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1810 - 1812) (with David Thompson); Hunter, Pacific slopes (1810 - 1812) (with David Thompson); Middleman, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Bowsman and middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

The early career of Joseph Cotté is somewhat unclear. A Joseph Coté, possibly the same, was found working for the NWC at Fond du Lac in 1804. On January 10, 1809, a Joseph Coté, from Berthier, Lower Canada [Quebec], also possibly the same, joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] in Montreal and was with David Thompson that year. Late that winter, he was in charge of two dogs pulling a sled of supplies over Athabasca Pass for Thompson and for the next two years, through 1810-1811, stayed with Thompson on his Pacific slopes venture. He wintered in 1810-1811 at Canoe Camp (later, Boat Encampment, near the junction of Canoe and Flat Heart [Wood] Rivers with the Columbia) until April 17, 1811, when Cotté, along with Pierre Pariel, and Rene Vallade, started out in a newly clinker built canoe, twenty-five feet [7.6 m] in length, with David Thompson down the Columbia toward the Pacific. After spending a week at the newly-built Pacific Fur Company's Fort Astoria in July, the group began their return journey to Montreal one week later. On May 3, 1813 he renewed his contract in Montreal with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] and, being assigned to the "montagnes des roches nord-ouest" (ShdeSB Liste), made his way to the now familiar Columbia spending October of that year at Fort Okanagan and the winter at Fort George [Astoria]. He, or Joseph

Cotte [2], may have left Fort George for Montreal on April 4, 1814 in a brigade of ten canoes carrying seventy-six people for Montreal, where he was to become a freeman.

The relationship of Joseph Cotte [1] to Joseph [2] and Charles Cotte is unknown.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Coues, p. 578, 870; Belyea, p. 327, 339

Cotte, Joseph [2] [standard: **Cotté**] [variation: **Coté**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Axeman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Sawyer, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813 - October 13, 1813).

Joseph Cotté joined Wilson Price Hunt's Overland Expedition possibly in St. Louis [Missouri] around September 18, 1810, for that is when he first appeared on Company records. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Astoria around February 1812, and while cutting and clearing trees around the post, the axeman cut his wrist very badly. Aside from a bad bought of venereal disease that summer, he continued to cut trees without incident. He appears to have temporarily signed on with the NWC October 20, 1813 after the takeover by that Montreal company and spent the winter of 1813-1814 in Spokane House. Just how he returned to Montreal has not been ascertained for the roster of the April 4, 1814 brigade to Fort William/Montreal contained the name of one Joseph Cotté, who may be the above.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p.145; Coues, p. 871 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106; McDougall, p. 84, 108, 156, 166

Cottenoire, Michel Jr. [b] (c. 1820 - 1854) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Clatsop County, Oregon - c. 1820 (born to Michel Sr. Cottenoire and a Chehalis woman)

Death: probably Cowlitz, Pacific Northwest - January 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); Settler, Cowlitz (1837).

Michel Cottenoire joined the fur trade in 1834 and worked one contract to 1837 before joining his father as a settler in the Cowlitz, Lewis County. There he raised a family of six children. In 1850, he settled on his own claim of 461 acres [186.6 ha] in Lewis County. He appears to have farmed there until his death in 1854.

Michel Cottenoire Jr. had one wife and six children. On March 3, 1841, he united with Sophie Plamondon, daughter of Simon Plamondon by an earlier marriage to a Cowlitz woman. They formalized their marriage on June 7, 1842. Their children were Cecilia (c.1843-?), Isabella (c.1843-?), Simon (c.1847-?), Elizabeth (c.1850-?), Victoria (c.1852-?) and Francis (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. PPS: CCR 1a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 120

See Also: Cottenoire, Michel Sr. (Father); Plomondo, Simon (Father-in-Law)

Cottenoire, Michel Sr. [a] [variation: **Coutenoir**, **Cotonair**, **Cottonaire**, **Cottinaire**, **Cottinear**] (c. 1791 - 1851) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: probably Lewis County, Oregon Territory [Washington] - August 1851

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Willamette (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1837); Settler, Cowlitz (1837 - 1842+).

Michel Cottenoire may have first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] from York on December 28, 1811 to work at Fort William as a boue on the Lake. He certainly signed or renewed his contract in Montreal on March 16, 1813, and that year began work on the Pacific slopes where he was part of a large contingent of NWC men who arrived when the Company took over the Columbia interest of the New York based Pacific Fur Company. Cottenoire possibly stayed in the area until he transferred to the HBC in 1821. He eventually ended up settling in the Cowlitz, Lewis County area in, he claimed, 1834 while he was apparently working at Fort Vancouver. Roberts mentioned receiving "20 head of cattle from the Cottenoirs" in 1847.

Cottenoire had two wives and five children. He appears to have married a Chehalis native woman, by whom he had Michel (1820) and Lisette (1821-?) and, after her death, he united with Marie Ketse' (c.1818-?) on September 13, 1835 which was formalized on April 8, 1839. Together they had three children, Edouard (c.1831), David (c.1836-?) and Marie

(1840-?).

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10-12; YFASA 1-9, 11-15; YFDS 2a, 3b, 4b-7, 10-11; FtVanASA 1-6; FtVanCB 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. PPS: CCR 1a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 83; G. B. Roberts
See Also: Cottenoire, Michel Jr. (Son)

Couch, John Heard (1811 - 1870) (American)

Birth: Newburyport, Massachusetts, United States - February 1811 (born to John and Sally Couch)

Death: probably Portland, Oregon - January 1870

Maritime officer

U.A. Captain, *Maryland* (brig) (1840); Captain, *Chenamus* (brig) (1842 - 1843).

Captain John H. Couch was not really a fur trader but is entered here as he worked in opposition to the HBC on the Columbia River. He first entered the Columbia on June 15, 1840, salted one hundred barrels of salmon at Willamette Falls and left on September 23 for New England, leaving George W. LeBreton to oppose the HBC at the Falls. According to Bancroft, he sold the *Maryland* in Hawaii and returned to Newburyport by other means. He returned to Willamette Falls in 1842 and, not having sold all the salmon from his previous journey, packed an additional one hundred barrels before he departed in September. Compatriot Captain Isaac N. Chapman of the *Nereus* was overzealous and packed six hundred barrels, some of which rotted. Before he left, Couch left a stock of goods at Oregon City in the care of Albert E. Wilson. He returned in 1843 with passengers which included missionaries, settlers and entrepreneurs and continued to manage the business of Cushing & Co. until 1847 when he returned to Newburyport by way of China. He next came out on the barque *Madonna* with a Captain Flanders with whom he went into business. Couch took out a land claim in the area of Portland, was treasurer of the Provisional Government, director of the Oregon Printing Association and even entered into the banking business. In later years he was county commissioner and the federal inspector of hulls at Portland. John H. Couch probably died in Portland.

John H. Couch married Caroline Flanders, daughter of John Flanders, in Newburyport on December 9, 1832. Caroline and their three daughters came out from Massachusetts by sea in 1852 to join Captain Couch.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 28, 29, 33; HU-Wid ColCent, December 12, 1832 SS: Bancroft, History of Oregon, vol. 1, p. 245; Himes, p. 342-343; Malloy, p. 135; Vital Records of Essex, p. 112

Cournoyer, Edouard (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1844).

Edouard Cournoyer joined the HBC from Sorel in 1841. He returned east of the Rockies to Canada at the end of his contract in 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 23

Courtemanche, Joseph (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Chambly, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835).

Joseph Courtemanche joined the HBC from Chambly in 1832 as a middleman and probably returned there at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Courter, Mr. [variation: **Charles Courtin**] (? - 1810) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Flathead District, Pacific Northwest - February 1810

Fur trade employee

U.A. Trader, Saleesh country (1810); Trader, Flathead District (1810).

The identity of "Mr. Courter" of David Thompson's journals is a mystery. According to Thompson, around February, 1810, Courter, "a trader and Hunter from the U States", (ChSoc XL, p. 302) did not seek permission from the Peigans to hunt bison or trap beaver in their territory and, as a result of his action, Courter, along with one Indian was killed for encroachment. Thompson, when reaching the area and upon hearing the story from the Saleesh Indians, settled the affairs by compensating the people who had gone to the expense of rescuing the furs, recovering and burying the body,

etc. For some years, Courter's name was associated with John Coulter, who stayed in the Missouri country area with Manuel Lisa after having made his epic journey with Lewis and Clark; however, Colter died in 1813. A more likely candidate is Charles Courtin, a French Canadian naturalized American who was known to have been trapped with other free-hunters in the upper Missouri around that time (Nisbet, 153).

PS: UBC-Koer, Thompson PPS: ChSoc XL, p. 302; Coues, p. 674 SS: Chittenden, p. 723; Nisbet, Sources of the, p. 152-53

Courtoie, Augustin (fl. 1850 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Hall or Boise (1850 - 1852).

Augustin Courtoie worked for the HBC, first appearing on record in the Columbia either at Fort Hall or Fort Boise in 1850. He was discharged and left the service on March 31, 1852. He has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9

Courtois, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1793) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793).

François Courtois joined Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Chepewyan for his May-August 1793 return journey to the Pacific. He is mentioned only once in the journals by Mackenzie and once in a letter from Fort Forks at the beginning of the journey on May 8, 1793, indicating that financial settlement had not been made with him.

PPS: HakSP Mackenzie, p. 257, 452

Courville, Basil (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Pointe Claire, Lower Canada or New York State - c. 1822

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1844).

The background of Basil Courville is somewhat confusing for, according to the HBC records, he appears to be a French Canadian from the parish of Pointe Claire (Montreal) but according to a Harriet Duncan Munnick annotation, Courville was "born in New York State near the Canadian border apparently a mixed blood" (CCR 5, A-19). Perhaps both are correct. He joined the HBC in 1839, but in 1844-1845 he deserted, and moved to the Willamette possibly because he had become "deranged" (YFDS 16, p. 64). In the early 1850s, Courville and family went to the South Umpqua River of Douglas Co, Oregon (about eight miles from Canyonville) to settle.

Basil Courville had one wife and three recorded children. On June 16, 1851 when he was living in St. Louis, he married Marianne King, Klickitat in St. Paul, the widow of Honore King. Their recorded children were Louis (1853-?), Edward (1857-?) and Gilbert (1861-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 16 PPS: CCR 2b, 5a, 5c

Coutie, Alexis (c. 1791 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1826 - 1827).

Alexis Coutie worked for the HBC for five years largely in New Caledonia before returning to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2, 4-6; YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsRD 3

Couture, Joseph [1] (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1825 (born to Louis Couture and Marie Dagenas)

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1845 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1849).

Joseph Couture [1] joined the HBC in 1844 from La Prairie, but, on March 1, 1849, he deserted, presumably for the gold

fields of California. Within two years he was likely back in the Willamette Valley in 1851 when his third child was baptised.

Joseph Couture had a wife and children. On April 13, 1846, he married Marie Josephine, Cayuse (c.1831-?). Their children were Marie (1847-1847), Joseph (1848-?) and Pierre (1851-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28; YFDS 19 PPS: CCR 1b, 3a

Couture, Joseph [2] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Nez Perces (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1854).

Joseph Couture [2] from Canada is very likely Joseph Couture [1] having returned from the gold fields of California. Shortly after re-enlisting, he deserted in 1854.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-11

Couturier, Jacques (c. 1819 - c. 1845) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Death: probably New Caledonia [British Columbia] - c. 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1840 - 1845).

Montrealer Jacques Courturier joined the HBC in 1840 and served in New Caledonia where he appears to have died.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-8

Couturier, Olivier (fl. 1841 - 1843) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Bytown [Ottawa], Upper Canada [Ontario]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, South Party (1841 - 1843).

Olivier Courturier joined the HBC in Lachine in 1837 and worked at farms, posts and outward expeditions. In the spring of 1843 he returned east of the Rockies, presumably to Canada.

On April 8, 1839 he married Marguerite (c.1820-1844), daughter of Chief Cassino. At that time she had a four-year-old son, Pierre Calder (c.1835-?), the son of Peter Calder who had gone to Fort Edmonton in 1836. Marguerite died on June 30, 1844 a year after Olivier had gone east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; YFASA 17, 19, 22 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b
See Also: Calder, Peter (Relative)

Couturier, Pierre [variation: Cuturier] (c. 1831 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1831 (born to Pierre Couturier and Lucie Fortier)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1860).

Pierre Couturier joined the HBC from Maska and came west over the Rockies into the Columbia in 1848. He first worked at Fort Rupert and came south with the rest of the workers when it was decided that the coal deposits were not up to expectations. He appeared to work casually as a labourer until 1860 in the Victoria area and from 1860-1862, was probably living on Humboldt St., Victoria.

Pierre Couturier had one wife, Louise (?-?), Cowichan, whom he married on April 18, 1853 in Victoria.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-30, 32; FtVicASA 1-6, 8-9; YFDS 19; BCA BCCR StAndC; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 28

Cowelitz (fl. 1845 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846).

Cowelitz, from Oahu, joined the HBC in 1845 on a three-year contract and for unstated reasons was given the name of a

Native nation [Cowlitz]. However, he worked only until August 6, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17

Cowie [variation: **Kauī**] (fl. 1841 - 1863) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PSAC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1863); Shepherd, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1863).

Cowie joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841 and began receiving wages on July 1 of that year. In August 1845 he transferred part of his salary to his father. Cowie spent much of his twenty year career at Fort Nisqually working for the HBC affiliated Puget Sound Agriculture Company as a labourer, carpenter, and shepherd both at Fort Nisqually and the outstations of Tlithlow and Muck. Repeatedly, Cowie had charge of an Indian crew or held other supervisory positions, which explains his 1854 wage of \$120 a year whereas the other Hawaiians received ninety-six dollars. Cowie took several impromptu breaks from employment. On one of these, March 17, 1850, Cowie, Keave'haccow, and Kalama suddenly announced they were "leaving the service." Whatever Cowie did in the interim, he was welcomed back "into the employ of the Company" at Fort Nisqually six months later (Dickey, Nisqually).

Cowie had a wife by November 1849 when he, Kalama, and Keave'haccow went with "their women" for a three-day spontaneous holiday abroad a departing vessel. In October 1853 he built himself a separate "dwelling house for himself" at Fort Nisqually, which may indicate he had a family by that time. He certainly did so by 1856. Cowie has not been traced after 1863.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-14; YFDS 12; YFASA 24-32; SandIsAB 5; PSACAB 22a, 23, 28, 30, 37, 38 PPS: TacP-FtNis
Huggins, April 28, 1904; Dickey
See Also: Keave-haccow; Kalama

Cowie, Robert (c. 1795 - 1859) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland - c. 1795

Death: June 1859

Fur trade officer

NWC Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1836); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1836).

Robert Cowie joined the NWC around 1811, and was a clerk and accountant at Fort William in 1816 when it was captured by Lord Selkirk. He joined the HBC at the time of coalition and worked in Lachine from 1822-1829. He became Chief Trader in 1829 largely through his education and his ability to write although he was not particularly adept at hard duty. After working east of the Rockies, he worked at Fort Vancouver and, on his way out, in 1836-1837 he was at the Honolulu office where George Pelly and the Company paid for a subscription to the Island Gazette. Some time in the fall of 1837, Cowie, in indifferent health, possibly from drinking, sailed on the Griffon for Mazatlan where he arrived in December, on his way to England via the Canadas. After returning to Moose Factory, he went on furlough for two years and retired in 1846.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-5; YFASA 11, 12, 17; SandIsAB 1; SandIsLonIC 1; SimpsonCB; HMCS
SReynoldsJ SS: HBRs XXII, p. 434; HBRs XXX, p. 197-98

Cox, Francis G. (fl. 1846 - 1847) (probably British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

Francis Cox joined the HBC vessel *Vancouver* when it was at Oahu on April 25, 1846 and sailed to San Francisco and Fort Vancouver. On November 30, 1846 he joined the *Columbia* at Fort Victoria and stayed with the vessel until August 12, 1847 when, on a trip to Honolulu, he was discharged at his own request.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-27; YFDS 18; log of *Columbia* 9; log of *Vancouver* [3] 2

Cox, John [variation: **Edward Coxe**] (fl. c. 1809? - 1850) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1779

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - February 1850

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811); **NWC** Labourer, David Thompson (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1814); **HBC** Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1835); Pigherd, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1835);

Untraced vocation (low wage), Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Pigherd, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); **PFC** Freeman, Columbia Department (1843 - 1850).

John Cox joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel being operated by the Pacific Fur Company stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Hawaiian Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia and, on April 12, Cox was noted as helping to unload the vessel. A few months later Cox went east with explorer David Thompson, travelling via London on his way back to the north coast. At the time of the coalition in 1821, John Cox transferred to the HBC; his entire career appears to have been spent in the Fort George [Astoria] and Fort Vancouver area, leaving almost nothing in the form of a paper trail. In 1824-1825, he was attached to the Fort George store. In October 1825 he was part of a group of Hawaiians accused of having stolen blankets from the trade goods of the *William & Ann*, but denied any involvement. He appears to have retired in 1843-1844 and likely continued to live in Kanaka village, a cluster of Hawaiian labourers attached to Fort Vancouver. There, on a warm sunny day, February 2, 1850, he succumbed either at the age of seventy-one or eighty-four.

John Cox had a wife in 1825. He also appears to have had a Native slave, Marie (1831-1845) whom he likely inherited through a previous Native wife.

A painting of John Cox by traveller Paul Kane hangs in the National Gallery in Ottawa, Canada.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-20; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10-12; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 3a; FtVanCB 9; BCA Lowe 1 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 711; CCR 1b; A. McDonald, p. 29 SS: information from Naukana descendant

Cox, Ross (1793 - 1853) (Irish)

Birth: Dublin, Ireland - 1793 (born to Samuel Cox and Margaret Thorpe)

Death: Dublin, Ireland - 1853

Fur trade employee

PFC Clerk, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); **NWC** Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1812); **PFC** Clerk, River Explorations (1812 - 1813); **NWC** Clerk, River Explorations (1813 - 1816); Clerk in charge, Fort Okanagan (1816).

Ross Cox, also known at the "Little Irishman", became another source of information on the fur trade. In 1811 he came to America as a clerk for the American Fur Company, and on October 17, 1811, sailed from New York harbour on Astor's ship, the *Beaver*. During the voyage, Cox's playing the fifes, intended to help pass the time, became a source of irritation to others, including the first mate, who put a stop to it. Cox arrived at the mouth of the Columbia on May 9, 1812, and left for the interior on June 29. He did not return for almost a year during the time of which he was part of the expedition exploring the Upper Columbia, Walla Walla and Spokane and Coeur d'Alene Rivers. In 1812 he set himself up alongside the NWC post at Salish House. After Fort Astoria was sold/surrendered in 1813, he continued his service with the NWC. From that point as clerk he made eight expeditions again to the Upper Columbia, Nez Perces and Flathead country. By 1816 he rebuilt and was in charge of Fort Okanagan and it was around that time that he applied to Colin Robertson for a job as bookkeeper in the Southern or Northern Departments. Although Robertson recommended Cox to Andrew Colville, the following year, in April 1817, Cox went overland - arriving in Montreal in the fall and thence to Dublin. Later in his life, he used his literary skills by becoming correspondent for the London Morning Herald and as a clerk in a Dublin police office. He went on to write *Adventures on the Columbia River* (1831) and *The Columbia River* (1832) but as both were written from memory, they are considered less reliable than the Gabriel Franchère or to the Alexander Ross journals. However, a diary on a trip from Montreal to Liverpool rests in the HBCA.

In 1819 Ross Cox married Hannah Cumming, with whom he had several children.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Franchère, p. 32, 67; HBRS II, p. 252; XLV, p. 112, 114, 120; Cox SS: Chittenden, p. 905; HBRS XXII, p. 251, 434

Craig, William [1] [variation: **Cragg**, **Cragge**] (1800 - 1869) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America - 1800

Death: possibly Idaho Territory, United States - 1869

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Clearwater Valley (1829); Settler, Clearwater Valley (1840).

When William Craig [1] first came to the Clearwater Valley [Idaho] trapping in 1829 with Joe Meek and Robert Newell, he took a Nez Perces wife. In the fall of 1840, after a decade of trapping east of the Rockies, he returned to the Clearwater Valley and settled on Lapwai Creek, eight miles [12.9 km] from the Henry H. Spalding mission. Although from a Presbyterian background himself, while working for Spalding, Craig could not abide by the missionary ways - a source of considerable trouble. In spite of this, in November 1847 at the time of the Whitman massacre, Mrs. Spalding

and her children took refuge with the Craigs. The Spaldings were escorted to Fort Walla Walla by friendly Nez Percés.

SS: Drury, The Diaries and Letters, p. 23, 303, 343; Bailey

Craig, William [2] (fl. 1856 - 1861) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

William Craig made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 2

Craigie, George (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

George Craigie made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts. As he disobeyed the captain he spent part of the return voyage as a prisoner.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicCB 4

Craigie, James [1] [variation: **Cragie**] (1813 - 1895) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Rousay, Orkney - August 1813

Death: Yaquina Bay, Oregon State, United States - September 1895

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Labourer, Snake Party (1839 - 1840); Trader, Fort Boise (1840 - 1846); Indian trader, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Labourer in charge, Fort Boise (1847 - 1849); Interpreter in charge, Fort Boise (1849 - 1850); Interpreter, Snake Country (1850 - 1851); In charge, Snake Country (1851 - 1852).

James Craigie originally joined the HBC on April 2, 1835 as a labourer for five years and sailed to Hudson Bay. After making his way overland, he spent most of his career in the Snake Country around Fort Boise (Idaho) and was noted as building that Fort in 1837. While at Fort Boise, he cultivated vegetables in the two-acre [0.8 ha] vegetable garden and helped to look after the many sheep, horses and cattle. Afterwards he became a manager along with Thomas McKay and François Payette and became known as being a helpful supplier to the overlanders heading for Oregon. Around 1849 he went to California, presumably in search of gold, but appears to have re-enlisted for his named appeared on account again. He retired in 1852 and around that time joined the overlanders and took up a claim among the Waldo Hills, seven miles [11.3 km] south of Salem, Oregon. Five years later in 1857 and in need of a better climate, he moved to the Walla Walla area where he stayed until 1866. That year, under advice from a physician, he chose the oceanside at Yaquina Bay, Oregon, where he lived until his death in 1895.

James Craigie's family life is unclear. In 1839, while at Fort Boise, he married a "Bannock" native and had one daughter. On July 12, 1853 James Craigie married Mary Ann Desjarlais who may be the same as his first wife. No other children have been traced.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV, 8; FtVanASA 3-9; YFDS 7, 11, 18, 20; YFASA 19-20, 24-28, 30-32 PPS: OHS Statesman, Jul. 12, 1853, p. 2; OHS SB#59, p. 67; SB#21, p. 15 SS: Wells, "James Craigie", p. 133-137; correspondence, John C. Jackson

Craigie, James [2] [variation: **Crogan**] (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

James Craigie sailed to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts and he may have been on the coast when he was discharged.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Craigie, William [a] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Storeman, Fort Vancouver (1856 - 1857).

William Craigie [a] is on record as joining the HBC in 1856 and quit the following year. He may be the William Craigie who appeared on the March 1849 Census in Clatsop Co.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 12-14; OHS 1849 Census, Clatsop Co.

Craigie, William [b] (fl. 1844 - 1860) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Rousay, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Post master, Fort George [Astoria] (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Colville general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Colville (1854 - 1855); Farmer, Fort Colville (1855 - 1859); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1859).

William Craigie joined the HBC Orkney in 1843, sailed to York Factory and made his way overland to the Coast. On September 1, 1849 after several years of employment, he left for the gold fields of California but he was back by 1851. He may have left for the British Isles on March 27, 1859, on the *Princess Royal* for destined for the British Isles, arriving July 7, 1859. He may have returned in 1862.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; YFASA 24-30; YFDS 18, 20, 22; FtVanASA 9-15; FtVicASA 11; log of Princess Royal 5

Craigie, William [c] (fl. 1851 - 1853) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly in or near Deerness, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colville (1852 - 1853).

William Craigie [c], the third from Orkney, appears to have joined the HBC in 1850 and arrived on the Pacific slopes, for he worked for the HBC.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31, 32

Crate, William Frederick (c. 1812 - c. 1871) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England - c. 1812

Death: probably Vancouver, Washington Territory - c. 1871

Fur trade employee

HBC Millwright, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1843); Millwright, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Millwright, Fort Vancouver depot (1853 - 1860); Millwright, Columbia Department (1860 - 1861).

A small man from the city of London, William Frederick Crate joined the HBC on April 9, 1834 from Lachine but his contract was cancelled at York Factory in the following July. He spent 1834-1835 at the Red River Settlement and was re-engaged as a millwright essentially to construct water mills and to mill flour at Fort Vancouver. There, beginning June 20, 1835, his work was competent and relatively uneventful but in 1839, he was bullied and beaten by a mill worker, the six foot [1.8 m] tall Jean Heroux, who in turn was pulled off Crate and pummelled by Charles Forrest. There appears to have been no permanent damage. His contract appears to have ended in 1842 and, in the spring of 1843 he went east of the Rockies and returned to England in 1843 on the *Prince Rupert*. He rejoined in 1849 and reappeared again in the Columbia in 1850, working until June 1860 before settling in the Vancouver, Washington area.

Family-wise, William Frederick Crate had two successive wives and four recorded children. In January 1843 he fathered a child, Elizabeth Crate by an unnamed native woman. He returned from England, possibly with an English wife, Sarah Glazebrook, with whom he had three more children: William F. Jr. (c.1845-?), Adolfus (July 28, 1849-?) and Mary Ann (Oct. 1852-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 15, 19-20, 22-23, 30-32; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-17; FtVanCB 30; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 9; HBCA William F. Crate search file; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co. PPS: British and American Joint Commission, p. 104-108; CCR 1b

Crawford, Andrew (fl. 1844 - 1850) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1847); Carpenter, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1849 - 1850).

Andrew Crawford joined the HBC in 1843 on a five-year contract. He worked until October 31, 1846, at which point he returned to the British Isles on the barque *Vancouver*. As he was returning on the same vessel, the *Vancouver* was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia and so on June 8, 1848, he joined the schooner *Cadboro*. Little else is known of

him for, apart from his many activities, he was sick in the fall of 1848. His movements after 1850 have not been determined.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 24-26, 28-32; YFDS 17, 19; log of Cadboro 6; FtVicASA 1-2

Crawford, William (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

William Crawford sailed to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. After his arrival he deserted at Victoria and has not been traced further.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Creegan, James [variation: **Creagan**] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

James Creegan joined the HBC supply vessel *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Crelly, John [variation: **Crelley**] (fl. 1842 - 1843) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Wigtownshire, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

John Crelly was working on another vessel when he joined the HBC barque *Conlitz* in London in 1842 for its voyage to the Columbia. He made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast and likely continued his career elsewhere.

In 1843, his needy mother, Janet, who lived in Stenston, Scotland, sent her son John a plaintiff letter but it was not delivered. She was decrying her three absent son's inattentiveness to her financial needs.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22-23; YFDS 13; FtVanASA 7-8; PortB 1; MI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 161-63

Crete, Edouard [variation: **Crate**] (c. 1821 - 1894) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Lachine or Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1821 (born to Baptiste Crete and Marie Anne Lanoir)

Death: probably at Crate's Point, below the Dalles on the Columbia River

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1841); Boute, New Caledonia (1841 - 1843); Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1845); Boute, New Caledonia (1845 - 1848); Boute, Fort Nez Percés (1848 - 1849); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850).

Edouard Crete (spelled Crate in later years) joined the HBC in 1838. In 1847 or 1848 he helped to man the boat that brought the Spalding and Whitman survivors, rescued by Peter Skene Ogden, down to Fort Vancouver after the massacre (CCR 1, A-18). In 1848 he appeared on the Muster Rolls during the Cayuse War as being a Private in D, E, 6th and 7th Company. In April 1850 he retired to Crate's Point below the Dalles, raising stock and transporting immigrants downriver in partnership with Charles Lefevé of Pendleton.

At Vancouver on June 24, 1844 he married Sophie Boucher (c.1830-?), daughter of Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougal and together they had fourteen children, some of whom became well-known citizens of Oregon. Four of their children were Edward (c.1843-?), Nancy (c.1845-?), Jane (c.1847-?) and John B. (c.1848-?) (1850 Census).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-9; YFASA 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 12-13, 15-17; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.
PPS: CCR 1b SS: McArthur, Oregon Geographic Names, p. 9; Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 506
See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste [c] (Father-in-Law)

Crevais, Antoine [variation: **Crevaie**, **Crevers**] (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Undetermined origin)

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Both Antoine and Charles partook in one or more Snake Country expeditions. One day after a mass desertion from the Ogden party to the Americans, Antoine and François Sasanare rushed into the camp claiming that they had been pillaged by the Americans of their traps and furs and would have held them prisoner had they not escaped. As this was not characteristic of the Americans, William Kittson deemed the story to be a lie. From that point on, Antoine Crevais disappears from record.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 2, 3

Crevais, Charles [variation: **Crevaie**] (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Undetermined origin)**Freeman**

HBC Freeman trapper, Saskatchewan/Spokane (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Charles Crevais, who may have worked for the NWC, appeared in the Columbia Department as a freeman in 1823 possibly working the territory between Fort Spokane and the Saskatchewan for the HBC. On February 10, 1824, when in charge of a small lodge at Prairie de Cheveaux (a short distance from Flathead House), freeman Crevais was joined by the Snake Party of Alexander Ross who gathered up the large party of encamped freemen for the subsequent journey. Ross had reservations about Crevais, considering him a "bad trapper" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 1d) as well as a less than sterling character - Crevais, on August 3, 1824 in the Payette River area, sold his adopted daughter (orphaned when her trapper father and NWC employee Denoyer had been killed years before at Fort des Prairies) for forty beaver skins (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 41d). Nonetheless, he was taken on by Peter Skene Ogden for the next outfit's Snake Country expedition.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2

Crimp, Samuel (fl. 1839 - 1844) (British: English)**Birth: Salcomb, Devon, England****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1840); Sailor, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1843); Sailor, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

Samuel Crimp joined the HBC in London on October 29, 1838 for five years. He sailed to the coast, worked in coastal shipping from October 1, 1839 and arrived back in London in June 1844.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 19-20, 23; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6-8

Crisp, Isaac (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British: English)**Birth: probably in or near Warton or Naze, Essex, England****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1833 - 1836).

Isaac Crisp joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832 for three years. He sailed to the coast on the *Ganymede* and began work in coastal shipping on June 26, 1833. He transferred to the *Dryad*, a coastal trading and supply vessel on which he stayed until it arrived back in England at the end of April 1836.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Ganymede 1; YFASA 13-15; YFDS 5b-6; log of Dryad 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA

Crochetier, Louis (c. 1797 - ?) (Canadian: English)**Birth: St. Elizabeth, Lower Canada - c. 1797**

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826).

Louis Crochetier worked in New Caledonia for the HBC in the 1820s. In outfit 1821-1822 he was noted as being fined for misconduct and, in outfit 1826-1827, he returned to Montreal where he was paid.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-6; YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsRD 3
See Also: Dubois, Andre (possible Relative)

Croley, Dr. John [variation: **Crowly**] (fl. 1817) (probably British: Scottish)**Birth: probably Edinburgh, Scotland****Fur trade officer**

NWC Passenger, *Levant* (ship) (1817 - 1818); Surgeon, Fort George [Astoria] (1818 - 1820).

John Croley, did not have an opportunity to work long on the Pacific slopes. He likely received his medical training in Edinburgh and came to Canada in 1817. On September 24, 1817, while in Quebec City, he signed on with the NWC to act as a wintering surgeon for three years at Fort George on the Columbia. He travelled to Boston where he joined the

NWC chartered vessel, *Levant*, and left in October for the Northwest Coast. Some time after his arrival at the post in July 1818, however, he was charged with having shot a man in cold blood, possibly in Edinburgh, and so was sent home to attend his trial. The date has not been determined as he was still on the NWC books in 1820-1821.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 60

Cromarty, William [variation: **Cromartie**] (c. 1814 - 1875) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: St. Margaret's Hope, South Ronaldsay, Orkney - c. 1814 (possibly born to John Cromartie and Catherine [Coregale] Cromartie)

Death: Fort Langley, British Columbia - November 1875

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1844 - 1845); Cooper, Fort Langley (1845 - 1863); Labourer, Fort Langley (1863 - 1870); Cooper, Fort Langley (1871 - 1872); In charge, Fort Langley (1872).

William Cromarty was one of four Cromarty boys, two of whom (the other being Peter [c.1821-?]) chose to be coopers. Another brother, Magnus (c.1816) chose fishing. As the HBC salmon trading operations at Fort Langley needed a qualified cooper, in 1843 in Stromness, William joined the HBC as a skilled tradesman, and sailed for York Factory. He stayed there that outfit before heading west the following July. After a further year, he was placed at Fort Langley where he spent the rest of his career and raised a family. Typically, he worked all year round at the cooperage along with Sandwich [Hawaiian] Islanders Charles Ohia, Peter Ohule and Maayo. During the salmon run, he "would be at the big cauldron making brine, ready for the salting" (Lugrin, p. 107). Between 1860-1863, he pre-empted 260 acres [105.2 ha] eight miles [12.9 km] north of Fort Langley in the Ruskin and Silverdale area on the north bank of the Fraser River. In 1868 he was made a school trustee and 1869 found him cutting and curing hams and making salmon barrels. As his first claim was somewhat distant from his place of employment, in August, 1869, he pre-empted a further 160 acres [64.8 ha] on the south bank of the river only three and a half miles [5.6 km] from Langley. On November 19, 1870 he retired but returned the following year to continue his work as a cooper and in 1872 he was left in charge of the post while the clerk in charge, Ovid Allard, was in Victoria. In 1875 he died at Langley [B.C.]. Four years after his death, in 1879, Cromarty's old house and barn were torn down.

William Cromarty married Salum'mia [aka Jane, Elizabeth and Jenny] (c.1830-c.1869) and had seven children: Elizabeth (1847-1883), William (1848-1881), Ann (1850-?), James (1853-1936), David (1855-1884), Mary (1858-1889) and Samuel (1869-1923).

PS: OrkA 1821 and 1841 U.K. Censuses, Orkney-South Ronaldsay; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-16; HBCABio; BCA Guardian, Dec. 15, 1875; BCCR CCCath SS: Lugrin, p. 107; VanSTheo UCConArch; HBC Archivist Dec. 7, 1962 London letter to Cromarty relative; Cromarty descendants and relatives; Morton; Laing, p. 104, 177

Crooks, Ramsay (1787 - 1859) (British: Scottish and American)

Birth: Greenoch, Scotland - January 1787 (born to William Crooks and Margaret [Ramsey] Crooks)

Death: New York, New York - June 1859

Fur trade officer

PFC Partner, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1812).

Ramsay Crooks had a varied career, much of it in the fur trade. In 1803 the sixteen year old joined the Montreal-based fur trade as a clerk. Later, in St. Louis he formed a partnership with Robert McLellan that lasted until 1810. After returning to Canada, he purchased shares in John Jacob Astor's PFC, became a partner and subsequently joined Wilson Price Hunt's Overland Expedition. At the beginning of August 1811, after crossing the Great Divide, they reached an abandoned Fort Andrew Henry where they built canoes. On the way down the Snake, the canoes proved impractical and Crooks' canoe broke apart at Caldron Linn resulting in the drowning of Antoine Clappin and the loss of provisions. The canoes were abandoned, and Crooks detached from the main party striking out on foot. When one member of the party, John Day, became seriously ill, Crooks remained behind to assist him. The pair were helped by the Snake Indians who shared food when they could. Subsequently they wandered for two months until they came upon the Umatilla River around April 15, 1812 and some sympathetic Umatilla Indians near the juncture with the Columbia. There an old grey haired Umatilla native helped them rest and revive for two days. The pair then travelled nine days down the Columbia to the falls, where they were stripped of all their possessions, including clothes by the local natives who traditionally collected tribute and, after some debate, let go. The now-naked Crooks and Day, being deprived of everything including knives, fled into the hills making their way up river again. Several days later they reached their old Umatilla friend, who once more looked after them. It wasn't until May 1812 that Robert Stuart eventually located Crooks and Day, now hardly recognizable, near the mouth of the Umatilla River, from which point they were taken down the river. They reached Astoria on May 11, 1812. There, as both Crooks and McLellan had had their share of adventure and Astor's enterprise, they struck out on June 29, 1812 and returned eastward only to be robbed of their horses in the Rocky Mountains by Crow Indians. They arrived in St. Louis April 30, 1813. Later, in 1817, when the Southwest Company was bought out by the AFC, Crooks became an agent for the AFC. For the next few years, he

travelled to Mackinaw and St. Louis being the virtual head of the Company's business for twelve years after the Western Department was established in St. Louis. When Astor retired in 1834, Crooks purchased the Northern Department and became president of the northern independent branch (retaining the American Fur Company name) a company of which he remained president until it was dissolved. He also had varied business interests; he was the first president of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, serving until 1835. In his latter years he was a trustee of the Astor Library as well as of several learned societies.

Ramsay Crooks was related through marriage to the Chouteau family, having married Emily (Marianna Pelagie) Pratt, March 10, 1825.

PPS: Franchère, p. 72; Hunt, p. 45-51, 67; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 188-193; K. W. Porter, *Roll of Overland*, p. 106; ChSoc LVII, p. 697 SS: Galbraith, *The Hudson's Bay Company*, p. 57-59; Coues, p. 882; Chittenden, p. 192, 381-82; Lavender, *The Fist in the Wilderness*; "Records of the Crooks Family" provided by a Crooks family descendant

See Also: Day, John

Croston, Richard (fl. 1833 - 1835) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Richard Croston sailed on the HBC vessel *Nereide* from London on May 4, 1833 on an arduous, almost year long voyage to the Northwest Coast and back again. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; log of *Nereide* 1

Crouch, Augustus (fl. 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1854).

During the voyage of the *Prince Albert* to Vancouver Island in 1854 Augustus Crouch ran afoul of Captain Mannoek and had a criminal charge laid against him by the captain. As a result of this, Crouch was off duty for much of the voyage.

PS: HBCA FtVicCB 11

Crouch, John (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

John Crouch made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of the *Princess Royal*, 4; PortB 1

Crouch, Joseph [variation: **Croutch**] (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: probably Bermondsey, Surrey, England

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Carpenter, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Carpenter, *Dryad* (brig) (1834); Carpenter, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Carpenter, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

Joseph Crouch joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832, for three years which were to be served on the coast. While on the *Ganymede*, he protested several times about having to do duties beyond his carpentry, and was transferred to the coastal schooner, *Vancouver* on July 18, 1833. However, the following year, on September 16, 1834, he was put ashore possibly to work on the new Fort Simpson. At the end of his contract, Crouch left the coast in October 1835 aboard the *Dryad* and arrived in England in April 1836.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; log of *Ganymede* 1; YFASA 13-15; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3; log of *Dryad* 2

Crownriver [variation: **Crowener**] (fl. 1850 - c. 1853?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1827

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Hall or Fort Boise (1853 - 1854).

Crownriver joined the HBC around 1850 but deserted on June 29, 1851. He was in the Snake Country in 1853-1854 with a notation indicating that he had already "left," having received partial wages. He may have re-enlisted and deserted again in 1853 but this cannot be substantiated.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-10; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Cumming, Cuthbert Jr. (fl. 1840 - 1844) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Swan River, Rupert's Land (probably born to CT Cuthbert Cumming)

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1844).

Cuthbert Cumming joined the HBC in 1840 from Swan River and spent four years on the Pacific slopes. In 1844 he went to the Red River settlement.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 23; FtVanASA 6-8

See Also: Cumming, John (probable Brother or Cousin)

Cumming, John (c. 1820 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Swan River, Rupert's Land - c. 1820 (probably born to CT Cuthbert Cumming)

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1843 - 1844).

John Cumming from Swan River, probably a brother or cousin of Cuthbert Cumming, joined the HBC in 1841. He, along with Cuthbert, went to the Red River settlement in 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8

See Also: Cumming, Cuthbert Jr. (probable Brother or Cousin)

Cumming, William (fl. 1822 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

William Cumming worked for the HBC in the Columbia Department in outfit 1822-1823 and was probably a member of the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Cummins, Edward (fl. 1817) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1817).

Edward Cummins signed on with the NWC in Montreal on October 1, 1815 to work as a clerk at Fort George in the Columbia. Although his movements have not been traced, it is assumed that he crossed the mountains and served out his time at that post.

PS: ShdeSB Liste

Cummins, James (fl. 1838) (probably British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1839).

James Cummins joined the HBC in London on November 18, 1837 and made one return trip to the *Columbia*. He left London in late 1837, arrived at Fort Vancouver the following spring servicing Forts McLoughlin and Simpson before leaving for England in November. He arrived back in England in the spring of 1839.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; log of Columbia 3; FtVanASA 5

Cunningham, John Patrick (1818 - 1870) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Ile a la Crosse, Saskatchewan - February 1818 (born to Patrick Cunningham and Nancy "Anne" Bruce)

Death: Paint Creek [Edmonton, Alberta area] - 1870

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Columbia Department (1834 - 1836).

John Cunningham put in a brief appearance in the Columbia, probably as a cross-country brigade member. He joined the HBC at York Factory on June 1, 1833 as a native apprentice labourer. Although he was stationed at Island Lake district, the Saskatchewan district, and Fort Assiniboine for his first three outfits, he was entered in the Columbia records in 1834-1836, likely attached to the brigades. From 1836, however, he spent the rest of his career east of the Rockies, first as an apprentice at Fort Assiniboine until his retirement from the Saskatchewan District as a middleman, thence to the Red River Settlement in 1845. Eleven years later on January 1, 1856, he re-engaged at Fort Edmonton as an interpreter, his career being as follows: in charge, Lac St. Anne (1857-1858); post master and clerk, Fort Edmonton (1858-1867); and clerk in charge of St. Albert (1867-1868) when he retired from the service of the H.B.C. in 1868. In 1870, he was captain of the last buffalo hunt at Paint Creek in the Edmonton area and died there of smallpox and was buried at St. Albert.

John Patrick Cunningham had two successive wives and eleven recorded children. On February 28, 1841, he married Margaret Mondion of Saskatchewan at Rocky Mountain House. It appears that they had no children. Margaret may have died, as four and a half years later on September 15, 1846 at Lake St. Anne, he married Rosalie L'Hirondelle. The children from the second marriage were Catherine (1848-1848), Samuel (1849-1919), John (1851-1904), James (1854-1940), Albert (1856-1925), Nancy (1858-1918), Edward (1862-1920), Daniel (1864-1955), Rachel (1866-1881), Henry (1868-1955) and Alfred (1868-1936).

PS: HBCA Wills; HBCCont; YFASA 16-19; 20-25; YFASA 14-15; HBCABio SS: Descendant of Patrick Cunningham

Cunningham, Mr. (fl. 1825) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Fur trade employee

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Mr. Cunningham appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Cunningham, who probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

Curister, David (fl. 1845 - 1860) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Rendall, Orkney - 1826 (born to John and Ann Curister)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Colville (1846 - 1848); Farmer, Fort Colville (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Colville (1849 - 1850); Farmer, Fort Colville (1850 - 1852); Farmer, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, York Factory (1852 - 1853); Farmer, Fort Colville (1853 - 1855); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1855 - 1860).

David Curister appears to have been raised in a family of two sisters and two brothers in the township of Gorseness, Rendall, Orkney. Around 1844, he entered the service of the HBC sailing from Stromness. After he arrived in the Pacific Northwest, he worked mainly in the Fort Colville area until 1860.

PS: OrkA 1841 U.K. Census, Orkney-Rendall; HBCA YFASA 25-32; YFDS 19, 21; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9-15; HBCABio

Curtis, James (fl. 1829 - 1832) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Boatswain, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831); Boatswain, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

James Curtis, along with his son or step-son, William, signed on in London with the HBC on December 28, 1829 for a period of five years and sailed to the Northwest coast aboard the brig *Dryad*. After his arrival in the Columbia on August 10, 1830, he worked for a year on coastal shipping, and the following year, on November 7, 1831, he left on the *Ganymede* for London and his family where he arrived on May 15, 1832. Later, the same year, he sailed to New South Wales with Aly & Price on the ship *Windsor* and did not appear to come back to the Northwest Coast.

James Curtis had one recorded wife, Mary (Litchfield?) and at least three children; Mary (bap. 1811), Hugh (bap. 1811) and William (bap. 1813). As William was referred to as William Litchfield, the three children may have been stepchildren (Beattie & Buss, p. 421).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 12; PortB 1; YFDS 4a; ShMiscPap 7, 14; HBCABio; MI 5; Beattie & Buss, p. 421
See Also: Curtis, William (Son or Step-Son)

Curtis, William (c. 1813 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England - c. 1811 (born to James Curtis and Mary Litchfield, although he was possibly the step-son of James Curtis and took on Curtis' name)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

On December 28, 1829 in London, an eighteen year old William Curtis, along with his father or step-father, James, signed on with the HBC for three years. He sailed to the coast aboard the brig *Dryad* and began his work in coastal shipping. On October 5, 1832, not having been under the watchful eye of his father for several months, William, along with seamen Robert Nicholls and Peter Calder, went ashore from the schooner *Cadboro* without officer supervision and purchased liquor. As a result, all three got drunk, used insolent language to their officers and rioted aboard the vessel. Consequently, they were sent into irons and, on October 26, 1832, were sent home in disgrace from the Columbia aboard the *Eagle*. Shortly after his arrival in London, he and two of his HBC seaman pals (Thomas Wood and John Flinn) met a cousin of Charles Fraser, still in the Columbia, at the George & Vulture Tavern, 39 Ratcliff Highway, London and, no doubt over a few pints, composed a newsy letter to him (Beattie & Buss, p. 24).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4a, 5a; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanCB 8; HBCABio; MI 5; Beattie & Buss, p. 21-24, 39-40

See Also: Curtis, James (possible Step-Father)

Cush (? - 1858) (Snohomish)

Death: Fort Nisqually, Washington Territory - May 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Cook, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1851); Cook, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1858); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1858).

Cush first appeared intermittently in the Fort Nisqually journals from 1849 working as a cook and labourer in a variety of tasks which ranged from cooking and agricultural tasks to taking the mail to Fort Victoria. As a cook:

Cush thoroughly understood the art of very plain cooking. His great forte was frying beef steak in solid mutton or beef tallow and serving it up cooked a dark brown colour and swimming in thick gravy, which soon hardened to the consistency of pure, red pine chewing gum (Huggins, p. 204).

According to Huggins, he was a trusted, good natured, humorous mimic who was liked by all he met. However, on May 30, 1858, he became the unintended victim in a feud and received a bullet meant for Nisqually native, Gohome. In the early hours of that morning, there had been a terrible fight, actually a continuing feud involving knives and guns, between Gohome, his men and a group of Snoqualmies. Later that day, after working in the kitchen, an exhausted Cush lay down on a bed in the servants' quarters. A native, who had likely been involved in the fight that morning, came into the fort. Mrs. Tolmie watched him and thought nothing unusual until the native raised his gun to fire through the window at the sleeping figure whom he thought was Gohome. Her scream and the gunfire were simultaneous but too late for the sleeping Cush who died a day or two later from his wounds. The natives were chased up the Sound into territory that the pursuers dare not follow. A headstone, intended for Cush, never actually got made.

PPS: Dickey SS: Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget"

Dafoid, Jans Peter [variation: **Peter J. Davison**] (fl. 1857 - 1861) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Europe

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858); Sailmaker, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858 - 1861).

Jans Peter Dafois, whose name appears to have been anglicized to Davison, made four return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 5, 6

Dagenais, Suplien (fl. 1844 - 1852) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Polycarpe, Lower Canada - 1825

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849).

Suplien Dagenais joined the HBC in 1844 on a three-year contract. In outfit 1849-1850 he deserted, probably for the

gold fields in California, but was back in 1850. He appears to work casually until January 1, 1852 and stayed in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29, 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Dahonte, Jacques (c. 1795 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Regis, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, New Caledonia (1832 - 1836); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1845); Middleman and Boute, South Party (1839 - 1840); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1844); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Boute, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1850).

Jacques Dahonte joined the HBC around 1831 and spent much time at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 24-31; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 4-8

Daigneau, Edouard [variation: **Degneau, Deniau, Denioz**] (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1825 (born to Basile Daignon and Marguerite Mittel of Chamblie, Montreal)

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849).

Edouard Daigneau joined the HBC from Lachine in 1844 on a three-year contract. He spent his entire career at Fort Vancouver and, on February 21, 1849 while on a contract that would have ended in 1850, he deserted for the gold fields of California. Likely unsuccessful, he returned to the area and settled once again.

Edouard Daigneau had at least three successive wives and two children. On December 21, 1846, he married Rosalie, Keneheno (?-1848). Their single child, Basile (1847-1847) died at the age of two months. On August 16, 1848, eight months after the death of their son, wife Rosalie died. On December 30, 1852, he married Louise, Klitatat (?-1853) a "neophyte" from the Fort Vancouver mission. They had one child, Rosalie (1853-1853), who was born in the following year, on September 7, 1853. However, the following day, both wife Louise and daughter Rosalie succumbed to unknown causes. Two and a half years later, on January 5, 1856 at the St. Paul Mission, Daigneau married Marguerite (nee Marie Marguerite, Chinook), widow of Étienne Lussier. They then moved to the Lussier Claim on French Prairie but Marguerite soon divorced him. He may have had yet another wife for on July 14, 1878, a Philomena Daigneault (1878-?), daughter of an Edward Daigneault and Marie Boussiere, was baptised (CCR 1, A-19).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28; YFDS 19 PPS: CCR 1b, 2a, 4a

See Also: Lucier, Etienne (Relative)

Daines, Henry [variation: **Danes, Deans, Deane**] (fl. 1844 - 1857) (British: English)

Birth: probably Dover, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846); Settler, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Seaman, *Otter* (steamer) (1857).

Henry Daines joined the HBC in 1843 in London and sailed to the coast, probably on the *Cowlitz*. From September 10, 1844 he did such things as scraping the decks, painting the waterways, loading and discharging cargo, etc., and, on July 8, 1845 at Fort Victoria, he was sent out with Abraham Norgate to kill a bullock for food. In December of that year, he returned to the British Isles on the barque *Cowlitz* but returned to the area with a different plan. He worked for the Company from July to September, 1846 at which point he retired, settling at Nisqually, holding a Company claim. He rejoined around 1848 but deserted on February 1, 1849 possibly for the gold fields of California. On February 17, 1857, he turned up in Nanaimo where he joined the steamer *Otter*, but walked off the job in Victoria on May 9. He was paid off and discharged on May 15, 1857.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26, 28; YFDS 17-19; log of Cadboro 5; log of Vancouver [3] 2; log of Otter 1 PPS: Dickey

Dalcourt (Champagne), Jean Baptiste (c. 1804 - 1856) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1804

Death: Salem, Oregon - July 1856

Freeman

U.A. Freeman, Oregon District (? - ?).

As Jean Baptiste Dalcourt (Champagne) was a hunter in the northern prairies, he may have hunted west of the Rockies but he does not appear on Hudson's Bay Company employment records. He probably entered the area as an independent settler to build himself and his family a log cabin and barn on two hundred acres [80.9 ha] on Wallace prairie near Salem, Oregon, a claim which he had sold by 1846. When he drowned in 1856, he was listed as a tenant farmer.

Jean Baptiste Dalcourt was married to Agathe Cayuse (c.1813-1853) who had an earlier child, Cecile (c.1826-?) by Allan McDonald. The recorded Dalcourt children were Esther (c.1830-1884), Ambroise (c.1835-?), Thérèse (c.1837-1855), Pierre (1840-1842), Joseph (1842-1845) and Louis (c.1846-?). Agathe died on May 4, 1853.

PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c

Dallas, Alexander Grant (1816 - 1882) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Guyana, South America - July 1816 (born to Murdoch Dallas and Helena Grant)

Death: London, England - January 1882

Fur trade officer

HBC HBC Director, Western Department (1857 - 1861).

The Columbia Department, to Alexander Grant Dallas, was one stepping stone in a long career. Earlier, fever had ever forced him to leave a five year career (1842-1847) in China with British traders Jardine, Matheson and Company and return to the British Isles. After a time in London, he was sent by the London Committee to assist James Douglas (who had also been born in British Guyana) as it was felt Douglas was favouring the new Vancouver Island colony over the HBC, and to straighten up PSAC affairs, which were in disarray. Sailing from London in January 1857 he arrived in Victoria in May. Taking over Douglas' position when the latter resigned from the HBC to become governor, Dallas took an active role in the San Juan Island dispute and in 1859 he purchased a large amount of acreage in the Metchosin and Lake Districts. During his time in Victoria he quarrelled with Douglas over the role of the HBC and its land in the colony, even though, by marrying Douglas's daughter, he had become the governor's son-in-law. Less than two years after Sir George Simpson's death in September, 1860 Dallas left the Columbia, arriving at Fort Garry to become the new Governor of Rupert's Land. Two years after that, on May 17, 1864, he left for England where he died.

Alexander Grant Dallas had one wife and nine children. On March 9, 1858, he married Jane Douglas (?-?). Two children were Helena Amelia (?-1860) and Alister (?-?).

Dallas Mount, San Juan Island, is named after Alexander Grant Dallas.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-14; BCA BCGR-AbstLnd; BCCR CCCath PPS: Helmcken, p. xix, 193-95; Cracroft, p. 12 SS: Walbran, p. 129; DCB Lamb

See Also: Douglas, Sir James (Father-in-Law); Douglas (Lady Douglas), Amelie (Mother-in-Law)

Dalrymple, John (fl. 1844 - 1850) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Leith, Edinburgh, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1850).

John Dalrymple joined the HBC in 1842 on a five year contract working on coastal shipping until 1850. He likely stayed in the area after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; YFDS 16; FtVicASA 1-2

Daly, John (fl. 1854 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

John Daly made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of the Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Danis, Antoine (fl. 1830) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Antoine Danis was a Montreal comer and goer into the Columbia in the summer of 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26

Danis, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1821) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1821).

Jean Baptiste Danis may have been working on the cross-country brigade when he was found at Fort George in 1821. He was likely stationed at a post inland.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Danis, Louis (fl. 1821) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821).

Louis Danis is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1

Danneau, Antoine [variation: **Deneau**] (fl. 1849 - 1856) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Cook, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Fort Langley (1853 - 1856).

Antoine Danneau, who signed his 1855 contract with an "X", worked with the HBC until 1856 and may have settled in the Langley or Victoria area.

Antoine Danneau had one wife and three recorded children. He married Josephine (?-?), Kwakiutl and together they had Louis (?-bap.1856-?), Caroline (1857-1857) and Marie (1858-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-3; HBCCont; FtAlexPJ 9; BCA BCCR StAndC

Dannis, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1830) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Jean Baptiste Dannis was a comer and goer into the Columbia in the summer of 1830. He appeared to be stationed in Red River.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 18

Darby, William (c. 1804 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Maidenhead, Berkshire, England - c. 1804

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1835); Captain, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1837).

William Darby had a short career with the HBC but nonetheless made his mark. He joined the HBC in November, 1833 and was put in command of the brig *Eagle* with two mates and a crew of thirteen. It was on this ship that he transported Iwakichi, Kyukichi and Otokichi, three Japanese recently freed from slavery to the Makah natives, from Fort Vancouver to the Hawaiian Islands. In 1835 back in England, he was put in charge of the barque *Columbia* which sailed in company with the steamship *Beaver* to the coast. On the voyage, Darby had a dispute with his second officer, George Prattent who, on February 23, 1836 in the Hawaiian Islands, transferred to the *Beaver*, while the *Beaver's* officer came on board the *Columbia*. When it arrived on the coast, Prattent charged Darby with not only being drunk, but also illegally obtaining furs and trading these furs as well as other HBC goods in the Hawaiian Islands. Darby sailed the *Columbia* back to England (1836-1837) and on June 13, 1837, both Darby and Prattent were dismissed from the service of the HBC (Correspondence, fo. 117).

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a, 14; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16; FtVanCB 10, 12; Correspondence outward, A.6/24, Governor and Committee November 15, 1837 letter to James Douglas, [Capt. Darby and Mr. Prattent dismissed] fo. 117; HBCA Captain William Darby search file

Darg, George (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

George Darg made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

See Also: **Darge, William (Relative)**

Darge, William (fl. 1854 - 1855) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

William Darge, who may be related to the above George, made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 1

See Also: **Darg, George (Relative)**

Daubin, Olivier [variation: **D'Aubin**] (c. 1810 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1841).

Olivier Daubin joined the HBC in 1832 and returned east over the Rockies in the spring of 1841.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]P] 3; YFASA 12-15, 19-20; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-6

Daunais, Louis Aime (fl. 1844 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1844 - 1846); Middleman, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849).

Louis Aimé Daunais joined the HBC in 1844. On March 1, 1849 while on a contract that would have ended in 1851, he deserted, presumably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28; YFDS 19

Dauny, Louis Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1823

Death: probably Frenchtown [Lowden], Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Snake Party (1842 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1846 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1851 - 1852).

Louis Dauny joined the HBC around 1839 and arrived in the Columbia on October 30 of that year. In outfit 1843-1844 he transported trappers to and from the Snake Country. In July, 1850, while working at Fort Vancouver, he was discharged and in Portland in July, 1851, he announced his intention to become a U.S. citizen. He re-enlisted on September 6, 1851 at Fort Nez Percés but he deserted from Fort Nez Percés on October 1, 1852. That same year he settled on a claim of 642 acres [259.8 ha] in Walla Walla County and by 1855, he was living in Frenchtown, near Walla Walla, with his wife and three children. The name "Donnie" on the tall obelisk monument on the site of the St. Rose Cemetery there undoubtedly refers to him.

Louis Dauny had one wife and two or three recorded children. On May 12, 1844, he married Suzanne (c.1830-?), Walla Walla at Walla Walla. Two of their three children were Suzanne (1846-?) (CCR 1b) or Margaret (1846-?) (1850 Census) and Joseph (1849-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-9; YFDS 14, 21-22; YFASA 20, 24-30, 32; FtVicASA 1; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co. PPS: CCR 1b; Washington Territory Land Claims, p. 209

Dauphin, Caesar (? - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Thompson River [British Columbia] - March 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Thompson River (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1854).

Caesar Dauphin worked for the HBC and appears to have died in the Thompson River area on March 9, 1854. Upon his death, his possessions were sold.

PS: BCA Papers Relating to Fort Alexandria, 1850-52; HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-3, 9; FtVicAB 10

Dauphin, Joseph (c. 1835 - 1859) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1835

Death: possibly Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - December 1859

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1855); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1859); Middleman, Fort Langley (1859).

Joseph Dauphin, who may have been educated at the Red River school or elsewhere, worked for the HBC for five years generally along the coast. However, while he was on the coast, venereal disease appears to have plagued him between 1855-1857. On October 22, 1857, when he was recruited by missionary William Duncan's Night School for Men it was noted that he could both read and write well. He died at the age of twenty-four, possibly in the Victoria area.

Joseph Dauphin was married to an unnamed native woman from the Nass area. No children have been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; BCA BCCR StAndC; UBC-SC Duncan

Dauphine, Louis [variation: **Dauphin**] (fl. 1817 - 1823) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Faubourg des Recollets, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Tailor, Fort George [Astoria] (1817 - ?); Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823).

On September 15, 1817, Louis Dauphin signed on with the NWC from Faubourg Des Recollets to work at Fort George [Astoria] as a tailor for three years. While working there, he had his wages paid to his wife from at least June 1, 1819 to at least October, 1821. That year, at the time of coalition, he transferred to the HBC and left in 1823 when he returned east of the Rockies to his wife.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 4, 9; YFASA 1; FtGeo[Ast] AB

Dauphine, Olivier [variation: **Doufina**, **Duffany**] (c. 1816 - 1852) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Barthelemy (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1816

Death: probably Cowlitz, Lewis County, Oregon Territory [Washington] - August 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1840); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1844 - 1846); Settler, Cowlitz (1845 - 1846).

Olivier Dauphine joined the HBC in 1832 from St. Barthelemy and worked mainly at Fort Simpson for almost fourteen years. On November 30, 1845 he settled at Cowlitz and, in October of the following year, settled on a claim of 640 acres [259 ha] in that area. Dauphine declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen in 1849. Two years later, in 1852, he died of unstated causes leaving a family of five children; Xavier Kateman was the administrator of his estate.

Olivier Dauphine had one recorded wife, Catherine (c.1825-?) from the Oregon Territory and five recorded children: Joseph (c.1835-?), Benjamin (c.1844-?), Baptist (c.1847-?) and Adelia (c.1849-?) and Sophia (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 24-25; YFDS 5a-7, 16; FtVanASA 3-8; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 18

Davidson, Peter (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Sailmaker, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Peter Davidson made one return voyage from London to the Northwest Coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4

Davie, Malcolm (1812 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Grimbuster, Firth, Orkney - 1812 (born to James Davie and Isabel [Isbister] Davie)**Death:** probably Firth, Orkney**Fur trade employee****HBC** Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1833); Labourer, Fort Colvile (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Colvile (1837 - 1838); Middleman and route, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840).

Malcolm Davie was born into a farming family of six children and christened February 13, 1812. At twenty-one years of age, and probably in an effort to raise capital like so many of his age, he and his brother William joined the HBC on June 11, 1833 from Heddle, Firth as a labourer, originally for five years. They sailed to Hudson Bay and the following year reached Fort Colvile where they worked for four outfits. During Malcolm's time on the Pacific slopes he appears to have worked quietly and competently as a middleman at a total of three locations, all containing farms, to the end of his contract in 1840 when he returned to the British Isles on the *Prince Rupert*. The following year he was back farming in Heddle, Firth where he was living with his sister, Mary and, in 1842, he married Catherine Robertson. The Davie family moved around to Orphir and Stenness and in 1861 they were raising six of their ten children on twelve acres [4.9 ha] at Coupen (Cupping?), Firth very close to Heddle. Malcolm Davie has not been traced after that.

Malcolm Davie had one wife and ten children. On February 24, 1842, he married Catherine Robertson and together they had Margaret (1843-1872), Catherine (1844-?), Isabella (1844-?), Malcolm (1846-?), Mary Ann (1849-?), John Tait (?-?), James (1852-?), Jemima (1855-?), William (1856-?) and Jane (1859-?).

PS: OrkA OPR; 1841 and 1861 Census, Orkney-Firth; IGI File, Orkney; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV, 7; YFASA 14-15, 19; YFDS 5c, 7, 9; FtVanASA 3-5; SS: Davie/Robertson family genealogy, Kirkwall, Orkney

See Also: Davie, William (Brother)

Davie, William (1810 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Heddle, Firth, Orkney - 1810 (born to James Davie and Isabel [Isbister] Davie)**Death:** probably Orkney, United Kingdom**Fur trade employee****HBC** Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1833); Middleman and labourer, Fort Colvile (1834 - 1838).

William Davie, brother to Malcolm Davie, joined the HBC on May 1, 1833 as a labourer for five years for a limited time, also quite likely to acquire capital. After sailing to Hudson Bay, he spent the entire five years working as a labourer or middleman at Fort Colvile and, at the end of his contract, returned east over the Rockies in March 1838 and back to the Orkneys to farm in the Orphir region. There he raised a family on four acres [1.6 ha] but cannot be traced after 1851.

The name of William Davie's wife has not been traced. Three of his children were John (1842-?), William (c.1844-?) and Malcolm (c. 1845).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 7; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5; OrkA OPR; Cen 1851, Orkney-Orphir; IGI File, Orkney

See Also: Davie, Malcolm (Brother)

Davies, Alexander [variation: Davis] (c. 1821 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland - c. 1821**Death:** probably Scotland**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852); Miller, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Vancouver mill (1853).

Alexander Davis joined the HBC around 1851, arrived on July 4 and began work at Fort Vancouver on July 8 of that year. He worked for the next two years in the fort's vicinity as a labourer and miller until he retired two years later in 1853. That fall, he declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen, settled on a claim of 158.5 acres [64.1 ha] in Clark Co., Washington and got married. His thirteen year old wife, who had been a boarding pupil at the sisters' School at St. Paul in 1850, lived with him until June, 1857 at which point she left and would not return. Five years later, in 1862, he sold his claim and by 1905 when he was in his eighties, he was living with a McLean Chambers near Roy, Pierce Co.

Alexander Davies had one wife and one recorded child. On August 1 or 25, 1853, he married Ellen St. André (1840-?), daughter of Pierre St. André, in Clark Co., Washington Territory. Their child, Peter (1856-1856) lived only one week.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1; FtVanASA 9-10 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b; Washington Territory Land Claims, p. 189-90; TacP-FtNis Huggins, May 6, 1905

See Also: St. Andre, Pierre (Father-in-Law)

Davis (fl. 1853) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Davis shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853 during the height of the smallpox epidemic, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

Davis, John (fl. c. 1840 - 1842) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842).

John Davis shipped on with the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in London on August 24, 1840 and sailed to the coast. He traded on the coast until December 1841, when he left Fort Vancouver. He arrived back in London in July 1842.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; log of Columbia 2

Davis, Joseph (fl. 1837 - 1838) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

Joseph Davis came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. He left England in February, 1837 and, in August, arrived in Oahu where he overstayed his shore leave by two days. He spent about a month at Fort Vancouver and arrived back in London in April 1838. (He likely sailed with the HBC again, this time on the barque *Vancouver* leaving London September 2, 1844, but had several disputes with the first mate and so deserted on the isolated island of Juan Fernandez on December 16, 1844. He most certainly joined another vessel passing by to make his way off the island.)

PS: HBCA log of Sumatra 1; log of Vancouver [3] 2

Davis, Thomas [1] (c. 1805 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Cumberland, England - c. 1805**Maritime employee**

HBC Boatswain, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Boatswain, Naval Department (1832 - 1834); Boatswain, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Boatswain, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836 - 1837); Boatswain, *Lama* (brig) (1837 - 1838); Boatswain or Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Boatswain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

Thomas Davis [1] joined the HBC at Oahu on September 4, 1832 and, after sailing to the Coast in the *Ganymede*, spent his entire career in the Columbia as a boatswain/seaman on various coastal ships. On May 31, 1838, he deserted at Monterey but was soon back at work. He left for England in 1842 and, on the return voyage he was quite ill but appears to have arrived back in London in one piece.

PS: HBCA YFDS 5a-6, 13; YFASA 12-15, 18, 20, 22; ShMisPap 14; FtVanASA 3-8; log of Cowlitz 1

Davis, Thomas [2] (c. 1795 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Deptford, Kent, England - c. 1795**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Thomas Davis [2] joined the HBC on December 7, 1833 for five years. From November 10, 1834, until November 15, 1836, he serviced various coastal posts and the Hawaiian Islands. He arrived back in London in the spring of 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 14-15, 17; YFDS 5c, 7; FtVanASA 3-4

Davis, Thomas [3] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Thomas Davis made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. He may have previously sailed for the HBC on a run to Hudson Bay in 1850 on the *Prince Albert*.

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 4; PortB 1; log of *Prince Albert* 9

Davis, William [1] (fl. 1834 - 1839) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Milford, Whitechurch, Pembroke, Wales, United Kingdom

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

William Davis joined the HBC on December 7, 1833 for five years. From November 10, 1834 to November 1, 1838, he worked on coastal shipping and arrived back in England on May 20, 1839.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 14-15, 18-19; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Davis, William [2] (c. 1827 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1827

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1846 - 1848).

William Davis joined the HBC in 1845 on a three-year contract. When the international border was drawn in 1846 while he was in the Kamloops area, he joined the A.C. Anderson Expedition to find an overland route to the coast. He deserted from the brigade but was taken back with the threat of capital punishment were he to do it again. He retired from contract in 1848 and returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-27; FtKamPJ 3; FtAlexPJ 7

Davis, William [3] (fl. 1850 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Una* (brigantine) (1850 - 1852).

William Davis joined the HBC in London on January 3, 1850 and sailed to the coast on the brig *Una*. He appears to have stayed with the vessel until it was driven aground at Neah Bay in December 1851. He made his way to Oahu on an unknown vessel and was discharged there on February 5, 1852.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1

Davison, John (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman of ship's officer, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1832).

John Davison, who may have previously worked on Hudson Bay runs as a gunner, joined the HBC vessel *Ganymede* in London around November 1830 and sailed for Fort Vancouver. He departed in November 1831 and arrived back in London in 1832.

PS: HBCA log of *Prince Rupert* IV 3; ShMiscPap 7

Dawkins, James (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

James Dawkins joined the HBC as a cook on September 14, 1827 and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. He arrived at Fort Vancouver on May 28, 1828. He crossed the bar on the outward voyage on August 20, 1827 and arrived at the London docks on February 13, 1829. Dawkins was discharged the following day.

PS: HBCA log of *Eagle* 1

Daws, Thomas (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Death:** Umpqua River region [Smith River, Oregon] - July 1828**Free trader****U.A.** Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828).

Thomas Daws was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's Southwest Expedition of 1827-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1827 Rendezvous and left with Smith in July, heading south, crossing the Colorado River and into California. Daws escaped an attack by Mojaves which killed ten members of the expedition. In California, after a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon] Daws' luck ran out in 1828 for, just after the expedition leader set out to scout out a route to travel, natives killed all the expedition members in camp except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Day, John (1771 - 1820) (American)

Birth: Culpepper Co., Virginia, United States - 1771 (born to Ambrose Day and Mrs. Day)**Death:** [Idaho area] - February 1820**Fur trade employee****PFC** Hunter, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Hunter, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814).

John Day was an unlucky fur trader who had a complete breakdown after suffering under extreme conditions in the Pacific Northwest. According to Irving, the tall, strong Day, who was also a good shot, had lived excessively in early life, weakening his constitution for later life. Around December 26, 1810 at Nodowa [near St. Joseph, Missouri], and after spending several years in the fur trade, forty-year-old Day joined the Wilson Price Hunt's Overland Expedition as hunter for the Astor Company. In 1811, they reached the then-deserted Fort Andrew Henry, and, realizing that the Snake River would lead them into the Columbia, abandoned their horses and built canoes. They began their journey down the Snake but the canoes proved impractical for one man drowned and provisions were lost. Because of this, the canoes were abandoned as well, and Day and four others joined Ramsay Crooks in a small party of detached men striking out on foot along the banks of the river. Unable to descend the precipitous banks of the Snake River, they almost died of thirst. As there was no food, they had to roast their beaver skins and eat their shoes. When Day became seriously ill, old friend Crooks remained behind to assist him. The pair were helped by the Snake Indians who shared food when they could. However, when they were alone, they would have starved had it not been for a wolf which they shot and consumed in total, reserving some dried meat for the future. The pair wandered for two months until they came upon the Umatilla River around April 15, 1812 and happened upon some Umatilla Indians near the juncture with the Columbia. There, Yeck-a-tap-am, an old grey haired Umatilla native, helped them rest and revive for two days. The appreciative pair then travelled nine days down the Columbia and were near the falls when the local natives, in an apparent retaliation for a previous killing, stripped them of all their possessions, including clothes and, after some debate, let them go. The now naked Day and Crooks, being deprived of everything including knives, fled into the hills and made their way up river again. At a deserted native camp, they found fish bones which they pounded but couldn't swallow. Several days later they reached their old friend, Yeck-a-tap-am who similarly came to their rescue. It wasn't until May 1812 that Robert Stuart eventually located Crooks and Day, now hardly recognizable, near the mouth of the Umatilla River, from which point they were taken down the river. They reached Astoria on May 11, 1812. The next month, on June 29th, he began a return journey to St. Louis with Stuart with dispatches for Astor. Three days later, on July 2, while camped on or near Wapato Island, Day became violently insane and the following morning tried to commit suicide. As a result, he was sent back with some friendly natives to Astoria. His movements are difficult to trace for the next year, but he spent the winter of 1813-1814 at Willamette and returned to Astoria on March 20, 1814. The following month, on April 4, 1814, he joined the brigade of ten canoes containing seventy-eight men bound for the Athabasca Pass. He then disappears from record; however, at some time he entered the service of the NWC and possibly spent the next six years in the Idaho area although one surviving oral tradition suggests that he lived in a small cabin on the banks of a large creek which empties into the Columbia a few miles above Tongue Point. John Day died in 1820 while he was with Donald McKenzie on a trapping expedition in the Salmon River Mountains of Idaho.

It appears that John Day had neither wife or children for in his will, written one day before he died, he bequeathed most of his estate to Donald McKenzie and the remainder to friends.

Two Oregon rivers running into the Columbia, both named after John Day, kept the name of the fur trader. The first runs through Gilliam, Grant, Jefferson, Sherman, Umatilla, Wasco and Wheeler Counties and the second through Clatsop County.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; SnkCoPJ 3 PPS: T. C. Elliot, "Last Will", p. 373-77; Franchère, p. 64-68; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 187-193; Astorian Adventure, p. 97-08; McDougall, p. 89ff; Hunt, p. 45, 67; ChSoc LVII p. 717n SS: Irving, Astoria, p. 115, 211-212, 273; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 103-12; Lavender, The Fist in the Wilderness, p. 169-71

See Also: Crooks, Ramsay

D'Allaire, P. (1808 - 1810) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]**Fur trade employee****NWC** Member, Simon Fraser (1808); Untraced vocation, McLeod Lake Post (1810).

The names of nine of the nineteen men who descended the Fraser River in the spring of 1808 with Fraser, his clerks John Stuart, and Jules Maurice Quesnell have survived. Of the nine, Le Garde and Waccan had been with Fraser since 1806, among the others, all of whom must have arrived at some subsequent point, were Baptiste, Bourbonné, D'Allaire, Gagnier, La Certe and La Chapelle. P. D'Allaire, together with his "woman" had been working in the Rocky Mountain House area prior to Fraser's departure in May 1806. Passing through McLeod's Lake in November 1810, Daniel Harmon found D'Allaire, who had spent the summer there, still present.

PPS: Fraser; Harmon, Harmon's Journal

D'Arche, Joseph (fl. 1849 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada (born to François D'Arche and Marie Stay)**Death: possibly West of the Rockies****Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1853);Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1852 - 1853); Prisoner, Fort Victoria (1853); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854);Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1856 - 1857); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1858); Stoker, *Otter* (steamer) (1858).

Joseph D'Arche, who joined the HBC on April 26, 1849, possessed a strong character. In 1853 while at Fort Rupert, he went on strike for lack of provisions and was taken to Fort Victoria where he was imprisoned for an undetermined length of time. Rather than being sent back to Canada, he was put to work on the HBC steamer that year. By 1857, he was working at Fort Simpson and while there, even though he was marginally literate, he attended missionary William Duncan's Night School for men. He retired, leaving on a steamer *Otter* for Victoria on May 2, 1858, and, eleven years later, on December 2, 1869, pre-empted land in the Fraser Valley in the Matsqui Community area. Little is known of his activities on the land as it was transferred to another owner in 1876.

Joseph D'Arche had one wife but no recorded children. On February 12, 1855 quite likely in Victoria, he married an unnamed native woman from "Tangash" (Tongass?). (The March 13, 1878 Ross Bay Cemetery burial of a Mary Darch, born in B.C., and buried from the lunatic asylum, may be a wife or child of Joseph).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-2, 4-5; FtVicCB 7; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; log of Otter 1; BCA BCCR StAndC; RossBayCem; UBC-SC Duncan SS: Laing, p. 182

D'Arcy, John (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

John D'Arcy made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

D'Eau, Baptiste (fl. 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Ile Perrot, Lower Canada**Fur trade employee****NWC** Athabasca Pass/Columbia River with David Thompson (winter 1811).

On September 24, 1810, D'Eau left Boggy Hall with Alexander Henry the Younger and later joined David Thompson to cross over the Athabaskan Rocky Mountains. He didn't stay long for, on January 26, 1811, he deserted from Canoe camp on the Columbia River.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Coues, p. 629; Belyea, p. 141

D'Eon (Leblanc), Timothe (c. 1809 - 1817) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Baie du Febvre, Lower Canada [Quebec]**Fur trade employee****NWC** Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Bowsman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Timothe D'Eon first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 4, 1809 to work at Lesser Slave

Lake. At the end of his contract, he agreed to work for three or four more years in the Columbia and, in 1813, was at Fort George. He joined the brigade for the east, probably as a bowsman, in the spring of 1814 in a canoe headed by Alexander Ross and Donald McGillis. On April 3, 1817, he signed a further contract to work in the Northwest, possibly at Fort George as a middleman and bowsman, or possibly as a member of the cross-country brigade.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10

De L'Hubert, John [variation: **de L'Herbert**] (c. 1827 - ?) (British: Channel Islander)

Birth: possibly Guernsey, United Kingdom - c. 1827

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1849).

John De L'Hubert (Herbert in the logs) shipped on with the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and made one return voyage to the coast on the barque *Cowlitz*. De L'Hubert was ill for several weeks on the voyage out suffering from a shortness of breath. On February 22, 1847 while at Fort Vancouver, he and two others were lowering a top gallant mast which accidentally slipped and killed the popular boatswain, George Bignmore. De L'Hubert arrived back in London on May 24, 1849.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6; YFASA 27-28

De Smet, Father Pierre Jean (1801 - 1873) (Belgian)

Birth: Termonde (Dendermonde), Belgium - January 1801

Death: St. Louis, Missouri - May 1873

Other

U.A. Travelling Priest, Rendezvous (1840); Priest, Oregon District (1840 - ?).

Charming, genial, and well liked (but intolerant of other faiths), mediator missionary Father Pierre Jean De Smet set up numerous missions throughout the Oregon District. De Smet studied at the Malines Seminary [Mechelen, Belgium], came to the United States in 1821 and was ordained in 1827. In 1840 he went to Montana in response to two Flathead natives who had come to St. Louis in search of a "Black Robe". He established many missions throughout the Oregon District and became particularly valuable in later years as a mediator during the troubled times of the Indian Wars. For example, in the unrest of the 1850s as an army chaplain he helped to bring an air of calm. During the "Mormon War" he apparently showed Brigham Young where to settle. In the 1860s he travelled with the Peace Commissioners and chose to enter the Sioux camp alone, being the only trusted white and was able to secure a temporary peace. On behalf of the native peoples, he crossed the ocean nineteen times, visiting various heads of state, etc. De Smet wrote several books which are considered good sources of history.

Manuscripts: St. Louis University archives contain the originals of De Smet's known writings.

Published Manuscripts: Letters and Sketches, with a Narrative of a Year's Residence among the Indian Tribes of the Rocky Mountains," (1843); Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains in 1845-46," (1847); Voyage au grand désert en 1851," (1853), Western Missions and Missionaries (1859) and New Indian Sketches (1863).

SS: Chittenden & Richardson; DAB Shafer; OHQ X, p. 239-62; E. O'Hara, p. 62-85; Bishchoff, p. 13-37; Corning, Dictionary of Oregon, p. 72-73

Dean, John (fl. 1830 - 1831) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

U.A. Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

John Dean likely joined the *Lama* [William Henry McNeill] before October 6 in Boston and sailed to the Coast. On June 25, 1831, at the Tlingit village of Hanaga on *Prince of Wales* Island, he got drunk on rum purchased from the local natives and threatened to shoot the 2nd officer, Ephraim Hanson. As a result, he was put in irons until August 9th, when, in Sitka he was released to the care of the Russians after being given one dozen lashes. His fate beyond that has not been ascertained.

PS: BCA log of Lama 1

Dean, William (c. 1832 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Chislehurst, England - c. 1832

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1847 - 1850).

William Dean shipped on with the HBC on September 19, 1846 and came to the coast twice on the barque *Cowlitz*. On

the second voyage, Dean and fellow apprentices Arthur Orbell and Robert Lawrence attempted unsuccessfully to desert in Honolulu but apologized after they were put in irons. However, three weeks after arriving at Fort Victoria, the three deserted with the intention of making their way to the California gold fields and were not heard from again.

An undelivered 1849 letter to William Dean written in England by his sister and brother in law, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Wilson, rests in the HBCA. It indicated that the family was having financial difficulties.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6; YFASA 27-28; C.3/7, fo. 41; ShMiscPap 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 234-38

Dears, Thomas (1797 - 1840) (British: English)

Birth: Hackney, London, England - 1797

Death: St. Thomas, Upper Canada - 1840

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Superintendent, Fort Colville (1825); Clerk, Snake Party (1825 - 1826); Clerk, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1826 - 1830); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1830); Clerk, New Caledonia (1826 - 1830); Clerk, Fort Fraser (1830 - 1831); Clerk, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Clerk in charge, Fort Connolly (1832 - 1836).

Thomas Dears joined the HBC in 1817 in Canada working at four posts east of the Rockies before coming to the Columbia in 1824. In 1825 he found himself superintending the construction of Fort Colville and, by the end of the year, was part of a Snake Expedition. Discontent with the snow and isolation of Fort Connolly (and, he felt, his non-commensurate salary), caused him to express considerable unhappiness. As well, Dears' views on the distribution of liquor to the Natives was considerably more liberal than Company policy. He left New Caledonia with his family in 1836 heading eastward over the Rockies via Peace River. Dears settled in St. Thomas, Ontario, where he died four years later.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 4; YFASA 4-6, 8-9, 11-16; YFDS 1a, 3a-3b, 4b-6; FtVanASA 1-2 PPS: HBRS I, p. 436; HBRS XXX, p. 205; A. McDonald, p. 114, 128; E. Ermatinger, p. 113, 116 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 116, 167

Deas, William (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

William Deas joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Dease, John Warren (1783 - 1830) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Niagara, Ontario - June 1783 (born to Dr. John Dease)

Death: The Columbia Dalles - January 1830

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort Nez Percés (Walla Walla) (1822 - 1825); Chief Trader in charge, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (at Kootenay but mainly Flathead post) (1826 - 1829).

A brother of the Arctic explorer, Peter Warren Dease, John Warren Dease entered the NWC at an unspecified date and from 1814-1821 was in charge of the post at Rainy Lake. He became Chief Trader in 1821 and, from 1822, was at a variety of posts in New Caledonia and the Columbia. In 1825-1826, David Douglas found the Chief Trader to be extremely helpful. On February 22, 1829, while in the Colville area, he wrote his will, perhaps a foreshadowing of the severe illness which was to strike him in the summer of that year. Around that time, he had an argument with John McLoughlin, the nature of which is obscure, but it was important enough that he had to travel to Fort Vancouver in a very ill state in the fall when he was unfit for duty. In the middle of that winter, while returning to Colville, he died on January 11, 1830 at The Dalles and was transported back to and buried at the Fort Vancouver cemetery on January 14. In his will he gave John McLoughlin, who was a chastened, changed man, and John Dugald Cameron each £5 to purchase rings in memory, or mourning rings. He also stated that if widow Jenny Beignoit was to cohabit with anyone else, her money would go to her children.

John Warren Dease had three successive wives and eight children. One wife was Mary Cadotte of Sault St. Marie, by whom he had two daughters, Jenny (?-?) and another unnamed daughter. A second wife was Jenny Beignoit, with whom he had Margaret (1818-?), Mariane (1820-?), John (1823-?), Nancy (1825-?) and William (1827-?). Peter Goulay was another son of Jenny, but was not fathered by Dease. Napoleon Dease (?-?) was his son by a Flathead woman while he was living in the Colville District.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-6, 8-9; FtVanCB 5; Wills; George Simpson letter of July 30, 1830 to John George McTavish, B.135/c/2,

Dease, Napoleon (c. 1827 - 1861) (Mixed descent: English and Salish [Flathead])

Birth: c. 1827 (born to John Warren Dease and a Flathead woman)

Death: Fort Langley, British Columbia - September 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Apprentice carpenter, Fort Colvile (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Langley (1849 - 1852); In charge, Fort Hope (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Langley (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1859); Interpreter, Fort Langley (1859 - 1861).

Born into the fur trade, Napoleon Dease was hired by the HBC in 1846 and began work on November 1st at Fort Vancouver. In 1852 he was put in charge of Fort Hope but the following year was removed because of "scandalous conduct" (FtVicCB 10, Douglas letter). His five years at the PSAC sheep farm on San Juan Island were spent raising a family and doing carpentry work. Napoleon left there June 15, 1859 and died two years later at Fort Langley at the young age of thirty-four.

Napoleon Dease had one wife and three recorded children. He married Marguerite (?-?), Saanich and together they had Elise (c.1849-?), Johnny (1853-?) and Marie (1855-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-32; YFDS 17; FtVicASA 1-10, 12; FtVicCB 10, 18, FtVicCB 10, James Douglas April 19, 1854 letter, HBCA B.226/b/10; BelleVuePJ 1, 2; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: CCR 1b
See Also: Dease, John Warren (Father); Dease, Peter Warren (Relative)

Dease, Peter Warren (1788 - 1863) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Mackinac, Michigan - January 1788 (born to Dr. John Dease and Jane French)

Death: Montreal area, Canada East - January 1863

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Factor, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Chief Factor, Fort St. James (1831 - 1835); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1836 - 1837).

Peter Warren Dease, who was as much an explorer and mapper as he was a fur trader, spent five years on the Pacific slopes. Named after a relative, Sir Peter Warren, the captor of Louisbourg in 1745, in 1801 and at the age of thirteen, Dease joined the XY Company, then the NWC. Upon joining the HBC in 1821, he was given the designation of Chief Trader. On George Simpson's recommendation, he was attached to Franklin's second Land Arctic Expedition of 1825-1827. In 1828 he was appointed Chief Factor and spent the next three years in the Mackenzie River district. After his years on the Pacific slopes, Dease and Thomas Simpson made three surveying expeditions between 1837-1839 along the Arctic coast, thus making a significant contribution to the geographic knowledge of the area. He retired in 1842 and moved to a farm at Cote Ste. Catherine outside Montreal in 1843 and died in 1863.

At some time during his career he married Métis Elizabeth Chouinard, with whom he had four sons and a daughter.

Dease Lake and River were named by Robert Campbell after Peter Warren Dease.

PS: HBCA YFASA 10-11, 14; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-4b, 5c PPS: HBRS XXX, p. 184-85n; HBRS vol. XXII, p. 436; HBRS III, p. 434-6 SS: RootsWeb.com
See Also: Dease, John Warren (Brother); Dease, Napoleon (Relative)

Debhors, Alexander (fl. 1835) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835).

Alexander Debhors was engaged at Oahu on June 1835 by the HBC as a seaman possibly coming to the Coast on the *Dryad* or some other HBC vessel. He sailed back to Oahu on the *Ganymede* and was discharged there in December of that year.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 15; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 6

Deblo [variation: **Diblo**] (fl. 1834 - 1838) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834); **HBC** Labourer, Oahu (1836 - 1838).

Deblo was one of twenty Hawaiians who joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's CRFTC in Hawaii in 1834 and reached Fort Hall just before Christmas. The records are unclear, but Deblo may have been a labourer for the HBC in Hawaii since he

was hired and discharged in two successive outfits, 1836-1837, 1837-1838. He did not receive wages in outfit 1837-1838. In 1836-1837 he was listed in the Fort Vancouver accounts with half the wage of a labourer.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-4; YFDS 7; YFASA 16-17 PPS: Beidleman, p. 238

Dechamp, Antoine [variation: **Deschamps, Deschamp**] (c. 1800 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1800 (born to François Deschamps and a Cree woman)

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Boule, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1837 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Snake Party (1844 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1850).

When Red River native Antoine Dechamp, brother to Pierre Dechamp, first hired on with the HBC at Red River in 1826, he signed his contract with an "X". From 1831-1850 he worked in the southern reaches of the Columbia Department both as a trapper and middleman. Around 1850 Antoine Deschamps disappeared from view and was shown on the 1851-1853 abstracts as carrying a debt from the previous outfits of £13.19.1 indicating no further action on his account in the Columbia.

Antoine Dechamp had two wives and three recorded children. He had a son David on June 29, 1839 by his first wife, Marie Anne, a Nez Percés. On January 27, 1844, he married a minor, Marie Tikillis/Aloise of the Cowlitz/Louise Chehalis, who bore him a son David on August 1, 1845 and a daughter Marie in March, 1849.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 11-13, 15, 24-32; YFDS 4b-7, 16; FtVanASA 3-8 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

See Also: Deschamps, Pierre (Brother)

Dechamp, Baptiste [variation: **Deschamps**] (fl. 1841 - 1846) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1845); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846).

Baptiste Duchamp, hired on in the Rupert's Land area, entered the fur trade in 1841. His contract ended in 1846, and in outfit 1845-1846 he was transferred to the Catholic Mission.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-25

Dechamp, Francois [standard: **François**] (? - 1828) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - March 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1828).

François Dechamp first appeared in the Columbia Department in 1825. He died at Fort Vancouver in 1828 of unspecified causes.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-8; YFDS 2a; FtVanASA 1

Dechamp, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Deschamp**] (c. 1821 - c. 1891) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest – Before 1892

Maritime employee

HBC Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1849); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849 - 1851).

Jean Baptiste Dechamp joined the HBC in 1848 on a two-year contract. On June 19, 1850, while serving on the steamer *Beaver*, he deserted, along with Baptiste Kanataconda and Samuel Pepper. Jean made his way to the Nisqually area and settled on a piece of land near Roy [Washington]. In 1852 he was warned by PSAC that he was trespassing on their land. He died before 1892.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-30; YFDS 21; log of Beaver 1; WSA Tacoma, March 4, 1892, p. 4

Decornique, Jean Baptiste (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831).

Jean Baptiste Decornique joined the HBC in 1830 but was discharged at Red River on February 1, 1831.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 10

Decruz, John (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

Seaman John Decruz got himself into considerable trouble with his superiors when he was on a ship rounding the Horn on its way to the Northwest Coast. It started when the schooner *Columbia* was rounding Cape Horn on June 14, 1814, and the plan of Decruz, along with seamen John Happy, John Peterson and boatswain John Carpenter to kill the 1st mate, captain and officers, was exposed by fellow crew member Thomas Smoke. As the officers were warned, the mutiny didn't materialize and the four were put in irons. As Carpenter confessed, he was put in irons separate from the rest who had threatened to murder him for his confession. Decruz presumably disembarked at Fort Astoria where he disappears from record. His friend, Carpenter, on the other hand, continued to make a nuisance of himself.

PPS: Barry, "Peter Corney's", p. 356-57

Degrais, Pierre Philippe [variation: **De Grais**] (c. 1766 - 1847) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Province of Quebec - c. 1766

Death: St. Paul, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Blacksmith, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Blacksmith, Fort Colville (1826 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Colville (1836 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842 - 1843+).

Pierre Phillippe Degrais entered the fur trade around 1793 and was a member of the NWC when he joined the HBC in 1821 in the Columbia area. After 1826 he spent the remainder of his career, partly as a blacksmith, at Fort Covile but his age appeared to catch up to him. By April 19, 1830, for example, at the age of sixty-four, his superior Chief Trader, J. E. Harriot was afraid to trust him on a voyage across the mountains on account of his age and so he was put on gardening duty. In his last few years, his pay was very low indicating that he may have worked part time. In 1842 he settled in the Willamette Valley around the age of seventy-six and died there in 1847 at the age of eighty-one. On February 29, friends Louis Pichet and André Chalifoux buried him at St. Paul - the Catholic records claimed that he was 108 years old.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 5a-9; FtVanASA 1-7; FtColPJ 1
PPS: CCR 2a

Degre, Jean Baptiste [standard: **Degré**] (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1844).

Jean Baptiste Degré joined the service the of the HBC in 1839 in Montreal. He appears to have left the area at the end of his contract in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20; FtVanASA 6-8

Deguire (Desrosiers), Joseph (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843).

Joseph Deguire (Desrosiers) joined the HBC in 1840, worked at Fort Vancouver and returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-8

Dehodionwassere, Ignace [variation: **Dihodiuassere, Dehodionwarare**] (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Ignace Dehodionwassere joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 15, 1818 to work for four years as a hunter in Indian Country. By outfit 1822-1823, he was working in the Columbia Department as a freeman with Miaquin Martin's band of independent Iroquois trappers. On February 10, 1824, when he was camped near Flathead post, he joined Alexander Ross' nine month HBC Snake Country trapping expedition. At that point, Ross deemed Dehodionwassere as being unfit for Snake Country, an assessment which applied to practically all the Iroquois of the group. When he returned from the Ross expedition, he joined Ogden's 1824-1825 Snake Country expedition at Flathead post on December 20, 1824. He didn't complete the expedition for on May 24, he and most of the Iroquois deserted the party at Weber River [Utah]. He did not pay his debt and has not been traced after that.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3

Dehosrays, Belasario or Juan [variation: **Delofreys**] (fl. 1815) (possibly Portuguese)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

Juan Dehosrays signed on as a crew member of the schooner *Columbia* on May 1, 1815. He was paid off on February 29, 1816 at which point he entered the Portuguese service.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Dejenai, Antoine (c. 1796 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Terrebonne, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Boute, Thompson River (1833 - 1834).

Antoine Dejenai joined the HBC from Terrebonne in 1832, worked through his three year contract in the Columbia, and then returned east over the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-13; YFDS 4b-5a

Delanney, John [variation: **Dalony**] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

John Delanny joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Delard, Antoine [variation: **Deslard**] (fl. 1830 - 1831) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830 - 1831).

Antoine Delard was a member of the cross-country brigade in 1830-1831 and in 1831 was back in Montreal as a summerman.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26; YFASA 10

Delard, Joseph [variation: **Deslard**] (c. 1798 - 1869) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - August 1869

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Steersman, Columbia Department

(1825 - 1826); Steersman, Thompson River (1826 - 1828); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Trapper, Snake Party (1829 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1837).

Joseph Delard joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on October 30, 1813 to work at Fort William as a middleman and bout. Four years later, in 1817, he signed up again and came west across the Rockies that same year with Joseph LaRocque. He was a good steersman and handled horses well. On November 24, 1831, while he was on the John Work Snake Expedition, he was wounded by the Blackfoot. A bullet (ball) entered his left breast and came out under his arm, leaving one rib and part of his breast bone broken. He was carried on a bed of poles, which jolted him severely causing him to loudly complain. By December 8, 1831, however, he had recovered sufficiently to ride on his horse once again. In 1832 he settled near Fairfield on French Prairie and yet still did work for and sold grain to the HBC carrying on transactions until 1839. During this time he was also one of the eighteen petitioners who asked for the missionaries to come into the area and constructed a small log chapel before their arrival. On May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. Joseph Delard died in 1869 and was buried in St. Louis, Oregon.

During his long life, Joseph Delard married two or three times and had eleven recorded children. On January 21, 1839, he legitimized his marriage to Lisette Shuswap (1806-1841) in St. Paul, Oregon: their family members were Catherine (c.1821-1858), Pierre (c.1824-?), Marie (c.1826-?), Augustin (c.1826-?), Basil (c.1831-?), Marie Anne (c.1835-?), Antoine (1838-?). On January 16, 1843, he married Marie Toussaint Poirier (?-1914), daughter of Toussaint Poirier. The second Delard family consisted of Marguerite (1847-1853), Cecile (1852-?), Marguerite (1857-1880), and Catherine (1862-1862).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 10; YFASA 1-9, 11, 13-15; FtKamPJ 1, 2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFDS 2a, 3b-8, 10-11; FtVanASA 1-6; SnkCoPJ 11; HBCABio; OHS 1849 Census, Champoege; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: HBRS X, p. 229; CCR 1a, 2a, 3a, 3b SS: Québécois in Oregon, p.115
See Also: Poirier, Toussaint (Father-in-Law); Gardepied (Lucier), Jean Baptiste (Son-in-Law)

Delauney, Joseph (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813 - October 13, 1813).

Joseph Delauney was engaged by the PFC on or before March 9, 1811, possibly in St. Louis and came overland with Wilson Price Hunt. He crossed the Great Divide with the expedition and reached Fort Henry on the Snake River in October, 1811. He likely travelled with the main group which reached Astoria in February 1811. He did not join the NWC when the latter took over the former and left Fort George for Montreal on April 4, 1814, in a brigade of ten canoes of seventy-eight men.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106

Delauney, Pierre [variation: **Delaunay, Delaunaye**] (? - c. 1813) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1813); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Hunter, Snake Country (winter 1813 - 1814).

Pierre Delauney, an ill-tempered hunter and trapper (likely from Canada), joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at the Aricara village on July 17, 1811 on a three year contract. He crossed the Great Divide with the expedition but detached himself in September 1811 at the Mad [Snake] River to trap beaver. In the spring of 1812, he was robbed by the Crows. He was picked up by John Reed and taken by McKenzie to Astoria on January 16, 1813. He was then sent with Reed's party to the Snake River country once again but, in the fall, along with his native wife, wandered off in a fit of anger. Sometime after this, he was likely killed for his scalp was seen by Pierre Dorion in the possession of the natives. This killing was likely in retaliation for the hanging of a native by the Clarke party after a theft.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 278; ChSoc XLV, p. 153; Franchère, p. 133

Delcourt, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Baptiste Dalcour**] (fl. 1809 - 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Terrebonne, Lower Canada (born to Joseph Delcourt)

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Rocky Mountains (1809 - 1810) (with David Thompson); Member, Columbia River (September 1811) (with David Thompson).

Jean Baptiste Delcourt, joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on the same day as his father, January 28, 1809. Baptiste and his father wintered with David Thompson in the mountains in 1809-1810 and followed him out of the mountains. On July 8, 1810, both Baptiste and his father began their return canoe trip with James McMillan from White Earth House back to the mountains. On November 1, 1810, while the group was journeying with Thompson from Boggy Hall on the Saskatchewan to the Athabasca River, Baptiste was sent off with Pierre Pariel and Joseph Cote along with five horses to take provisions to Alexander Henry. On December 14, Baptiste and five others were sent off to Rocky Mountain House for pemmican and other goods left there. Delcourt was last heard from on September 22, 1811, when he brought word to Thompson at Canoe Creek about the movements of William Henry, who had just crossed the mountains.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Coues, p. 610; Belyea, p. 117, 130, 177-78
 See Also: Delcourt, Joseph (probable Father)

Delcourt, Joseph (fl. 1809 - 1810) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Terrebonne, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Rocky Mountains (1809 - 1810) (with David Thompson).

Joseph Delcourt must have had some experience in the fur trade for, on January 28, 1809, Delcourt, signed on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] as a wintering steersman for three years in the Northwest. On that same day, his son Jean Baptiste signed on as a middleman. He spent part of his career (the winter of 1809-1810) with David Thompson, and followed him out of the mountains. On July 8, 1810, he was part of James McMillan's brigade to the Columbia.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Coues, p. 610
 See Also: Delcourt, Jean Baptiste (probable Son)

Delonie, Louis Henry [variation: Delaunais, Delaunois, Delonais] (1797 - c. 1852) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - October 1797 (born to Antoine Delaunais and Marie Ursule Marguerite Judith Connaissant)

Death: probably Cowlitz area, Lewis County, Washington Territory - c. 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823); Boute, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Steersman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Boute, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828); Boute or steersman, Fort Langley (1828 - 1835); Boute, Fort Nisqually (1835 - 1836); Boute, Fort Langley (1836 - 1841); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1841); Settler, Cowlitz (1843 - 1844+).

Louis Henry Delonie worked for the HBC mostly west of the Continental Divide. A teenage Delonie joined the Company in 1815 and spent outfits 1818-1821 at Great Slave Lake, Harrison's House and Fort Wedderburn respectively. In 1822 he crossed the Continental Divide to what is now northern British Columbia and one of his first assignments was to erect a new post at the end of Babine Lake. For the next twenty years he worked at a variety of locations throughout New Caledonia and the Columbia as a boute. Delonie rarely appeared on the journal records which is probably much to his credit. He worked with the Company until October 31, 1841, at which point he retired to become a farmer in the Cowlitz area. On August 7, 1852, most likely in a state of deteriorating health, he wrote his will in Lewis County and, by October of that year, had succumbed. The will was very simple. It read:

I the undersigned do, by the present, charge Pierre LaPlante dit Badiac, to draw for my children from Mr. G. Drew what remains for him to pay on the purchase of the improvements of the land claim I formerly occupied." Louis "X" (his mark) Delaunais (WSA Will).

Louis Delonie had two successive wives and four recorded children. On December 20, 1841, he married Elizabeth Kwoithe (c.1807-1843) and together they had two daughters, Fe'licite (c.1832-?) and Catherine (c.1833-1902). Elizabeth died February 19, 1843 and was buried at the St. Francois Xavier Mission on Cowlitz Prairie. About a year after Elizabeth's death, on February 17, 1844, Delonie married Marie Cowlitz and together they had two daughters, Mary (c.1845-1924) and Adelaide (c.1847-1909).

PS: Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Film #0375846 Notre-Dame de Montreal, Quebec, 19 October 1797, p. 71; HBCA YFASA 2, 4-5, 8-9, 11-15, 19-21; FtBabPJ 1; YFDS 1a, 4b-7, 12; FtStjmsLS 1; FtVanASA 1-3, 5-8 PPS: WSA Will PPS: HBRS 1, p. 436; CCR 1a; Delonie descendant

Delorme, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1813 - 1819) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - July 1819

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Middleman,

Fort Okanagan (1813); **NWC** Middleman, Kootenae House (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Snake Country (1819).

Jean Baptiste Delorme joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition around July 6, 1810 at Lachine. He crossed the Great Divide with the expedition in late summer 1811 and reached Astoria on February 19, 1812. When the NWC took over the Astorian enterprise, he joined the Montreal company on October 23, 1813, a contract which was to expire May 1, 1814 at Montreal. He spent the winter of 1813-1814 in the Kootenay area and likely returned to Montreal on the brigade which left Astoria April 14, 1814 for Montreal. There he likely re-engaged with the NWC for by 1819 he was back in the Snake Country area. In July of that year, as part of Wm. Kittson's brigade, Delorme and Icanvene were killed by Shahaptans as they were on their way to Fort Nez Perces with Donald McKenzie's returns.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; NAC-RD A-41, Keith, James, microfilm A-676, A-2: Memorandum Book, [Deslorme killed summer, 1819] p. 25 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106; A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 142, 155

Delorme (Eneau), Joseph (1821 - 1823) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823).

Joseph Delorme (Eneau) was living at the house of Eustache Dostoller in Berthier when he joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 2, 1816 to work for three years at Fort William. In 1819, at the end of that contract stationed at the lakehead, he signed on again to work in the Northwest. It is uncertain when he entered the Pacific slopes but, at the time of coalition of the NWC and Hudson's Bay Company, he was already in New Caledonia when he joined the HBC for two more years of work. He appears to have left around 1823 and has not been subsequently traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 1-2

Delreymoy, John (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

John Delreymoy made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Delton, James (fl. 1841 - 1842) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842).

James Delton boarded the *Cowlitz* somewhere between San Francisco and Fort Taku in 1841 and was discharged into the Columbia at Fort Vancouver on November 24. From there he sailed for England on the *Columbia* but shortly after it departed the coast he was "discharged and put in the watch" (log of *Columbia*, 4, fo. 244d).

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; log of Columbia 4

Demers, Bishop Modeste (1808 - 1871) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St.-Nicholas-de-Levis, Lower Canada - October 1809 (born to Michel Demers and Rosalie Foucher)

Death: Fort Victoria (Victoria), British Columbia - July 1871

Other

U.A. Priest, Columbia Department (1838 - 1871); Priest, New Caledonia (1838 - 1871).

Modeste Demers, born into a Quebec farming family, was ordained for the priesthood in 1836. In 1838, Demers, along with Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet, was sent to the Columbia and New Caledonia Departments at the request of the Canadians working for the HBC. He did extensive work from the Willamette up into New Caledonia touching at many HBC posts. Demers, who developed some knowledge of several native languages, was appointed bishop of Vancouver Island in 1846 while Blanchet became the first metropolitan in Oregon. He purchased 106 acres [42.9 ha] there in 1854. In 1858 he convinced the Sister of St. Ann of Montreal to come and set up a girls school in Victoria, which was attended by female descendants of the fur trade; as well, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate set up a boys school. By 1865, Demers' health had begun to fail and he went to San Francisco for medical care. He spent the next three years soliciting men and money in a three year extended tour of South America, the eastern United States, Quebec and France. He returned briefly to Victoria in 1869 and then went back to Europe to attend the Vatican Council of 1870. On the way,

however, he was injured in a train wreck in France and never fully recovered. He returned to his Victoria residence where he died the following year.

Published Manuscript; Demers, Modeste. Chinook Dictionary, Catechism, Prayers and Hymns. Composed in 1838 & 1839 by Rt. Rev. Modeste Demers. Revised, corrected and completed, in 1867 by most Rev. F. N. Blanchet. With modifications and additions by Rev. L. N. St. Onge, Montreal, 1871.
PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-3; BCA AbsLnd; PPS: SS: Bagley, C. G., Early Catholic Missions, p. 40, 58; Bishchoff, Jesuits in Old Oregon, 236; Hill, "The most Reverend Modeste Demers," p. 29-35; O'Hara, E. V., Pioneer Catholic History, 26, 36, 118, 219; Morice, History of the Northern Interior; DCB: Usher

Denault, Jeremie (fl. 1842) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1842).

Jeremie Denault, possibly a member of the Overland Brigade for the HBC, is on record as going east over the Rockies in the spring or summer 1842.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7

Denille, Louis [variation: **Dinnelle**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Canadian)**Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]****Fur trade employee**

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1811); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1813); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Louis Denille joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at Nadowa [near St. Joseph, MO] by December 1, 1810. He spent the winter of 1813-1814 at Fort George and on May 1, 1814, he headed east in a ten-man light canoe.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106

Denn, George (fl. 1857 - 1858) (probably British: English)**Birth: probably England****Fur trade employee**

HBC Sponsored settler, Columbia Department (1857 - 1858).

George Denn received an advance in England from the HBC for his journey to Vancouver Island.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5

Dennison, Edward [variation: **Denison**] (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British: English)**Birth: possibly in or near Maker, Devon, England****Maritime employee**

HBC Carpenter, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Carpenter, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830 - 1831); Carpenter, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

Edward Dennison joined the HBC in London on October 31, 1829 as a carpenter for three years and came to the Northwest Coast on the *Isabella* (which ran aground and was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia in May 1830). However, during the voyage Dennison argued with the captain and others and had to be put in irons. In fact, he had such a disagreeable temper that he was put on the first available vessel heading back to England. As a result, he left Fort Vancouver for England on the *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; ShMiscPap 7, 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11; YFDS 4b PPS: HBRS IV, p. 234-35

Denoyer, Edouard (c. 1814 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: possibly La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1814****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1834 - 1835); Steersman, Snake Party (1835 - 1836).

Eduoard Denoyer joined the HBC on March 12, 1834 for three years. In March 1837 at the end of his contract, he went east over the Rockies to Montreal.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Deon, Antonio (fl. 1824 - c. 1827?) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1824 - 1827).

Antonio Deon shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill], in Boston as a seaman before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. After arriving at Honolulu on March 16, 1825 and discharging cargo, it took on supplies for the Northwest Coast, departing April 1. It is uncertain how long he stayed with the vessel.

PS: BCA Log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Depot, Pierre (c. 1803 - 1868) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near L'Assomption or St. Roche, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon - April 1868

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Trapper, Snake Party (1827 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836+).

Pierre Depot first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] in Montreal on December 28, 1819 as a winterer for three years. With the amalgamation of the two companies in 1821, he continued his career with the HBC in the Columbia. He appears to have been an efficient trapper in his eight years trapping in the Snake Country. For example, in Ross' nine month expedition to the Snake Country, Depot was mentioned only as having been supplied. Under Peter S. Ogden, 1825 was a bad year for he had a nasty encounter with a grizzly bear as well as with the Blackfoot Indians. On May 4, 1825, when a grizzly bear attacked him while he was setting his traps, he saved his life by diving into the river. On September 16, 1825, he reported to Ogden that because a LeBlanc (untraceable in records), a Company member who had been with him, had been killed by the Blackfeet, Depot had had to abandon his horse and take flight into the bushes for the night. He continued working in the Snake Country under John Work where he was noted as working in a contingent headed by Alexander Carson. After five years of working in the Indian trade out of Fort Vancouver, he retired to farm in the Willamette and raised a family. As a settler in the Willamette from 1836-1842, he sold wheat and furs to the Company at Fort Vancouver. In 1839 he took up the former claim of Nicholas Montour near the present village of Gervais. By 1842 he had a very productive farm on one hundred enclosed acres [40.5 ha]. On May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon, but became a citizen in 1851. He died April 18, 1868.

Depot had three wives and seven children. Pierre Jr. (1835-?) was born to an unknown woman who was deceased by 1839. On January 23, 1839, the farmer Depot married a Marguerite Klamak (?-1850) by whom he had four children, Pierre (1839-?), Joseph (?-?), Adelaide/Harriette? (1842-1858), and Etienne (1847-?). On August 23, 1858 Depot married Lisette, "orphan under the protection of Louis Vandale", having daughters Catherine (1859-?) and Marcelline (c.1868-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-5, 8-9, 11-15; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoPJ 1-3, 9; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3b, 4b-7, 9-11; OHS 1842 Census; 1849 Census, Champoege; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: HBRs XIII, p. 1, 82, 231; CCR 1a, 2a, 3a SS: Holman, p.115

Derio, John (fl. 1824 - 1826) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826).

John Derio worked with the HBC in the Columbia, but by 1825-1826 he was a freeman working in the Severn District.

PS: HBCA YFASA 4

Deroche, Charles [variation: **Desroches**] (c. 1819 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Jean, suberb of Quebec City, Lower Canada - c. 1819 (born to Charles Desroches and Susanne Patrie)

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Chinook Store (1853 - 1854).

Charles Deroche joined the HBC as a middleman in 1840. After coming west over the Rockies, he worked mainly at Forts Vancouver and Victoria before ending up his employment at the Chinook store. In 1846, while he was living at Fort Vancouver, he had "a dwelling, lined and ceiled, 30 x 20 ft. on the main road" through the village outside the

palisades leading down to the river (CCR 1, A-21). He retired in 1854 and continued to live in the area.

Deroche was married twice and had four children. On November 26, 1842, Deroche married Nancy Kilemniks, Chinook and together they had four children, Susanne (1845-?), Pierre (1847-1847), Louise (1850-?) and Emelie (1853-?). On August 16, 1854, after the death of Nancy, Desroche married Angele Poirer, daughter of Basile Poirier and Louise Moatwas.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-31; FtVanASA 6-11; YFDS 21 PPS: CCR 1b
See Also: Poirier, Bazil (Father-in-Law)

Desaire, Pierre (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1828 - 1829); Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

Pierre Desaire joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1827 and came west with the returning York Factory Express in the fall of 1827. A sick Desaire was taken by William Connolly from Nez Percés to Fort Vancouver in 1829 and left there until he recovered sufficiently before going to New Caledonia in the fall. In 1831-1832 he returned to Montreal where he was paid.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 7, 9, 11; YFDS 3a-4a PPS: HBRS X, p. 240; E. Ermatinger, p. 105

Desasten (Martineau), Louis [variation: Desastin] (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Rivière du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1826 - 1829); Middleman or labourer, Thompson River (1829 - 1840); Middleman and trader, Thompson River (1840 - 1841); Middleman, New Caledonia (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Horsekeeper, New Caledonia (1843 - 1850); Horsekeeper, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Horsekeeper, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Horsekeeper, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Thompson River (1853 - 1858).

Louis Desasten (Marineau) joined the HBC in 1825 from Rivière du Loup. He worked mainly in the New Caledonia and Thompson River area until about 1858.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 2a, 3a-7, 14-15; 23; FtVanASA 2-8; FtAlexPJ 5; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-5, 9; BCA FtAlex 1

Desautel (DeGaspar), Joseph [variation: Dessotel, Deshotel] (c. 1827 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. March 1824/1827 (born to Joseph DeGaspar and Janette DeChalan)

Death: probably Curlew Lake, Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1847); Middleman, Thompson River (1847 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colville (1852).

Joseph Desautel, born Joseph DeSautel DeGaspar into a Montreal family of nine children, was educated in French schools and went to work at age eleven. He joined the HBC in 1843 from Yamaska [Lower Canada] and came west where he spent the rest of his life, except perhaps for a short visit to Canada at the end of his first contract. Throughout his career with the HBC west of the Rockies, he moved progressively south until he reached Fort Colville where he spent the last year of his work. He retired in 1852 and remained in the area. Between 1852-1854, he settled on a claim on 320 acres [129.5 ha] in Steven's County [eastern Washington] at Pinkney City. Although he declared his intention of becoming a U.S. citizen in 1854 or 1855, he did not get his citizenship papers until 1887. For this reason and a lack of documentation, his property, which he sold in 1885, was for many years the subject of many other claims (which filled almost three hundred pages). Throughout this, however, Desautel was able to hang onto his property. According to the Stevens County History, after selling his Pinkney City property, he went to Nespelem but was sent out of that country by General Howard, who was in charge of the military affairs and was separating the whites from the natives. Desautel returned to Colville where he stayed for eleven years and then went to Republic in 1896 (?). He settled seven miles [11.3 km] north of Republic at Curlew Lake [Ferry County]. In his later years, he became a strong Republican.

Joseph Desautel had one wife and eight children. On May 4, 1851, he married Julia Lafleur (c.1836-?), daughter of Joachim Lafleur, of Fort Colville, Walla Walla Co. Their children were Maxine (?-?), John (1857-?), Adolphe (?-?), May (?-?), Frank (?-?), Rose (?-?), Olive (?-?) and Felix (?-?).

Deschamps, Michel [variation: **Dechamps**] (c. 1826 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Polycarpe, Lower Canada - c. 1826 (born to Bilane Deschamps and Marie Dalonde)

Death: probably New Caledonia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1845 - 1877).

Michel Deschamps joined the HBC in 1844 from St. Polycarpe and worked in the New Caledonia area until 1878, when he retired. He raised a family in the Fort St. James area.

Michel Deschamps had one (possibly two wives) and five recorded children. Michel chose as his wife Maria Boucher/Cootchay of McLeod Lake. Their children were Michel (c.1856-?), Benjamin (c.1856-?), Moses (c.1859-?), Mary/Maria (c.1861-?) and Anthony (1867-?). Maria Boucher must have died before 1874 as, on January 4, 1874 at Fort St. James, Michel married Maria Soltsis (c.1824-?) from Grand Rapids, B.C.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-16, 25; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StPetStLk, OlofGH

Deschamps, Pierre [variation: **Dechamp**] (fl. 1838 - c. 1866) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] (born to François Deschamps and a Native woman from Red River)

Death: probably Willamette, Oregon - between 1866 and 1869

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bout in Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1839 - 1846); Settler, Willamette (1846+).

Pierre Deschamps, a brother to Antoine, was hired on by the HBC in 1838. He helped bring the priests to the Columbia that year, saving himself from drowning when the bateau upset in the rapids. He spent the majority of his career in the Snake River area, sometimes transporting Company servants back and forth. He worked until July 31, 1846, at which point he settled in the Willamette. Deschamps died between 1866 and 1869

On September 7, 1853 Pierre Deschamps married Marie (daughter of Louis Oskanha [Monique] and Charlotte Chinook) at St. Louis, Oregon. Their recorded children were Florence (c.1851-1855), Christine (1854-?), Odile (1856-1856), Odile II (1857-?), Chloris (1859-?), Rosalie (1862-?), Pierre (1863-?), Celestine (?-conf.1865-?) and Jean Ephram (1866-?). In 1869, after Deschamp's death, his widow Marie married Jean Baptiste Jeaudoin.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFDS 9, 11, 17; YFASA 18-20, 2426 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2b, 3a
See Also: Dechamp, Antoine (Brother)

Deschiquette, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Dechiquette, Deschiquettes, Duchoquette, des Choquet, Dichoquete, Ducharquette**] (c. 1819 - 1862) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1819 (born to Francois Ducharquette and Marie Marguerite Okanogan)

Death: probably Similkameen, British Columbia - August 1862

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1839); Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1844); Middleman, Columbia Department (1844 - 1845); Labourer, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Officer's servant, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Thompson River (1847 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Colville (1852 - 1856); Interpreter and post manager, Okanagan (1856 - 1860); Post master, Similkameen Post (1860 - 1862).

Short and stout François Deschiquette was around sixteen years of age when he was hired on locally by the HBC. He is said to have been intelligent and competent in business, but fond of drink. In 1844, he probably checked out settlement prospects in the Willamette valley, for in St. Paul on July 18, 1844 he was baptised by the local priest. He quit work in 1849 but re-engaged in 1856 to manage the Okanagan post. When the Okanagan post closed in 1860, he and a group of Indians packed up everything and he moved north of the border; he was instructed to build a log hut or two, and cultivate a few acres of land, raising oats, potatoes and other vegetables. A two-month trial location was on the bank of Brown Creek, the site of the present Cawston store, but the Indians so objected to its presence that Deschiquette moved the post site to Keremeos. There he worked at the Similkameen post between 1860-1862. In a quarrel with Frank Peto, Deschiquette was shot to death and died around forty-two years of age, most likely at the Similkameen post, on August 30, 1862. His grave is on the north side of Blind creek where the old Similkameen-Fairview Road winds up the hill. He was succeeded by Roderick McLean.

Desjardines, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Desjardins**] (c. 1825 - 1856) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1825

Death: probably Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Middleman, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1848); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1848); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Snake Country (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Snake Country (1852 - 1856).

Jean Baptiste Desjardines joined the HBC in 1842 and worked, more or less steadily, until 1853 when he quit. He re-enlisted, for he worked until 1856 when he was killed, probably in the Snake Country.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-12; YFASA 22, 24-32; YFDS 21; FtVanCB 41; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Desjarlais, Antoine [variation: **De'jarlais, Desjarlois**] (fl. 1828 - 1829) (probably Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

NWC Interpreter, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829).

Antoine Desjarlais, who is difficult to follow, put in a brief appearance in the Columbia Department. (An Antoine Desjarlais, from Lac St-Francis, signed a contract on January 29, 1793 with the NWC [D. P. Grant] to work in the northern area; and, an Antoine Desjarlais, from Montreal, signed a contract on December 23, 1795 with Alexandre & James [NWC] to work in the north. Other Desjarlais' from the NWC contract sheets are from Riviere du Loup - François, Charles & Moise signed on in 1792, 1808 and 1819 respectively.) A former guide for the NWC who had been free since 1805, Desjarlais was encountered by Gabriel Franchere in 1814 at Lac La Biche on his return to Canada from the coast. On June 5, 1814, Desjarlais provided the party with provisions. On June 6th, Franchere saw that Desjarlais was living contentedly with his family at Lac la Biche and hunting for food. Desjarlais asked Franchere to read two letters from his sisters in Varennes, letters which he had held onto for two years waiting for someone who could read. This may be the same Antoine Desjarlais who contracted with the HBC on May 28, 1828 as an interpreter for two years and included work in the Columbia Department. By May 1833, an Antoine Desjarlais, perhaps not the same, was contracted to work elsewhere as a post master or interpreter.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA HBCCont; HBCA YFASA 8 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 167-68; Coues, p. 237
See Also: Desjarlais, Francois (possible Son)

Desjarlais, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Desjarlaix**] (? - 1811) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lac la Biche [Alberta] (born to Antoine Desjarlais)

Death: in the Saleesh River, Pacific Northwest - June 1811

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1810 - 1811) (with David Thompson).

François Desjarlais may have been the son of Antoine Desjarlais whom David Thompson encountered on May 29, 1812 at Lac la Biche (or Red Deer Island). Francois worked with David Thompson west of the Rockies in the winter of 1810-1811. However, around the end of June, 1811, François, his wife and four children all drowned in one of the Dalles of the Saleesh River.

PS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: Belyea, p. 130, 132, 137, 138, 141; ChSoc XL, p. 337 SS: Coues, p. 237
See Also: Desjarlais, Antoine (possible Father)

Deslard, Pierre [1] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Pierre Deslard was engaged by the NWC in 1813 in Athabasca and spent the winter of 1813-1814 at Fort George. On April 5, 1814, he joined the large ten-canoe brigade for Fort William/Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, p. 875

Deslard, Pierre [2] (fl. 1830 - 1831) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831).

Pierre Deslard was a Montreal summerman in 1829-1830 before joining to the Snake Party the following outfit.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9; FtVanASA 2

Desloges (Lavigneur), Hyacinth [variation: **Henry, Henrie Deloges (Lavigneur)**] (c. 1797 - 1846) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near St. Geneviève, district of Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1797

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - November 1846

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1837); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1828 - 1837); Middleman, Willamette (1837 - 1844).

Hyacinth Desloges (Lavigneur) joined the HBC in 1821 from St. Genevieve and eventually became a settler in the Willamette at the age of forty. In 1828, while Desloges was at Fort Alexandria, George Simpson found his conduct to be "generally improper" and his character to be "notoriously bad" (HBRS X, p. 200), an evaluation which did not appear to hinder his career in the fur trade. In outfit 1828-1829, he spent a short time at Fort Colville. He worked at least for sixteen years in the fur trade and died in 1846.

Desloges, known as Lavigneur in the Catholic Records, had one wife and eight children; he already had a family by the time the priests arrived in the Columbia. On January 21, 1839, shortly after their arrival, he formalized his marriage to Marguerite Colville (1814-1848). Their children were Noel (c.1829-1848), Jean Baptiste (c.1832-1847), François (c.1834-?), François Xavier (c.1836-1850), Joseph (1838-?), Josephite (1840-?), Hyacinthe Jr. (1842-?), and an unnamed son (1845-?). Marguerite died April 1, 1848 in St. Paul.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15; YFDS 1a, 3a-5c, 7, 10-11; FtVanAB 1, 2, 10; FtVanASA 3-8 PPS: HBRS X, p. 200; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b

Desmarais, Charles (c. 1839 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1839

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862); Labourer, New Caledonia (1862 - 1863); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1863); Labourer, Thompson River (1863 - 1864); Labourer, New Caledonia (1864 - 1884).

Charles Desmarais joined the HBC from Rupert's Land and spent the next twenty-four years working as a labourer in the New Caledonia area where he also raised a family. Little is known of him but a dismissal of "scamp Desmarsee" from the service on April 30, 1863 (FtAlexPJ 10, fo. 109d) was short lived for he was soon back at work.

Charles Desmarais had one wife and six recorded children. Charles chose as his mate Amelia Boucher (c.1853-?), daughter of "Waccan" Boucher and Nancy McDougal. Their children were Alfred (?-bap.1869-?), Charles (c.1864-?), Frederick (c.1866-?), Henriette (?-bap.1871-?), Joseph (c.1876-?) and Robert Charles (?-bap.1877-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 8-16, 31; FtAlexPJ 10; BCA BCCR StPetSL; Kincolith; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census
See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Father-in-Law)

Desmarais, Goddy [variation: **Baptiste Godoy Demarrais**] (fl. 1842 - 1861) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Athabasca [Alberta]

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Apprentice, New Caledonia (1843 - 1845); Middleman, New Caledonia (1851 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1857); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

Goddy Desmarais joined the HBC from Masta in 1841 and for the next twenty years worked both on and off the Pacific slopes. At first, he worked largely in the New Caledonia area before heading for Red River in 1845. In 1846-1847 he worked between posts, from 1847-1849 in the Saskatchewan and in 1849-1850, he returned to Red River. He was back on the Pacific slopes in 1851 and, from the end of his contract in 1854, worked at coastal posts until 1861 when he appears to have retired. While he was working at Fort Simpson in 1857, he was recruited by missionary William Duncan as a student for his Men's Night School; at that time, Desmarais could not read or write. Also, on March 4,

1858, he was involved in an unfortunate accident; a log which Desmarais was sawing fell and crushed a native child to death. For this, the Company paid the grieving parents six blankets, fifteen pieces of cotton, three shirts, four handkerchiefs, three pounds [1.4 kg] of tobacco leaf and two papers of vermilion (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 128d). Goddy has not been traced after he retired.

Goddy, who also went by the name Baptiste, had an unnamed wife. On April 26, 1857, she gave birth to twins, unnamed (1857-1858) and unnamed (1857-1859).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFDS 22; YFASA 24, 31-32; FtVicASA 1-9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; FtAlex 9; HBCABio; UBC-SC Duncan

Desmarais, Joseph (fl. 1807 - 1819) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Joseph Desmarais likely joined the Michillimackinac Co. on June 16, 1807 to work at Michillimackinac, renewing his contract two years later. By 1812 he was working out of Fort William for the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] and was probably a member of the cross-country brigade when he wintered at Fort George [Astoria] in the winter of 1813-1814. He returned east in the spring of 1814 in a canoe led by Alexander Stewart and Thomas McKay. Desmarais was free in Montreal in 1816 and returned to Fort William where he worked until at least 1819.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, p.872

Desmarais, Louis (fl. 1813 - 1816) (possibly Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

NWC Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Bowsman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Louis Desmarais joined the NWC in Fort William in 1813 and spent the winter of 1813-1814 in Fort George [Astoria]. He left as part of the the brigade for Fort William in April 1814. He was to be free in Montreal in 1816.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, p. 872

Despard, Joseph (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832).

Joseph Despard joined the HBC from Trois Rivières in 1830 as a middleman and may have returned east in 1832.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 10-11

Despard, Joseph Frederick [a] [variation: **Despart**] (c. 1794 - 1875) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near Yamaska or St. Hyacinthe, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - May 1875

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Trapper, Snake Party (1825 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1837); Settler, Willamette (1837+).

Joseph Frederick Despard entered the fur trade around 1816. He appears to have worked mainly in the Snake Country and at various points elsewhere in the Indian trade. Ogden's journal from Monday, December 11, 1825 reveals an altercation between Despard and Finan McDonald's slave, who died as a result of the fight (SnkCoPJ 7, fo. 6d-7). Other than that, Despard appears to have carried himself well throughout his career, for he is rarely mentioned in the records, a sign that he carried out his job well. Evidence points to a somewhat kindly Joseph Despard for, together with George Montour and the HBC, he helped raise a native child and probable orphan, called "Umpqua Joe" (CCR 1, A-21). Around 1837 he retired to the Willamette, west of Champoege, and by 1842 he had a very productive farm on seventy-five enclosed acres [30.4 ha]. On May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. Despard died in 1875 and was one of the last to be buried in the old St. Paul Cemetery.

Joseph Frederick Despard had one wife and five children. On January 21, 1839 he formalized his marriage to Lissette, Chinook (c.1808-1851). The Despard children were Joseph (c.1827-?), Marie Anne (c.1834-?), Rose (c.1836-?), Marguerite (1838-?), Marie (1840-?) and Victoire (1843-?). Lissette died on April 27, 1851 at St. Paul.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-5c, 7, 10-11; SnkCoPJ 7; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c SS: Holman, p.115

Desrivieres, Pierre (c. 1798 - ?) (Assiniboine Nation)

Birth: probably Assiniboia [Saskatchewan] - c. 1798

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Trapper, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1841); Hunter, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1841); Trapper, South Party (1841 - 1845).

Pierre Desrivieres, of the Assiniboine Nation, had a long career as a trapper with the HBC, mainly in the southern regions. His movements after 1845 have not been traced.

Desrivieres had one wife and five recorded daughters. On October 28, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Marie, Manon (c.1813-?). The Desrivieres children were Marie Louise (c.1834-?), Angelique (c.1837), Marguerite (1840-?), Josette (1842-?), and Isabelle (1845-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 20, 24; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-8; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1a, 2a

Detaye, Pierre (? - 1812) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - 1812

Fur trade employee

PFC Trapper, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811); Trapper, Snake River (1811 - 1812).

Pierre Detaye joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at Aricara village around July 3, 1811. During the late summer he crossed over the Great Divide and at Mad River separated from the main group to hunt beaver. In the spring of 1812, he was killed by the Crow Indians.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 106

Diamare (Baron), Charles [variation: **Baront, Borò, Borrans**] (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Ours, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1845); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Settler, Willamette (1847+).

Charles Diamare (Baron) joined the HBC in 1841 as a carpenter and settled in the Willamette in 1847. Diamare was illiterate and barely able to write his own name (resulting in a considerable variety of spellings); he appears to have been, nonetheless, generous as he was godfather to numerous children.

Charles Diamare (Baron) had one wife, perhaps two, Thérèse, Tmiway (CCR 1b, p, 73), and/or Louise (c.1825-?) (1850 Census) and one recorded daughter Marie Irène (1846-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20-24, 25-27; FtVanASA 6-8; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1b

Dick (Owhyhee) [variation: **Loolon**] (fl. c. 1817 - 1855) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - December 1855

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1817 - 1822); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); **NWC** Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1854).

Dick joined the NWC from Oahu around 1817 at about the age of seventeen and worked in the fur trade for the next third of a century. At the time of coalition, he continued working with the Hudson's Bay Company in the Fort Vancouver area (possibly at the sawmill) and lived in the Kanaka village. However, by the beginning of the 1850s, the US Army was assuming control of the Vancouver area. At that time the condition of the village buildings was deteriorating and those Hawaiians, such as the now fifty year old Dick and his family (who were not deployed to Fort Victoria with the Company), were left to their own devices in the dilapidated structures. According to the 1850 census, which put his birth date at an unlikely 1832, he was then working as a steward for the remaining people at the fort. He last appeared with the HBC in 1854 as a pensioner at Fort Vancouver, and subsequently died and was buried on December 18, 1855, probably in the graveyard north of the fort.

Dick had a wife and four children. With his wife, a native Chinook, he had Richard (?-bap.1838-?), James (?-bap.1838-?) (baptised Anglican), Thérèse (1840-?), and Luce (1843-1844), who was baptised Catholic.

Dick (fl. 1834 - 1837) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1834); Labourer, Fort William [Sauve Island, OR] (1835); Labourer, Fort Hall (1835 - 1837).

Dick was one of twenty Hawaiians recruited in Hawaii in 1834 for Nathaniel J. Wyeth's CRFTC. He and the others arrived in the Columbia River in September and twelve of them (including Dick) who set out in a brigade under Captain Joseph Thing for Fort Hall, deserted. He was later found by Wyeth at Fort Vancouver and taken to Sauve Island and then Fort Hall where he worked until 1837. At that point, when the post was sold to the HBC, Dick chose not to return to Hawaii and apparently went his own way. Because of the name similarity to the above Dick, there is a possibility that some of the baptised children may be his.

PS: OHS FtHallAB PPS: N. J. Wyeth, p. 250 SS: Beidleman, p. 238

Dick, James (c. 1807 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Glasgow, Scotland - c. 1807

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Steerage Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843).

James Dick joined the HBC in London in August 1835 for five years and sailed to the coast. He stayed for about five months servicing coastal posts and left for England on the *Columbia* on November 1, 1836 arriving back in May 1837. He may have returned to the area for on October 31, 1843 a James Dick came on board the barque *Vancouver* at Fort Vancouver as a steerage passenger bound for Oahu.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 7; YFASA 16; log of Vancouver [3] 1

Dickenson, Thomas [variation: **Dickerson**] (fl. 1833) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Littlehampton, Sussex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833).

Thomas Dickenson joined the HBC on May 4, 1833 for three years of service in the Columbia Department; and, sailed that day with the *Nereide*. As he does not appear on the HBC Columbia abstracts, it is possible he may have left on the outward journey's five week stop at Plymouth, the two week stop at Lisbon or the mutiny at Valparaiso, Chile.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Nereide 1

Dickson, James (? - 1861) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - 1814 (born to Robert Dickson and Christian [Firth] Dickson)

Death: Orkney, United Kingdom - 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1835); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1843); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

As the Dicksons had been blacksmiths at "Feolquoy" Harray, Orkney since the 1600s, James Dickson naturally chose to become a blacksmith, probably never realizing that his humble profession would take him to the other side of the world. By 1831 he was married and had a child. Some time after the birth of his child, his wife Jean died and possibly because of this, on April 3, 1835 he joined the HBC for five years as a blacksmith. Leaving his son James with his sister, Christian Isbister (Beattie & Buss, p. 323), James travelled to the Pacific Northwest where he appears to have spent his entire career at the Fort Vancouver blacksmith shop, pounding out nails and other such items on one of the four anvils used by the four to six blacksmiths working within the stockades of that Columbia River fort. He worked until October 31, 1843, at which point he returned to the British Isles on the barque *Vancouver*. Dickson returned to "Feolquoy" where he remarried and continued on as a blacksmith until his death in 1861.

James Dickson had two successive wives and one child. Around 1831 he married Jean Flett and together they had a son James (1831-?). When James Sr. returned to Orkney, he married Mary Johnstone (c.1814-1877). They had no children.

Several undelivered HBCA letters from family members reflect the mood in the area surrounding the Presbyterian-Free Church of Scotland divide of 1843.

PS: OrkA 1653 Valuation of Harray; OPR; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 8; FtVanASA 3-8; YFDS 7, 14; YFASA 16, 19-20, 23-24; MI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 319-26
See Also: **Dickson, Joseph (Relative)**

Dickson, Joseph (fl. 1836 - 1844) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Harray, Orkney, United Kingdom (born to James Dickson and Margaret [Sinclair] Dickson)

Death: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1835); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1840); Trader, Willamette Falls (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

A cousin once removed of James Dickson (Joseph's grandfather's brother was the father of James), Joseph Dickson joined the HBC on May 6, 1835 as a labourer, originally for five years. He sailed that June on the *Prince of Wales* for Moose River, thence on the *Prince Rupert* to York Factory where he may have wintered over before striking out overland for the Northwest Coast. Dickson spent his entire career at Fort Vancouver except for a brief period at Willamette Falls. Both Dicksons returned to the British Isles in 1844, Joseph returning via the *Prince Rupert*. When he arrived back in Orkney, he farmed in Deerness.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 12; YFASA 19-20, 23-24; YFDS 7, 11-12; FtVanASA 3-8; OrkA Cen 1851, Orkney; IGI File, Orkney
See Also: **Dickson, James (Relative)**

Dido (fl. 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834).

Dido was one of twenty Hawaiians who joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company in Hawaii in 1834 and reached Fort Hall just before Christmas. He has not been subsequently traced.

PPS: Beidleman, p. 238

Dionne, Cyprien [variation: **Dion**] (fl. 1849 - 1859) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Fort Langley (1853 - 1858); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1858 - 1859).

Cyprien Dionne had one wife and child. His native wife, a "Skames" (?-?), bore him Ada (?-bap.1856-?) at Fort Langley.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-6; BCA FtAlex; BCCR StAndC

Dixon, F. M. (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Butcher, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

F. M. Dixon made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Dixson, George [1] [variation: **Dixon**] (fl. 1839 - 1842) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Lancaster or Liverpool, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1841).

George Dixson [1] who joined the HBC in London on October 29, 1838 on a five year contract, made one return voyage to the Coast. He worked in coastal shipping on the same vessel from October 1, 1839 and arrived back in England in the spring of 1841. The following year, he made a run to Hudson Bay.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 19-20; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6; log of Prince Rupert V 1

Dixson, George [2] [variation: **Dixon, Dickson**] (c. 1801 - 1859) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England - c. 1801

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - April 1859

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1846); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1846 - 1847); Boatswain, Fort Victoria (1847); Crew member, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848); Boatswain, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1848 - 1849); 2nd mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1849 - 1850); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1852 - 1853); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1853 - 1855).

George Dixon [3], possibly the same as George Dixon [2], joined the HBC in 1843 on a five-year contract and appears to have come out on the barque *Conlitz*. His time on the *Cadboro* was rather uneventful for when the crew refused to obey the mate, William Mouat, on January 29, 1847, Dixon was the only one of the crew who would obey; but, on the other hand, on January 31, 1847 while it was anchored at San Francisco, he did not return to the ship on time. As well, he was sick for four days in June. On November 1, 1847, he transferred to Fort Victoria and a year later joined the *Cadboro* for a short time. In 1850 he was a mate on the *Cadboro* and in 1853, purchased a town lot in Victoria. Around 1855 he retired from a loss of eyesight and for the next few years carried on transactions with the HBC. In 1859 in Victoria, ten days after Dixon had a paralytic stroke and was unable to speak, he died. He was buried the following day.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-4; YFDS 18, 20; log of *Cadboro* 5; HBCA George Dickson search file; BCA CrtR-Land; Vic.Gazette, Apr. 5, 1859, p. 3; BCCR CCCath; OHS Statesman, May 10, 1859, p. 3

Dobbs, Francis A. (? - 1865) (Irish)

Birth: probably County Antrim, Ireland

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - July 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Cuddy servant, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1859 - 1861); Post master, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1863).

Francis A. Dobbs came to the coast on the HBC supply vessel *Princess Royal* as a servant in the captain's cabin. After his arrival, he spent his career working at Fort Simpson but the daily journals did not reveal anything of his life other than a busy work schedule. He retired from service on November 18, 1863 and returned to Victoria where he may have become a policeman for a short time. His death two years later in Victoria on July 18, 1865, recorded in the *Colonist* the following day, provides a glimpse into his character on that one particular day.

"A man named Dobbs...was yesterday found dead by the police at the residence of the inebriate Dr. Walker. Deceased, who had been drinking hard, is said to be very respectably connected at home" (*The Colonist*, July 19, 1865, p. 3). An inquest held the following day ruled that he had died of "excessive intemperance" (*The Colonist*, July 20, 1865, p. 3).

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 4; PortB 1; FtVicASA 6-12; BCA FtSimp[N]PJ 1; Van-PL *Colonist*, July 19, 1865, p. 3, July 20, 1865, p. 3

Dockery, Robert [variation: **Doughery**] (fl. 1849 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1849 - 1850).

Robert Dockery joined the HBC in London on September 6, 1848 and sailed to the coast aboard the barque *Columbia*. After six months of coastal shipping, Dockery stabbed and nearly killed Charles Paul in a fight and was consequently put in irons. A month later, on October 29, 1849, Dockery joined the *Cadboro* where he worked until at least 1850. Where he worked after that is a mystery although he remained on the books until 1853.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 10; YFASA 29-32; YFDS 20

Dodd, Andrew (fl. 1848 - 1850) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1850).

Andrew Dodd shipped on with the HBC in Honolulu on August 12, 1847 and may have stayed with the same vessel until 1850.

PS: HBCA log of *Columbia* 10; YFASA 28-30

Dodd, Charles (1808 - 1860) (British: English)

Birth: probably Norwich or New Buckenham, Norfolk, England - 1808 (born to John Dodd and Mary Cobbold)

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - June 1860

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835); 2nd mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1835); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); 1st mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1839); 1st mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840); 1st mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) [at Fort Stikine] (1840 - 1842); Clerk in charge, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1846); Clerk, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1851); Chief Trader, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1858); Chief Trader, Labouchere (steamer) (1858 - 1860).

Charles Dodd joined the HBC on May 3, 1833 and spent almost his entire career on the Company's sailing vessels. He also took charge of Fort Stikine after the murder of John McLoughlin Jr. On November 1, 1845, he took over as master of the steamer *Beaver* and for the next four years, for example, shipped sheep, horned cattle and horses from Nisqually to Victoria. In 1846, he made an unsuccessful claim for land around Fort Nisqually. On the other hand, between 1856-1859, he purchased 276 acres [111.7 ha] of land in the Victoria District and Lake District. On February 27, 1860, he was awarded the rank of Chief Factor but in May became seriously ill and was taken on the Labouchere from Port Simpson to Victoria where, on June 2, 1860, he died at his residence near St. John's church. He was buried at the Quadra Street Cemetery. At his death, Dodd owned three city lots in or near Cormorant Street.

Charles Dodd appears to have had one wife and seven children. On November 22, 1842, he married Grace McTavish (c.1826-?), daughter of John George McTavish and Nancy McKenzie. Their children were Mary Grace (1843-?), Elizabeth Nancy (1845-?), Charles John (1848-?), Edward James (1851-?), Roderick Finlayson (1853-?) Dugald McTavish (1857-?) and Henry Work (1860-?).

Dodd Narrows, Northumberland channel, Dodd Passage, Port Simpson, Dodd Rock, and Finlayson Island, are all named after Charles Dodd.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Nereide 1, 2; FtVanASA 3-8; YFDS 7, 10; YFASA 17-19, 24-32; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVicASA 1-7; FtVicCB 30; Wills; HBCABio; BCA PSACFtNis; BcGR-AbstLnd; Van-PL The Colonist, June 5, 1860, p. 2 PPS: CCR 1b SS: Walbran, p. 145-46

See Also: McTavish, John George (Father-in-Law)

Dods, James [variation: **Dodd**] (fl. 1815 - 1816) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Pacific Ocean - May 1816

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

James Dods engaged his services with the *Columbia* on July 19, 1815 when the ship was probably at Fort Astoria. He was paid off in Macao on February 29, 1816 but continued on with the schooner until May 31st, when he fell overboard from the main boom and couldn't be rescued.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1 PPS: Corney, Voyages in the Northern, p. 50

Dominis, John (c. 1805 - 1846) (possibly Croatia and American)

Birth: probably Trieste [Republic of Venice], Italy - c. 1796 (born to Vicenco de Dominis and Agnes Galzignia)

Death: killed by the natives of Ebon Island - 1846

Maritime officer

NWC Junior Officer, *Inore* (brig) (1821); 2nd mate, *Eagle* (brig) (1821); Captain, *Convoy* (brig) (1826); **MW** Captain, *Omhyee* (ship) (1826 - 1830); Captain, *Bolivar Liberator* (brig) (1834 - 1837); Captain, *Joseph Peabody* (brig) (1839 - 1840).

John Dominis was a maritime fur trader, possibly of Croatian descent, who came into direct conflict with the land-based fur trade. Arriving in Boston from Europe in 1819, he may have first come to the coast in 1821 as a junior officer of the brig *Inore* [Eliab Grimes]. In late 1821, he served as Grimes' second mate on the brig *Eagle* on its short trading voyage to the California coast. His voyages have not been tracked until May 1826 when, as captain of the *Convoy* he sailed from Boston to the Northwest Coast in company with the *Tally Ho* [William Henry McNeil] for a six month trading voyage to the Northwest Coast. In December of that year, he was given command of the *Omhyee* which took him to the Columbia for a ten day visit in 1827 under the pretext of gathering wood and spars. The natives were delighted with his visit as he paid two times the HBC price for furs. When he returned two years later, and traded as far north as Kaigarnee [Alaska], he announced that the stay was indefinite for he was on an obvious mission to gather furs for his employers, Josiah Marshall and Dixey Wildes of Boston. HBC officer, Dr. John McLoughlin, reacted by sending out parties to intercept the natives before they could reach the river and the *Omhyee*. He also sent James Birnie to construct a post at the Dalles for the sole purpose of intervening and opposing a post which had been built by American, Bache Goodriche. In spite of these preventative measures, Dominis left the Columbia in July 1830 with 2900 skins and

a large quantity of trade goods. Prior to his departure, he said that he had intended to be in the area until 1832, but he decided against this and attempted unsuccessfully to sell his trade goods to the HBC. One of the factors in his decision to leave earlier may have been in 1829, when Dominis refused to join the punitive expedition against the Clatsops who were perceived to have killed the crew of the wrecked *William & Ann*. He did, however, agree to stop selling them guns for a day. When he returned to the East Coast, he was quoted in the New York Gazette as having stated that the HBC was too well established in the Columbia for Americans to work in the fur trade in that area. Nevertheless, he was back on the Coast in 1834 commanding the *Bolivar Liberator* and engaged in the fur trade in ships such as the *Joseph Peabody* which still ran furs to Canton. In the 1840s Dominis began construction of a mansion in Honolulu [now Washington Place, the present Governor's Mansion, and the final residence of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani] but was unable to finish it as in 1846 he was lost at sea in the brig *William Nelson* in the area of Micronesia. Initial theories had him foundering in a typhoon off Ebon Island but later evidence seemed to indicate that when he and the other finely dressed officers touched on Ebon Island for fresh water, they were lured inland and stoned to death by the natives for their clothes.

John Dominis was in Boston c. October 9, 1824 when he married Mary Jones (c.1809?-?) whom he later brought, along with his son, to Oahu. The son, John Owen Dominis (1831-1891), born in Shenectady, New York, married the sister of King Kamehameha, the later Queen Liliuokalani the last reigning Hawaiian monarch. Two daughters probably born in Boston were Mary Elizabeth (c.1825-1838) and Frances Ann (c.1829-1842), both of whom probably stayed in Boston.

PS: CU-B Inore/Eagle; CHS log of Owhyhee; HBCA FtVanCB 6, 8, 12; SandIsAB 6; USNA DesPHon; HU-Wid ColCent, Oct. 9, 1824 PPS: HBRS X, p. 107; G. Simpson, Fur Trade, p. 323 SS: Howay "Brig Owhyhee in the Columbia, 1827", p. 324-29; Howay, "The Brig Owhyhee in the Columbia, 1829-1830", p. 10-21; Bancroft, History of California, vol. II, p. 783; Judd, p. 241; Kovačević, p. 3-24; HSA Dominis.

Donald, John (fl. 1836 - 1840) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Glasgow, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Engineer (1st), *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1840).

John Donald joined the HBC in London on August 5, 1835 as assistant engineer on the steamer *Beaver* for five years. At the end of his contract "he had affairs which called him home" (FtVanCB 28, fo. 58d) and was replaced by a blacksmith. He left the *Beaver* on October 31, 1840. His return home was delayed when the *Vancouver*, on which he returned to England in the fall of 1840, ran aground between Forts Stikine and Taku on the Alaska panhandle. On his way home, with the permission of John McLoughlin, he was allowed to dine with the captain.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 7, 11; YFASA 17-20; FtVanCB 28

Donderfield, John (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

John Donderfield was a crew member of the schooner *Columbia* in 1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Donpier, David [variation: **Dompier, Dom Pierre**] (c. 1800 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1800

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - October 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1832); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1830 - 1832); Boatbuilder, New Caledonia (1832 - 1834); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1834 - 1836); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1840); Baker, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842+).

David Dompier joined the HBC from Quebec in 1830 and worked at a variety of jobs for ten years. He settled in the Willamette and by 1842, was raising a family, and had a productive farm of forty enclosed acres. On May 2, 1843 he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon.

David Dompier had one wife, seven recorded children and raised eight. On December 9, 1838 at Fort Vancouver, he married a Marguerite (?-?), Souillie're, daughter of Basile Souillier and a Cree woman. The Dompier family, fathered by David, consisted of Marie Genevieve (1834-?), David (1837-1858), John/Jean Baptiste (c.1838-?) , Julien (1839-1840), Philomene (1843-18 54), Louis (c.1844-?) and François Xavier (1845-?). Son Joseph (c.1831-?) was most likely fathered by Charles Roussin who worked in New Caledonia as a clerk. After Dompier's death, his widow married Joseph Rocquebrune, she being his second wife, in 1850.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 4b-7; YFASA 11-15, 20; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a SS: Holman, p.116

See Also: Roussain, Charles (probable Relative); Rocquebrune, Joseph (Relative)

Dorion, Isadore (fl. 1815) (probably Canadian: French)

Maritime employee

NWC Apprentice, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

Isadore Dorion was an apprentice crew member of the schooner *Columbia* in 1815 and worked on it into 1816.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Dorion, Jean Baptiste [1] (c. 1785 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Trois Rivières, Province of Quebec - c. 1784

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1821).

When thirty-six year old Jean Baptiste Dorion was found at Fort George in 1821 during the amalgamation of the NWC and HBC, he had one year left to serve; he appears to have been made redundant at that time.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Dorion, Jean Baptiste [2] (1813 - c. 1850) (Mixed descent)

Birth: 1813 (born to Pierre Dorion and Marie L'Aguivoise Dorion)

Death: probably Willamette, Oregon - c. 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Native apprentice, Fort Nez Percés (1831 - 1834); Native apprentice (full wages), Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Native apprentice, Snake Party (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1836); Native apprentice, Fort Nez Percés (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1838 - 1842); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843).

Baptiste Dorion, son of an Astorian overlander, entered the service as an apprentice in 1830. He appears to have worked on and off out Fort Nez Percés as he is listed as being discharged from that fort in 1837 and was later re-employed. He was a guide for J. K. Townsend in 1835, and in 1842 acted as interpreter for Dr. Elijah White when he visited the Cayuse and Nez Perce Indians. Dorion died around 1850, quite likely in the Willamette area.

Jean Baptiste Dorion had one recorded wife and seven (possibly eight) children. On February 3, 1845 he married Josephine Walla Walla, a native Cayuse woman with whom he had seven children; Pierre (c.1836-1854), Genevieve (1842-1854), David (1844-?), Philomene (1845-1845), Joseph (1846-1847), Marie Denise (?-bap. 1848-?) and Marianne (1849-?). Paul Dorion (?-?) may also have been a son.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11-15, 17, 19-20 PPS: CCR 2a, 3a,7a

See Also: Dorion, Pierre (Father); Dorion, Marie L'Aguivoise (Mother); Laframboise, Francois (Son-in-Law)

Dorion, Marie L'Aguivoise [variation: Aioe] (1786 - 1850) (Native: Iowa)

Birth: Iowa [United States] - 1786

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - September 1850

Other

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811); Member, Snake Country (1813 - 1814).

Iowa native Marie Aioe/L'Aguivoise, wife of Pacific Fur Company overlander Pierre Dorion, became more well-known than her trapper-husband. Little has been traced of the early life of Marie, but in 1811 she left Missouri with her husband and two sons, Paul and Jean Baptiste Dorion, on the 1811 Wilson Price Hunt party of the PFC, which took a southern route to the Columbia to avoid the Blackfoot Indians. The party arrived at Astoria in 1812 and, in the summer of 1813, the Dorion family returned to the Snake Country as part of John Reed's trapping party. In January 1814, while the trappers were going about their business, a band of angry Snake Indians set about to wipe out the party. Upon hearing the news that the Snakes had burned one of the houses, Marie set out with her children to warn her husband but, not being able to warn him in time, found only one dying survivor, Giles Leclerc. After finding the rest of the party murdered, scalped and cut to pieces, Marie and her two children set out and lived out the winter hiding in the Blue Mountains. After tremendous hardships, surviving cold and starvation, she returned to the Columbia area and safety. The widow Marie subsequently married two more fur traders and lived in Walla Walla and the Willamette Valley.

She died September 3, 1850 but her Snake Country survival story has become legendary.

After the death of Pierre, with whom she had three children: Paul (1809-89), an unnamed son (b. Dec. 30, 1811, d. Jan. 7, 1812) and Jean Baptiste (1813-c.1850), Marie married Louis Joseph Vagnier/Venier, with whom she had a daughter, Marguerite (c.1815-1858), and later, Jean Baptiste Toupin, with whom she had a son François (c.1824-?) and daughter, Marianne/Marie Anne (c.1827-?). Marie L'Aguivoise died on September 3, 1850 and was buried in the Old Catholic cemetery at St. Louis, Oregon.

PPS: A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 278-82 SS: Carey, *A General History*, vol. II, p. 202-03; OHQ, vol. XXX, p. 277; vol. XXXVI, p. 102-103; Corning, *Dictionary of Oregon History*, p. 75

See Also: **Dorion, Jean Baptiste (Son); Dorion, Pierre (Husband); Vagnier, Louis Joseph (Husband); Toupin, Jean (Husband)**

Dorion, Pierre [variation: **Durion, Durrien, Daion**] (c. 1781 - 1814) (Mixed descent)

Birth: a Yankton village [Dakotas - United States] - c. 1781 (born to Pierre Dorion and a Yankton woman)

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest – 1813 or 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Trapper, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Trapper, Columbia District (1812 - 1813); Trapper, Snake Country (1813 - 1814).

Pierre Dorion had the misfortune of being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Originally descended from a Pierre Dorionne, of Senlis, France, who had immigrated to Canada in 1688, young Pierre was the immediate son of Pierre Dorion Sr., who had not only lived and worked amongst the Sioux but also, as a Sioux-speaking fur trader, interpreted for Lewis and Clark between June 12 and September 24, 1804. The young mixed descent Pierre and his father were first encountered by Lewis and Clark on August 29, 1804 where the former were trading with a large group of natives. Consequently, young Pierre and Sgt. Pryor of the expedition delivered some hominy, kettles, tobacco, etc., as a friendly gesture to the Sioux. Seven years later, on March 12, 1811 in St. Louis, Dorion was hired on to Wilson Price Hunt's Pacific Fur Company Overland Expedition as a Sioux speaking interpreter. At first Dorion refused to go unless he could be accompanied by his wife (whom he beat when he drank too much), and two children. Together with the expedition, they crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811. Taking a southern route through the Snake Country to avoid the Blackfoot Indians, he made his way with the group to Astoria. He signed on with the PFC again on June 25, 1813 and on July 5, 1813, left with John Reed's Party for the interior Snake Country area to trap throughout the winter. It appears that Dorion was in the wrong place at the wrong time for that winter, in an attempt to revenge the death of a Nez Perces hanged by John Clarke for stealing a metal cup, Bannock or Nez Perce natives massacred Dorion along with most of Reed's group. His wife and two children, being away from the party, survived the massacre and had to fend for themselves.

Pierre Dorion appeared to have had one wife, Marie L'Aguivoise (1786-1850) and two children, Jean Baptiste (c.1815-c.1850) and Paul (?-?).

PS: MHS Chouteau; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 277-282; K. W. Porter, *Roll of Overland*, p. 107 SS: Irving, *Astoria*, p. 449-50, 499-500; Barry, "Madame Dorion", p. 272-77

See Also: **Dorion, Jean Baptiste (Son); Toupin, Jean (Relative); Vagnier, Louis Joseph (Relative); Dorion, Marie L'Aguivoise (Wife)**

Doughty, George (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1849); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

George Doughty first shipped on with the HBC in London on May 31, 1847 to join the *Prince Albert* for a run to Moose Factory. In September 1848 he left England for the Northwest Coast on the *Columbia* and served briefly as cook from July-October 1849. He visited coastal posts from Sitka to Victoria before his return journey. Doughty then returned to the Hudson Bay run on the *Prince Rupert V*.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 6; PortB 1; log of Columbia 10; YFASA 30-31; log of Prince Rupert V 11

Douglas, Benjamin (fl. 1833 - 1836) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Thompson River (1833 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836).

Benjamin Douglas, an employee of the HBC, is noted as going over the Rockies in the spring of 1836.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-16; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3

Douglas, David (1799 - 1834) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scone, Perthshire, Scotland - July 1799 (born to John Douglas and Jean Drummond)

Death: Mount Roa, Hawaiian Islands - July 1834

Other

HBC Passenger, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1825); U.A. Naturalist/Botanist, Pacific slopes (1825) (with McDonald)

and McKay); Naturalist/Botanist, South Party (1826 - 1827); **HBC** Passenger, *Lama* (brig) (September, 1832); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (October, 1833).

Enormously productive, David Douglas introduced more plants to Europe (254) than any other person. An apprentice gardener at age eleven, he tended various gardens in Scotland. Later, Douglas (by assisting a University of Glasgow professor) was recommended to the Royal Horticultural Society for a Botanical expedition to North America, which, in 1823, sent him to the eastern United States to collect a variety of oaks. He was sent out again by the RHS, in conjunction with the HBC, on the *William & Ann* in July 1824 to explore the continent from the west. Arriving at Fort Vancouver in April 1825, he travelled up the Willamette River, and through the Cowlitz area to Puget Sound. The following spring, he travelled upriver as far as forts Colville and Spokane, east into the Blue Mountains, and south into the Umpqua River Valley. Ever resourceful, on Thursday, October 19, 1826, while with McLeod's Umpqua expedition, he fell while chasing a deer and wounded himself in the chest. After bleeding himself on the left foot, he felt much better and carried on. In 1827 he went overland and returned to England. An impressed RHS sent Douglas to the San Francisco area and Hawaii in 1831-1832, and in the fall of 1832 he sailed for Fort Vancouver on the *Lama*. At this time he received news that his friend, the secretary of the RHS, had resigned and so Douglas likewise resigned as collector. Nonetheless, he spent the next year travelling into the interior of British Columbia. In October 1833, he sailed to Oahu on the *Dryad*. The end came in Hawaii on the slopes of Mount Roa on July 12, 1834. While on his way to retrieve a forgotten bundle, Douglas fell into a pit in which a wild bull had been trapped. He was trampled to death. After his body was found, it was carried more than thirty miles [48.3 km] to a Mr. Goodrich's house.

Amongst many other plants, the Douglas fir was named after David Douglas. About fifty plant species and one genus, *Douglasia*, are named for him. Between 1827-1834, Douglas himself wrote eight papers for various societies and authored extensive detailed journals, which were finally published in 1914.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann, 1; ShMiscPap 14; HMCS SReynoldsJ PPS: Douglas, Journal; DCB Tyrwhitt-Drake

Douglas, Sir James (1803 - 1877) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Demerara, British Guiana, South America - 1803 (born to John Douglas and Martha Ann Ritchie Telfer)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - August 1877

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Fort St. James (1825 - 1829); Clerk, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828); Clerk, New Caledonia (1828 - 1829); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1835); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1839); Chief Factor, Fort Vancouver (1839); Untraced vocation, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840); Chief Factor, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1859); Member, Brigade for Fort Vancouver (May 1826 - May 1826); Member, Snake Party (Summer 1826); In charge, Fort Connolly (Summer 1827).

James Douglas was one of the more notable mixed-descent characters to come out of the fur trade. Born in South America to a Scottish merchant father and Creole mother, he was schooled for four years in Scotland in Lanark and then Chester. Coming to British North America, he apprenticed in 1819 at the age of sixteen to the NWC and continued on with the HBC at the coalition of 1821. In 1826 he accompanied Chief Factor William Connolly from Fort St. James to Fort Vancouver, establishing an annual north-south fur brigade. A dispute in Fort St. James which could have cost him his life prompted a transfer to Fort Vancouver where he worked under Dr. John McLoughlin. In 1840 as Chief Factor, he engaged in and oversaw activities from Alaska to California and, in 1843, in anticipation of a new international boundary isolating Vancouver, oversaw the construction of Fort Victoria. In 1849, over fear of American northward expansion, Vancouver Island was made into a colony and was leased to the HBC with Douglas appointed as agent and Richard Blanshard as Governor. Douglas replaced the Governor two years later when the latter resigned over colonial HBC jurisdictional boundaries and, more, Douglas' disagreement over punishment of natives involved in an incident at Fort Rupert. All the while, Douglas had double duty, protecting HBC interests on Vancouver Island as well as overseeing HBC business activities on the mainland area claimed by the Company. In 1858, with the arrival of 25,000 gold miners from California on their way to New Caledonia, Douglas tried to protect HBC mainland interests. It was for naught, for that year, the HBC lost its special rights on the mainland. Douglas subsequently retired from the HBC on June 1, 1859, and was inaugurated at Fort Langley as governor of the new colony of British Columbia. However, when the capital of the colony of British Columbia was moved to New Westminster, Douglas rarely visited it, choosing to stay on Vancouver Island where he remained governor. Many of the new breed of colonists called for his resignation and perceived him as being stiff, pompous and aloof, as he never quite was able to move out of the paternalistic role fostered by years of working with HBC employees and natives. In spite of his stern reputation, BCA-held letters to his daughter reveal that he was a sensitive, caring man. He retired in 1863 and was knighted for his efforts. James Douglas died in Victoria fourteen years later in 1877 and was buried five days later at the Ross Bay Cemetery in Victoria.

On February 28, 1837 under Reverend Beaver at Fort Vancouver, he married Amelie Connolly (1812-1890), daughter of William Connolly, although he had gone through the ceremony ten years earlier at Fort St. John. Ten of the thirteen Douglas children were: Cecilia (1834-1865), Ellen (1836-1837), Alexander (-?), Jane (1839-1909), Agnes (1841-1928), Alice (1844-1928), Marguerite (1846-1848), Rebecca (1849-1849), James William (c.1851-1883) and Martha/Marthe (1854-1933).

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-6, 9, 11, 13-14, 17-18, 27, 29-32; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 3a, 4a, 5a-7; FtVicASA 1-7; BCA BCCR CCCath; BCCR RefEC; Douglas Letters PPS: HBRS VII, p. 309-14; HBRS XXX, p. 204-05n; CCR 1a, 1b SS: Lamb, "Some Notes on the", p. 41-51; Girard, "Sir James Douglas' School Days", p. 56-63; Girard, "Sir James Douglas' Mother", p. 25-31; Girard, "Some Further Notes", p. 3-27; Pethick, James Douglas; Klippenstein, p. 22-29
See Also: Connolly, William (Father-in-Law); Dallas, Alexander Grant (Son-in-Law); Douglas (Lady Douglas), Amelie (Wife); Helmckin, John Sebastian (Son-in-Law); Kittson, Edwin (Relative)

Douglas (Lady Douglas), Amelie (nee Connolly) (c. 1812 - 1890) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Assiniboine [Manitoba] - c. 1812 (born to William Connolly and a Cree woman)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - 1890

Amelia Connolly, of mixed descent, achieved some note for exhibiting common sense in an emergency, thus saving her husband's life as well as rising to the level of Lady Douglas - the first lady of British Columbia. At a young age, she travelled with her father to New Caledonia. There, at Fort St. James, she met her future husband. There are many versions of the story of her saving her husband's life, but the John Tod, "History of New Caledonia" version appears plausible. Douglas, it appears, had killed a native in revenge for a previous murder in the village of an unrelated native group, thus endangering that group from vengeance from the relatives of the dead man. The angry natives seized Douglas, who was only released when Amelie threw from the walls enough goods to compensate the relatives for any future revenge they might exact. When her husband was sent to Fort Vancouver to act as assistant to John McLoughlin, a pregnant Amelie stayed behind. The baby died shortly after birth, and Amelie travelled south in the company of her father, almost losing her life after her horse lost its footing and she was dragged for some distance down the river. Later she moved with her husband to Fort Victoria, where she lived for the rest of her life.

Amelie Connolly was married once and had nine children. On April 27, 1828, she married her one and only husband, James Douglas, at Stuart Lake (Fort St. James) and reconfirmed the marriage in 1837 with the Reverend Herbert Beaver at Fort Vancouver. The Douglas children were Cecilia (?-?), Ellen (?-?), Alexander (?-?), Jane (1839-?), Agnes (?-?), Alice (1844-?), Marguerite (1846-48), Rebecca (1849-?) and Martha (?-?).

PS: BCA Tod PPS: CCR 1a, 1b SS: Morice, The History of, p. 138, 143; Lugin, p. 10-24; Akrigg & Helen, p. 201, 256, 303
See Also: Connolly, William (Father); Douglas, Sir James (Husband); Dallas, Alexander Grant (Son-in-Law)

Douillette, Emanuel [variation: Manuel Duett, Duette, Dewette, Douett, Deuette, Deleutte] (c. 1824 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1824

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - January 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1844); Middleman, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Thompson River (1845 - 1846); Boute, Thompson River (1846 - 1849); Boute, New Caledonia (1849 - 1851); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1851 - 1852).

Emanuel Douillette joined the HBC from Canada in 1839 and worked mainly in the New Caledonia region. After retirement he carried on transactions with the Company until 1854, and may have worked for the PSAC during this time. In December 1853, Douillette, the managing bailiff of a neighbouring farm in the Victoria area, was accused of stealing pigs from the Reverend Robert John Staines. The pigs were forcibly seized and, according to James Douglas, Douillette was fined and imprisoned. According to James Cooper, the incident was quite different. The pigs had wandered onto Douillette's farm and Staines, for all his threats, was arrested but put on bail, and somehow avoided being tried for the offence. Douillette died at a relatively young age, likely in the Victoria area and was buried on January 2, 1858.

Emanuel Douillette had one wife and possibly five children. He chose as a wife, [Ah Jael] Isabelle (?-?), Shuswap, whom he most likely met when he was working in the Kamloops area in the 1840s. Their recorded children were Joseph (c.1845-?), Emmanuel (c.1846-?), Isabel/Isabella Mary (c.1846-1921) François (c.1855-?) and Pierre (?-bap.1857-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 18-19; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1; BCA Alexandria; BCCR StAndC; BCGR CrtR-Gaols; BCVS-RBDM; Dia-Rem Cooper; Van-PL 1901 Canada Census, Yale & Cariboo, Yale West (Lytton) SS: Slater, "Reverend Robert John", p. 221 PPS: Cooper

Downie, Dr. (fl. 1815 - 1816) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: aboard *Colonel Allen* at Fort George [Astoria] - 1816

Maritime officer

NWC Surgeon, *Colonel Allan* (brig) (1815 - 1816).

Dr. Downie likely received his medical training in the British Isles and probably signed on as ship's surgeon with the NWC's *Colonel Allan* [Donald McLennan] in 1815 in London. He sailed round the Horn, arriving at the Columbia River in June 1816. He certainly stayed with the vessel when it traded down the coast and while his captain surveyed the Columbia River estuary. However, around the time the vessel was to depart to China, the sober and well-liked Mr.

Downie (after visiting a recently arrived American trading vessel commanded by Stephen Reynolds) shot himself with a pistol. According to Ross, Downie was a near relative of the "unfortunate captain of that name who fell so gallantly on Lake Champlain." The motive for his suicide has not been determined.

PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 60-61

Dredge, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson general charges (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854).

Thomas Dredge worked for the HBC for a brief period.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-2

Drew, Joseph (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Joseph Drew made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Drinville, Louis (c. 1797 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Jean, Lower Canada - c. 1797**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort Nez Percés (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825).

Louis Drinville joined the HBC in 1821 and worked on the Pacific Slopes until 1825 when he transferred to York Factory. A May 10, 1828 contract, which he signed with an "X", shows him at York Factory about to go to Canada to get his wife. They were both to take charge of some cattle.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-4; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtVanAB 2a; HBCCont

Drips, Andrew [variation: **Dripps**] (1789 - 1860) (American and Irish)

Birth: Ireland - December 1789**Death: Kansas City [formerly Westport], Missouri - September 1860****Fur trade employee**

AFC Fur trader, Pacific slopes (1830).

Andrew Drips spent forty years in the fur trade, outliving many of his contemporaries. According to family tradition, he was taken from Ireland as an infant to Pennsylvania where he grew up. He came to St. Louis in 1817, enlisted in the Missouri Militia, and in 1819 associated with fur trader Joseph Perkins for a short time. In 1820 he joined the Missouri Fur Company and two years later was a full partner, but upon its dissolution in 1824 rejoined with Lucien Fontenelle, William Henry Vanderburgh, Josiah Pilcher and Moses Carson. After making an arrangement with the American Fur Company, he began trading west of the Divide in 1830. He continued this association with the AFC-Pierre Chouteau & Co. for many years and attended most, if not all of the Rendezvous' up to 1840. While at the 1832 Rendezvous at Pierre's Hole, his wife gave birth and his hat was shot through during the well-known skirmish there. As the era of the fur trade for the mountain men was dying by 1840, Drips went to Kansas City and between 1842-1846 was Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri. Accusations of partiality toward Pierre Chouteau Co./AMF saw him withdrawing as Indian agent and he renewed his association by managing several trading posts. He died at the home of his daughter in 1860 in Kansas City [Missouri].

Andrew Drips had two wives. The first was Margaret (Mary)/Macompemay (?-1846), an Otoe native, whom he married in 1823 in Bellevue [Nebraska]. Their children were Charles (1824-?), Jane (1827-?), Katherine (1832-?) and William (1834-?). After the death of Margaret, he married Louise Geroux (?-?), mixed French and Sioux. Their children were Andrew Jackson (1850-?), Thomas (?-?), Anna (?-?), Julia (?-?) and George (1857-?).

Manuscripts: Drips' Papers are now housed with the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri.

PS: MHS Chouteau; Drips PPS: O. Russell SS: Carter, "Andrew Drips", p. 332-45; Chittenden, p. 392

Driver, Edward (? - 1827) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Westray, Orkney - May 1801 (born to George Draver and Isabel [Seator] Draver)**Death:** Vancouver Island, Columbia Department - October 1827**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1827).

Seaman Edward Driver was a casualty of the fur trade. Driver (a variation of Drever or Draver) gave his residence as Kirkwall when, on September 16, 1826, he signed on as a seaman with the HBC for what was to be a five-year contract. A teetotaler, Driver sailed around the Horn on the *Cadboro*. However, on October 11, 1827, on what should have been a normal voyage from the newly established Fort Langley south to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, he went ashore on the eastern shores of Vancouver Island, opposite to point Marshall on Texada Island, and was killed. After the *Cadboro* reached Fort Vancouver, CF John McLoughlin wrote to the Governor and Committee on November 14, 1827 describing most of the incident:

one of the Sailors (Driver) was murdered and a Boy (Peter Calder) wounded by the Indians...It was calm, the vessel lay about a mile [1.6 km] from a small creek, a Boat and five Sailors were sent to it for Water, on their reaching the place Six or Seven Indians came out of the woods and joined our people who imprudently allowed the Indians to come among them and were so little on their Guard that an Indian came behind Driver and Snatched his Gun from him... (FtVanCB 3, fos. 21-21d).

His body was entirely stripped of clothing and mangled. The motive appears to have been robbery.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4; log of Cadboro 1; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 6-8; YFDS 2b; FtVanCB 3, fo. 21-21d

Duaime, Francois [standard: François] (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1811**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1833).

François Duaime entered the service of the HBC in 1830, returning east of the Rockies in 1833.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4b-5a

Dube, Joseph (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Champlain, Lower Canada - c. 1798**Death:** possibly East of the Rocky Mountains**Fur trade employee****HBC** Mason, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1833).

Joseph Dube signed on with the HBC at Lachine on February 19, 1830 for three years. By the summer of 1830, he was in Red River on his way to the Columbia and, at the end of his contract, returned east in 1833.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanAB 26; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4b-5a

Dubeau, Louis (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1822**Death:** possibly West of the Rockies**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1843); Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1846 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Langley (1865 - 1866).

Louis Dubeau joined the HBC in 1841 and split his time between interior posts and Fort Victoria; he retired in 1850. From that point, he may have moved to Cowlitz Prairie, but in 1865 he was back in Victoria where he was hired to work as a labourer for a year at Fort Langley.

Louis Dubeau may have married Isabelle [Elizabeth] Cotnois of Cowlitz Prairie on June 8, 1863. One daughter was recorded as having been born (1876-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1; OHS Oregonian, June 20, 1863, p. 8; March 28, 1876, p. 2

Dubois, Andre (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1800 (born to Basile Dubois and Genevieve Champo)**Death:** probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842+).

André Dubois joined the HBC in 1819 and spent his entire career in the New Caledonia area. In February, 1827, he took a wife at Fort Babine and promised to provide for her if and when he departed. In all, he worked twenty-one years as a middleman before retiring to the Willamette as a settler on November 10, 1839. On May 2, 1943, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. In 1849, he was included in the Champoege census and in 1850 was listed as a farmer.

André Dubois had two or more successive wives and two children. He had a wife, "LaBoitrun", in 1826 at Babine. On April 2, 1840, he legitimized his marriage to Marguerite (?-1844), Cree. Their only recorded child was Basile (c.1829-?), a Joseph Crochiere (c.1825-?) being brought in from a previous marriage of Marguerite (and possibly Louis Crochetier). Marguerite died around March 13, 1844. On January 14, 1845, he married Josette Marie Quesnel, (c.1830-?) daughter of Amable Quesnel and Angelique, Chehalis. Their one recorded child was André (c.1849-1850).

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a, 2a, 3a-3b, 4b, 5b-7, 10; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-9, 11-15, 19; FtStJmsRD 3; FtVanASA 1-6; FtStJmsCB 5; BCA PJ FtBab1; OHS 1849 Census, Champoege; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 2a, 3a SS: Holman, p. 116

See Also: Crochetier, Louis (possible Relative); Quesnel, Amable (Father-in-Law)

Dubois, Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1821).

François Dubois appears to have been at Fort George when the HBC and NWC merged in 1821. As he was likely redundant, he went inland over the Rockies.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Dubois, Jean Baptiste (c. 1808 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Death: Fort Nez Percés [Washington] - July 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1828).

Jean Baptiste Dubois entered the service of the HBC from the parish of St. Cuthbert in 1825. He was in on the construction of Fort Langley and gave notice to retire from the HBC but drowned in 1828 at Fort Nez Percés.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5, 79; YFDS 2a, 3a; FtVanAB 10 PPS: E. Ermatinger

Dubois, Pierre (Below) [variation: Bilow, Below] (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Snake Party (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1832); Middleman and boue, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Colville (1833 - 1834); Boue, Fort Colville (1834 - 1840); Boue, New Caledonia (1840 - 1843); Freeman boue, Fort Colville (1843 - 1845); Settler, Willamette (1845+).

Pierre Dubois joined the HBC in 1825 and may have been a freeman by 1844, when he began using the name Below. He married, and settled shortly thereafter.

Pierre Dubois married Catherine Simipchinó [Spokane] on January 19, 1845.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-25; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 2b-3a, 4b-7 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 113; CCR 1a, 1b

Dubord (Latourelle), Joseph (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1834).

Joseph Dubord (Latourelle) joined the HBC in 1831 from Berthier as a middleman and was probably related to Pierre Durbord (Latourelle). (The District Statements indicate that they are the same person but clearly they are not.)

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b

See Also: Dubord (Latourelle), Pierre (Relative)

Dubord (Latourelle), Pierre (c. 1811 - 1832) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Death: Port Simpson [Nass] [British Columbia] - June 1832

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1832).

Pierre Dubord (Latourelle) joined the HBC in 1831 from Berthier as a middleman and was probably related to Joseph Durbord (Latourelle). He died at Fort Simpson on June 19, 1832.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4b-5a

See Also: **Dubord (Latourelle), Joseph (Relative)**

Dubreuille, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Dubreuil**] (c. 1791 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Anne, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: California, United States - 1849

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1813); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813); **NWC** Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Member, Snake Party (1825 - 1826); Steersman, Fort Umpqua (1826 - 1828); Trapper, Snake Party (1827 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); **U.A.** Trapper trading to HBC, South Party (1836 - 1841); **HBC** Settler, Willamette (1841+).

Jean Baptiste Dubreuille began his career in the fur trade in 1806 and signed on with Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland party in St. Louis around September 18, 1810. After crossing the Great Divide in late summer 1811, and unsuccessfully attempting to canoe down the Snake River, Dubreuille joined the separated Ramsay Crooks group. However, in March, 1812 he left the group, being too exhausted to keep up with it. He and six others (Alexander Carson, Pierre Delaunay, Louis St. Michel, Jean Baptiste Turcotte, Joseph Landrie and André LaChapelle) were picked up by John Reed, who discovered that the small group, despairing that they would ever reach the Columbia, had raided the caches left on the way by Hunt. Dubreuille and others were taken by McKenzie to Astoria where they arrived January 16, 1813. In the winter of 1813-1814 he wintered at Fort George [Astoria] and in 1814 joined the North West Company at the time of the takeover of assets in the Columbia. On April 14, 1814, he returned with the brigade to Fort William/Montreal but most likely returned to Fort George and continued on with the HBC at the time of coalition. On September 1, 1836, he became a freeman but appears to have acted in a supporting role to the HBC, supplying it with furs. In outfit 1841-1842, he became a settler in the Willamette just south of Champoege and the last mention of him was with the 1844 tax records. After he died in the gold fields in 1849, Narcisse Cornoyer was appointed guardian of his children.

Jean Baptiste Dubreuille had one wife and six recorded children. On July 9, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Marguerite Yougoulhta (Yukleta), Chinook (c.1810-?). The Dubreuille children were Michel (c.1835-?), Baptiste (c.1838-?), Sophie (c.1839-?), Isaac (1842-?), François (1844-?), and Thérèse (1846-?). After his death, his widow married Charles Plante at St. Paul in 1851.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; YFASA 1-7, 9, 11-16; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10, 11; FtVan/ASA 1-5; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-5a, 5c, 7; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 217-218; Coues, p. 875

See Also: **Plante, Charles (Relative)**

Ducette, Charles (fl. 1793) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793).

Charles Ducette joined Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Chepewyan for his May-August 1793 return journey to the Pacific after having been on a previous voyage with the Scottish explorer. He is mentioned only once in the Mackenzie journals.

PPS: HakSP Mackenzie, p. 163n, 257

Duchainais, Rocque [variation: **Duchainay, Ducheney, Duchenay, Ducheny**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: possibly Oregon State, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Shopkeeper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1852); Labourer, Chinook Store (1853 - 1855); Post master, Chinook Store (1855 - 1860).

Rocque Duchainais joined the HBC in 1841 from Maskinongé and spent most of his career in the sales shop of Fort

Vancouver. He oversaw the HBC's store at Point Chinook during the closing years of the fur regime in Oregon.

Duchainais had one wife and six recorded children. He married Mary Rondeau (1829-?), born to Louis Rondeau and a Marguerite (Concomley's daughter) during the Company brigade to California. The Duchainais children were Judith (c.1844-?), Louis André (1846-?), Joseph (?-1849), an unnamed child (1851-1851), Lucie Agnes (1852-?) and Charlotte Cécile (1860-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-15; YFASA 24-32; YFDS 23; FtVicDS 1; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co. PPS: CCR 1b, 1c SS: Pollard, p. 176

See Also: Rondeau, Louis (Father-in-Law)

Ducharme (Maron), Joseph [variation: **Marron**] (fl. 1831 - 1852) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Hudson Bay, Rupert's Land

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1835); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1852).

Joseph Ducharme (Maron), from the Hudson's Bay area, signed on with the HBC on July 23, 1829 as a middleman. For the next twenty-three years, he worked as both a middleman and bote around the Fort Vancouver area and, in outfit 1846-1847, he was in charge of the thrashing mill there. When he was discharged in 1852, he took out a claim in Clark County.

On April 27, 1845, both he and Thérèse, a native woman of unknown origin, were baptised and married. They sheltered a young girl by the name of Rose (c.1836-1848), who died March 3, 1848.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22, 24-32; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-9 PPS: CCR 1b

Ducharquette, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Duchouquette, Dechouquette**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Prairie du Chien [Wisconsin]

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Blacksmith, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813); Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

François Ducharquette joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition, possibly in St. Louis, in March 1811. Later that summer he crossed the Continental Divide into the Snake Country and down the Columbia to Fort Astoria, some time in 1812. He joined the NWC in the fall of 1813 and on May 1, 1814, he went on the express to Fort William. He appears to have returned to the area.

He appears to have married Marguerite Okanogan. Their child was François Ducharquette Jr. (c.1819-c.1862).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 107; CCR 1a, 1b

See Also: Deschiquette, Francois (Son)

Duchesne, Benjamin (fl. 1813 - 1816) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Benjamin Duchesne (under the name Benjamin Perrault a.k.a. Duchesne, from St. Paul) may have first joined the Michillimackinac Co. as early as 1809 to work at Michillimackinac. He joined the NWC in Montreal in 1812 as a carpenter and middleman for four years and spent the 1813-1814 winter in the Columbia District. February 20, 1814, was a bad day for Duchesne. On that morning, having not had any chance to do it before, Duchesne began to mend his stocking when Alexander Ross ordered that he hoist the British flag at the fort. When Duchesne refused, Ross went to his room and got his dirk. Henry reported that Ross:

"went in search of the man, and wounded him deeply on the temple over the left Eye. The poor fellow came into my room with blood streaming from his face, and his shirt torn to atoms, and besmeared with blood..." (ChSoc LVII, p. 682).

He has not been tracked after 1814 but was to be free in Montreal in 1816.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 682

Dudouaire, Felix [variation: **Dudoire, Doudouaire**] (1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: November 19, 1816 (born to St. Denis-sur-Richelieu, Quebec butcher Louis Dudevoir and Marie Françoise Maillet)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1842); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1858); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1858 - 1859).

Felix Treffle Dudouaire was to spend half his life on the coast far away from where he was born. A twenty-four year old Dudouaire joined the HBC in 1840 spending much of his career at Fort Simpson, both at the fort and working out of the fort on the *Beaver*. While at the fort, he was a tailor by trade and was in charge of a group of men who looked after the clothing and equipment needs of the fort. At Fort Simpson he married Deax of the "Gitandou branch of the Kispalotz tribe" (Large, p. 91) and of the house of Legaic (Bolt, p. 38), a woman who had fled to the protection of the fort to avoid marriage to an older man. Together they had one child, Alfred (1850-?), and, at an unknown date, Deax departed with her son to Victoria where Alfred received some education. This is possibly because Dudouaire beat his wife. Alfred also was educated at Metlakatla under Duncan, even becoming Duncan's personal servant. Felix Dudouaire's fate is unknown for he worked until 1859, and from that date, his accounts appear under outstanding balances, a sure sign of moving on. He sailed into retirement from Fort Simpson on March 7, 1859 and his subsequent movements have not been traced.

An apparently single Deax remained in Victoria while Alfred (1848-?) was most likely in Metlakatla. Alfred returned or came to Victoria, for there, a grown Alfred met Mary (Kate or Catherine) Holmes (a Gitna-khan-geak mixed-descent daughter of a sister of Chief Shakes' and a Captain Holmes of Victoria [Large, p. 91]) and together they returned to Fort Simpson. Remaining in Victoria, Deax joined the Crosby Methodists and later on a visit to Victoria, Alfred and family (his wife's name was now Kate) also joined the Methodists and the family name then became anglicized to "Dudoward", apparently at the instigation of Crosby himself.

The Dudowards, whose children were William, Alice, Flora, Ernest, Fred, Rufus and Charlie (Large, p. 92), owned a store in Port Simpson and did business up and down the coast from their schooner "Georgina" (Seguin, p. 45). Alfred later became a spokesman for Tsimshian land rights of the area, himself ascending to the leadership of the Gitands tribe because of his lineage.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-32; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1-6; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; BCA BCCR-StAndC SS: Large, The Skeena, p. 91-93; Bolt, p. 39; Seguin, p. 45; Port Simpson descendant, Inez Helin correspondence, 1994-95

Dufort, Charles [variation: **Duford**] (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Anne, Lower Canada

Freeman

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Snake Party (1824 - 1826).

Charles Dufort joined the HBC from St. Anne likely in or before 1821. Between 1821-1823 he worked in the Northern Department and at Bow River, and came to the Columbia, possibly in 1823. In the fall of 1824, as part of a party of fifty-eight trappers, he left Flathead Post for the Snake country with one gun, four horses and six traps. On May 24, 1825, while he was with the expedition, he and eleven others deserted to the American camp, taking his furs with him. Needless to say, as he had deserted without paying his debt, he was not paid, and so continued the rest of his career (possibly as a freeman).

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-5; SnkCoPJ 2, 3; FtVanAB 2a

Dufresne, Andre [standard: **André**] [variation: **Dufrene**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Middleman, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (winter 1814); Middleman, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813 - October 13, 1813).

André Dufresne joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition in Lachine around July 6, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer 1811 and arrived at Fort Astoria January 18, 1812. He spent the winter of 1813-1814 at the Willamette post and chose not to join the NWC which had taken over the PFC. On April 4, 1814, with the intention of suing the PFC for wages, he joined the ten-canoe brigade heading for Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 107; Coues, p. 875; McDougal, p. 68

Duhamel, Jean Baptiste (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Contrecoeur, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1832 - 1836).

Jean Baptiste Duhamel joined the HBC from Contrecoeur in 1832 and spent three years in the New Caledonia area. On January 8, 1836, he further contracted to be a middleman and winterer elsewhere.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c; HBCCont

Duhamel, Pierre [variation: **Duenn**] (fl. 1821 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Ours, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1823); Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1830).

Pierre Duhamel signed on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on January 4, 1820 to work for three years as a wintering middleman in the Northwest. He probably headed straight for the Pacific slopes and is on record as having transferred to the HBC in 1821. By 1823, he had returned to Canada but reappeared on the Pacific slopes in 1829-1830 for one outfit.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast] AB 10; FtAlexAB 1

Dumais, Augustin (? - 1832) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Snake or Salmon River, Pacific Northwest - 1832

Freeman

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1829); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1829 - 1832).

Augustin Dumais worked for the HBC starting in 1828, spending half a year at Fort Colville that outfit. For the next three years, he worked in the Snake Country until he drowned in February 1832.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 8-9, 11-12; YFDS 3a-4b; FtVanASA 2

Dumet, Moysse [variation: **Moise**] (fl. 1844 - 1855) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Polycarpe, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1845 - 1847); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Colville (1849 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Colville (1853 - 1855).

Moysse Dumet joined the HBC from St. Polycarpe in 1844 on a three-year contract. In 1847 he returned to Canada, then east of the Rockies, but returned to work in the Columbia where he worked off and on until 1855.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26, 28-32; YFDS 23; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9-12

Dumond (Guerette), Alexander (1815 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Green Bay [Wisconsin]

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838); Middleman, Fort Colville (1838 - 1841); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1838); Blacksmith, Fort Colville (1838 - 1841); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Trapper, Flathead District (1842 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844).

Alexander Dumond, a person of mixed descent born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, was hired on within the area on January 10, 1838 (he claimed he came to Oregon in 1836) and worked for the HBC as a middleman, blacksmith and trapper for six years before becoming a freeman in 1843 and, later, a settler. In 1852 he took out a claim in Marion county, then he and his family moved south to the Douglas County area about six miles [9.7 km] from Canyonville. In the Roseburg area many of his descendants fill the church records. He came to visit or trade in St. Louis and Oregon City, for his daughters were registered there.

Alexander Dumond/Dumont had one wife and several children. He married Susette (Josephine Finlay) in 1841. His recorded children were Marguerite (1837-?), Alexandre (1839-?), André (1849-?), Marie (1851-?), Genevieve (1851-?), François (1856-?) Emilie (1858-?) and Eleanore (1861-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFDS 8; YFASA 17, 19-20, 23; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1a, 3a, 5a
See Also: Finlay, Jacques Raphael (possible Father-in-Law)

Dunbar, Robert (fl. 1845 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1846 - 1847); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Robert Dunbar, who shipped on with the HBC in London on September 29, 1845, sailed to the coast on the *Columbia* but was taken off it at Fort Vancouver to be put under the care of Dr. Forbes Barclay. When he recovered, he was placed on the coastal schooner *Cadboro* on June 3, 1846, but was ill for several weeks during the fall. In November, he burned himself while firing the sixth gun at Fort George, "by the explosion of the Cartridge, owing to the chamber of the gun not being properly sponged out" (log of *Cadboro* 6, fo. 11). In the following month, he was again sick and off duty for a week. At about three p.m. on January 31, 1847, while the *Cadboro* was at San Francisco, Dunbar was escorted back on board by an officer of the United States sloop of war, *Warren*, as Dunbar had been so insolent to the people of the American ship. The US officer would have punished Dunbar, but somehow the sailor managed to convince the officer that the HBC seaman was a second officer of the *Cadboro* (log of *Cadboro* 6, fo. 26d). After some further sickness, on November 4, 1847 at Fort Victoria he rejoined the *Columbia* and arrived back in London on May 22, 1848. He was an accident waiting to happen.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 9; YFASA 26-27; YFDS 17; log of *Cadboro* 5, 6

Duncan, Alexander (fl. 1830 - 1848) (British: Scottish)

Birth: in or near Carronshore, Sterling, Scotland (born to Alexander Duncan and Mrs. Duncan)**Death: possibly Michigan, United States****Maritime officer**

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1825); Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1825 - 1826); Boatswain, *William & Ann* (brig) (1825); 2nd mate, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828); 2nd mate, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1828 - 1829); 1st mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Captain, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1832); 1st mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833); Captain, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1834); Passenger to London, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Captain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Captain, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Captain, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1843); Captain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Captain, *Columbia* (barque) (1844 - 1848).

Alexander Duncan, unlike other English sea-captains working in the service of the HBC, was a commander who, throughout his career, drew praise for his work. Duncan signed on with the HBC in 1824 as a seaman and from February 26, 1825 rose quickly through the ranks. While in the *Columbia* he learned some Chinook and returned to England to improve his navigation and other skills. He was reengaged by the HBC in London and sailed back to the *Columbia* on the *William & Ann* with full expectation of taking up the position of first officer and clerk of the *Cadboro* upon his arrival. However, upon his arrival, because he was offered only the second officer's position, he sailed back to England and spent 1828 and 1829 on the Moose Factory run. He married in 1829, but long voyages, which sometimes returned to London, were to limit contact with his wife for the next nineteen years. In 1830 he returned to the Northwest Coast on the *Dryad* as first officer and soon became its captain. On March 3, 1834, he was master of the schooner *Vancouver* when it was wrecked on Point Rose [Queen Charlotte Islands]. After being exonerated from all blame, the following year he was appointed master of the *Cadboro*. He served on a variety of ships servicing the coast, Hawaii and England and retired in 1848. In 1849, as his wife had grown weary of the long separations and, preferring the family life, Duncan moved with his wife and family to a farm in New York and later Oakland Co., Michigan (Beattie & Buss, p. 69).

Alexander Duncan had one wife and three children. On March 15, 1829, he married Ann Simpson in Larbert, Stirling. Their children were Ann (1837-?), Margaret (1839-?) and John Alexander (1846-?)

Six undelivered letters, five from a frustrated wife in Kincardine [Scotland] and one from a friend at Moose Factory, now rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA Portledge Books, C.3/13, fo. 30; HBCCont; FtVanASA 2-4, 6-8; log of *Prince of Wales* I 8; YFDS 4a-4b, 5b-6, 10-11, 18; YFASA 11-15, 17, 19-20, 24, 26-27; ShMiscPap 11, 14; log of *Columbia* 6, 7; PortB 1; FtVanCB 6, 8-9, 11, 17; HBCABio; MiscI 5; HBCA C.7/32, fos. 65-74 PPS: HBRS IV, p. 235, 318, [biography] p. 343 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 58-69
See Also: Simpson, James (Relative)

Duncan, John (fl. 1845 - 1850) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in or near Carron, Ross, Scotland**Maritime employee****HBC** Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1847); Carpenter, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1850).

John Duncan shipped with the HBC in London on September 29, 1845 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. Soon after his arrival in May 1846 he got involved in a fight with Henry Winchcomb and got kicked in the face by John

Watkins, disfiguring him. He apparently recuperated in short order and continued on the *Columbia* until October 29, 1847 when he joined the *Mary Dare* and may have stayed in the area after 1850.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 9; YFASA 26-32; YFDS 18

Duncan, Peter (c. 1792 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Carronshore, Sterling, Scotland - c. 1792

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Carpenter, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831 - 1833); 2nd mate, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831 - 1833); Carpenter, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1835); Carpenter, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1837); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839); 2nd mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839); Carpenter, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Peter Duncan joined the HBC on November 20, 1830 in London and sailed to the Northwest Coast where he spent much of the next nine years. Apart from a break in which he made a short return trip to Hudson Bay, he worked on coastal shipping before being discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 11-13, 15, 19; YFDS 4b-5b, 6-7, 10; ShMiscPap 7, 14; FtVanASA 3-5; log of *Nereide* 2

Dunn, A. [variation: **Dun**] (fl. 1825 - 1827) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1825 - 1826); Captain, *Dryad* (brig) (1826 - 1827).

A. Dunn, a “sober, careful and attentive to his Duty” (FtVanCB 2, fo. 27) ship’s officer was the antithesis of his very alcoholic captain, James Davidson, who commanded the brig *Dryad* (Simpson, p. 119). As first mate of the 203 ton vessel, Dunn left London some time in 1825 shortly after the HBC chartered it for a supply run to Fort Vancouver. In 1826, he left the *Columbia* on September 30th with 230 bales and puncheons (roughly hewn timber). On October 7th, 1826, while sailing south, Davidson became ill from dropsy and fever. As a result, the ship sailed to Valparaiso, Chile arriving December 17. It was too late for Davidson, and he died there two days later. Dunn took over as acting captain and arrived back in the British Isles some time in 1827.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 2; HBCA Captain James Davidson search file PPS: G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 119

Dunn, John Thompson (fl. 1832 - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Great Parndon, Essex, England

Death: Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Storeman, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1832); Seaman or Trader, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Post master (high wage), Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Post master, Fort Vancouver general charges [Fort George, Astoria] (1835 - 1836); Trader, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Trader, *Nereide* (barque) (1837); Post master, Fort McLoughlin (1837 - 1838); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Post master, Columbia Department general charges (1838 - 1839).

After studying at the naval academy of Greenwich, England, John Thompson Dunn of Great Parndon, Essex, joined the HBC on November 20, 1830 as an apprentice on the *Ganymede*. He rose through the ranks to become a post master and had such diverse duties as trading from the decks to ships to salting salmon and acting as post master. While he was on the coast, he married and began to raise a family. Induced by his father to return home, he retired and left Fort Vancouver (apparently alone) on the *Columbia* [Charles Humphreys] on November 1, 1838, sailing to the Hawaiian Islands, around Cape Horn and finally to the London docks, where he arrived on May 21, 1839. He tried to re-enlist but the salary was too low so he declined the offer of the HBC. In 1845 he published his experience which displeased the HBC for, by doing so, he had apparently violated the company rule of surrendering all journal’s to the company. In the book, he took a decidedly pro-British stand in the Oregon territory issue. According to family tradition, he wandered around and finally ended up in Hawaii, where he died and is buried.

John Dunn had one wife, an unnamed Russian or mixed descent woman, whom he married (possibly at Fort Simpson or in Alaska) and had two daughters, one unnamed (?-c.1837) and Elizabeth (c.1833-?).

Publications: Dunn, John Thompson, *The History of the Oregon Territory*, London, 1845; *ibid*, *The Oregon Territory and the British North American Fur Trade*, G. B. Zieber Co., Philadelphia, 1845.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 11, 13-17, 19; YFDS 4b-7, 9; FtVanCB 11; FtVanASA 3-5; log of *Dryad* 1; ShMiscPap 14; HBCA John Thompson Dunn search file; Van-A Pamphlet SS: Lewis and Dryden, p. 14; J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*
See Also: *Cotsford, Thomas Jonathan (Son-in-Law)*

Dunord, Antoine (fl. 1804 - 1811) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Athabasca Pass (1810 - 1811) (with David Thompson).

Antoine Dunord, a NWC voyageur at Fort des Prairies in 1804, appears to be the Du Nord of the Thompson journals. A voyageur with a quick temper, he was found by Thompson at Boggy Hall on the Saskatchewan in 1810 and went with Thompson to the Athabasca Pass area. That year, on December 29, Dunord was given a large load for his dog and sled, but, on January 8, 1811, on the way up to the Pass, Dunord beat his dog senseless, throwing aside both his broken sled and dog. Thompson, who felt that Dunord was a "poor spiritless wretch" (Columbia, p. 135-36), allowed him to continue. By January 15, Dunord did not want to continue and others had to carry his provisions; however, he seemed to change his mind three days later when, on being sent out to hunt for meat, he shot two moose. Nonetheless, on January 23, 1811, a dispirited Dunord, whom Thompson felt was as useless as an old woman, gave notice that he, and his fellow Fort des Prairies men, were returning to Fort des Prairies. Three days later, Dunord deserted and has not been traced after that.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Belyea, p. 132, 135-38; 140-41 SS: Coues, p. 572-73

Dupere (fils), Joseph (c. 1818 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1818 (born to Joseph Dupere and Marie Anne Dupille)

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - June 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1843 - 1844); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846).

Joseph Dupere joined the HBC on April 13, 1840 in Montreal and spent the majority of his time at Fort Vancouver. In 1843 he was involved in the beating of Daniel Harvey, future son-in-law of Chief Factor McLoughlin. He retired, probably into the St. Louis, Oregon area, around 1846 and in 1849 he appeared on the Champoege Census. His name appeared on the Company accounts until 1851 but showed no further transactions. On June 29, 1858 Dupere shot and killed William Martindale in a dispute at Martindale's house at Chinook. Dupere was immediately arrested, shackled and sent upriver to Vancouver on a steamer in care of John Douglas. When the steamer was just below the mouth of the Willamette, Dupere jumped overboard but was dragged under the water by his heavy shackles, rising to the surface only once before he drowned.

Joseph Dupere appears to have married three times. He married Susanne Chinook (c.1824-1844) at Oregon City on March 30, 1842; Louisa Cowlitz/Nisqually (c.1822-?) at Vancouver on March 26, 1845 and Marianne Walla Walla (?-?) at St. Louis on January 17, 1848.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 20, 24-28; YFDS 15-16; FtVanCB 30; OHS 1849 Census, Champoege PPS: CCR 1b, 3a, 4a; OHS Oregonian, July 10, 1858, p. 2

Duperron, Pierre (fl. 1844 - 1847) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Polycarpe, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1845 - 1847).

Pierre Duperron joined the HBC in 1844 from St. Polycarpe and in 1847 returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26

Duplante, Belonie [variation: **Belone**] (? - 1823) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in Rigaud, Lower Canada

Death: Fort George, New Caledonia – summer of 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1823).

Belonie Duplant joined the NWC [Mctavish and McGillivray] on December 29, 1819 in Montreal, originally for three years. At the time of coalition, he transferred to the HBC. It has not been determined where he worked between 1819-1823, but it was likely in the New Caledonia area. By the summer of 1823, while he was working at Fort George [New Caledonia], Duplante and fellow HBC servant, Joseph Bagnoit, were left in charge of the fort while James Murray Yale went off to the posts at Fraser Lake and Stuart Lake [Fort St. James] about two hundred miles [321.9 km] distant and, according to Simpson, "on some frivolous pretext" (HBRS III, p. 107). While he was gone a former lover of Yale's woman and his friend came to the fort. When Duplante and Joseph Bagnoit threatened to tell Yale of the re-ignited love affair, the two natives murdered both of them to keep them quiet. After killing Duplante and Bagnoit, the natives ransacked the store and fled with Yale's woman, leaving the two former servants dead in their beds. In the following

spring, because of the murders, and because the perpetrators had not been caught, the fort was abandoned.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 2; YFDS 1a PPS: HBRS III, p. 107; HBRS X, p. 24

See Also: Bagnoit, Joseph

Dupont, Nicholas [variation: **Dupond**] (fl. 1823 - 1828) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Member, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Member, South Party (1826 - 1827); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828).

Nicholas Dupont [Dupond] joined the HBC in 1821 and first served in Athabasca. While in the Columbia in the fall of 1824, he is on record as leaving Flathead Post for the Snake Country with one gun, two horses and four traps. In the following spring, on March 21, 1825, while exploring on foot in the vicinity of the Lemhi River, Dupond, William Kittson, Baptiste Roy and Joseph Pin were stalked by a party of Blackfoot Indians. The small group had to run three miles [4.8 km] back to their base camp and a further four miles [6.4 km] with saddles in hand to catch up to a party which had gone out with the horses. In 1826, Dupond was too unwell to accompany McLeod on a southern expedition and on April 25, 1828, was back in Montreal. At the signing, George Simpson promised him the "choice of his Wintering post" (HBCCont, fo. 303).

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a; YFASA 3-6, 8; HBCCont, A.32/26, fo. 302, 303; SnkCoPJ 2, 3; FtVanCB 1

Dupre, Nazaire [standard: **Duprè**] (c. 1804 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1806 (possibly born to François Dupre)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - May 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Colville (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Colville (1837 - 1842); Seedsman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Colville (1843 - 1844); Seedsman, Fort Colville (1844 - 1847); Settler, Willamette (1846 - 1847).

Nazaire Dupre joined the HBC in 1831 from Berthier and spent sixteen years in the fur trade. He worked much of his career at Fort Colville before he retired on September 30, 1846, to become a farmer in the Willamette. (Nazaire Dupre may have been the son of old François Dupre (1768-1858) who died at St. Paul, "aged about ninety", on December 13, 1858, but there is no proof of any relationship) (CCR 1, A-24). Nazaire died May 29, 1849 in the St. Louis parish.

Nazaire Dupre had one wife and four children. He married Catherine Lafantaisie, daughter of Jacques Lafantaisie and Susanne Okanogan about 1843. The recorded Duprè children were Charles (1839-?), Angelique (?-m. 1857-?), Nazaire, Jr. (c.1844-1849) and Genevieve (1847-1848). After Nazaire's death, his widow Catherine married David Mongraine.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 24-26; YFDS 4b-5b, 6-7, 13, 17; FtVanASA 3-8; BCA PJ FtBab 1 PPS: CCR 1a, 2b, 3a

See Also: Lafontasie, Jacques (possible Father-in-Law); Mongrain, David (Relative)

Dupuid, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (winter 1813 - 1814).

A François Dupuis joined Alexander McKenzie to work at Grand Portage in 1802 and a François Dupuis also signed on at Rainy Lake in 1803. For certain, this François Dupuis joined the NWC in 1812 probably at Bas de la Riviere [on Winnipeg River near Lake Winnipeg] on a two year contract and in the winter of 1813-1814, found himself at Flathead Fort. Probably a member of the cross-country brigade, he was to be free in Montreal in 1814.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10

Dupuis, Bernardin [variation: **Dupuy**] (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near St. Margarite or Blairfindie, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838).

Bernardin Duputy joined the HBC in 1834. He stayed for one contract, went over the mountains in 1837, and picked up his wages in Montreal in outfit 1837-1838.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

See Also: Dupuy, Nicholas (possible Brother)

Dupuis, Jean Baptiste (c. 1818 - 1874) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1818

Death: Saanich, Colony of Vancouver Island - December 1874

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1847); Dairyman, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Shepherd (1856 - 1857).

Jean Baptiste Dupuis joined the HBC in 1839 from Riviere Du Loup, and worked at mainly two forts over the next thirteen years. He retired in the Victoria area in 1852 and carried on periodically with the HBC in doing such things as working on the construction of Fort Shepherd, which was the replacement for Fort Colvile. Dupuis raised a family in Victoria and eventually moved into the Saanich area, the home turf of one wife. He likely did not buy land but had a team of oxen and ploughed for farmers. While he was hand logging on the beach, he had a heart attack and died at the end of December, 1874. He was buried, January 1, 1875, and was the first person to be buried at the Church of the Assumption, Saanich.

Jean Baptiste Dupuis' family records are somewhat confusing. They show him having as many as four successive wives and five boys. His first recorded wife was Emilie (1833-?), Saanich, with whom he had Alexandre (1851-1852), Narcisse (c.1853-1859) and Louis (?-bap.1855-?). Emilie must have died in the late 1850s, for, on February 8, 1859, he married Marie (?-?), Saanich. She may also have died (or also been called Julie) for a Julie, the wife of Jean Baptiste, died on November 21, 1859. A later wife appears to have been native Cecile (?-?) who was the mother of their child Maxime (?-bap.1870-?). Another son from one of the mothers was Charles (?-1866).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-31; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 2-4; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Virgin, p. 43

Dupuis, Leon (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near St. Constant, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826).

Leon Dupuis joined the fur trade around 1816 from St. Constant and worked for the HBC in the Columbia District between 1822-1826. Around 1826 he was transferred to York Factory. In 1830 he signed a contract in York Factory which included a notice of his intention to leave the service.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-5; FtVanAB 2a; HBCCont

Dupuis, Louis (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1840 - 1841); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842); Woodcutter, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Louis Dupuis joined the HBC in 1838 from Riviere du Loup. Around 1844, he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 23; FtVanASA 6-7

Dupuy, Nicholas [variation: **Nicolas Dupuis**] (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Margarite or Blairfindie, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835); Steersman, Snake Party (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Nicolas Dupuy, perhaps a brother of Bernardin Dupuis, also joined the HBC in 1834. Likewise, he may have decided to return home after his first contract as he is recorded as going over the Rockies in March of 1837. He picked up his wages in Montreal in outfit 1837-1838.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17, 19; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

See Also: Dupuis, Bernardin (possible Brother)

Duquette, Antoine (c. 1815 - c. 1850s) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1815

Death: possibly Fort Colville, Oregon Territory - c. 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1835 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Colville (1837 - 1845); Middleman and bouite, Fort Colville (1845 - 1847); Bouite, Fort Colville (1847 - 1851).

Antoine Duquette joined the HBC in 1835 from Sault St. Louis and appears to have spent his career at Fort Colville. In 1841 he deserted but obviously had a change of heart and returned to work in the fur trade. He died sometime in the 1850s.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-21, 24-32; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-9; FtVicASA 9-12

During, Johannes (fl. 1857 - 1858) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858).

Johannes During joined the HBC in 1857 and worked for one outfit in New Caledonia.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-7

Durval, Denis (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1844 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1849).

Denis Durval entered the service of the HBC from Sorel in 1840. He began his career as a goer and comer with the Snake Party. When he retired in 1849, most likely before June 1, he remained in the area.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12; YFASA 20, 24-29

Dusseau, Joseph [variation: **Dussault**] (1825 - 1905) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - January 1825 (born to Nicholas Dussaux)

Death: at his Chimney Creek Ranch [B.C.] - November 1905

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1853); Middleman, Thompson River (1853 - 1856); Middleman and labourer, Thompson River (1859 - 1863); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1863 - 1864).

Joseph Dusseau joined the HBC in 1849. After reaching the Pacific slopes, he spent his entire career as a middleman/labourer on the Pacific slopes, largely, from 1853, at Thompson River/Fort Kamloops. He worked until 1856, and appeared to rejoin the HBC in 1859, eventually retiring from the service on January 15, 1864. When this

"honest and faithful servant" (FtKamloops, Nov. 4, 1860) wasn't carrying mail between Alexandria and Kamloops, his duties included everything from the cutting of fence logs to the thrashing of grain. In the 1860s he was farming at Dog Creek and beginning to raise a large family. In 1884 Dusseau pre-empted 320 acres [129.5 ha] along the Fraser River six miles [9.7 km] below the mouth of Chimney Creek, a ranch on which he lived until his death.

Joseph Dusseau had one or more wives, and eleven children. On November 17, 1869, he formalized his marriage to Aline/Hellen/Helene (c.1843-1944), Shuswap, daughter of N Si-Ken of Canoe Creek at St. Paul's Church, Dog Creek. His children were David (1861-?), Angelica/Angelique (1867-?), Joseph (1870-1938), Rosalie/Rosa (1872-?), Louis (1875-?), Ellen (1878-?), Peter (1880-?), Julia (1882-1923), Felix (1886-1925) and Gertrude (1890-1964). Ellen Dusseau died on January 14, 1944 (1941?) at Squaw Lake, Cariboo, where she had lived since 1914.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-4, 7-11; FtAlexPJ 9; KamA FtKamloops; BCA Alexandria; StJosMiss; BCGR-Marriage; BCVS-RBDM; Marriage Certificate; AshM Ashcroft Journal, November 19, 1905; Van-PL 1901 Canada Census, District 5, Yale and Cariboo, Sub District A SS: Skelton, p. 20, 171-72; Dusseau descendant

Dutnall, George (c. 1830 - 1914) (British: English)

Birth: Sevenoaks, Kent, England (born to Abraham Dutnall and Charlotte Price)

Death: St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia - December 1914

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Stoker and Engineer's Servant, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1852); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1854).

Before George Dutnall came to Vancouver Island on the *Cowlitz* as a HBC emigrant labourer, he worked on the estate of the Baring Bros., well-known bankers, where he was a farm hand and a game keeper. Brother John, who had been hired by the HBC as a farm bailiff, convinced George to accompany him and they both arrived in Victoria in March 1850. After working three months doing a variety of farm tasks including lassoing wild horses around Victoria, he joined the steamer *Beaver* visiting various coastal ports for the next four years as a stoker. From that point on, his work was land-based; he worked for a year with his brother and, in 1857, purchased sixty-five acres [26.3 ha] in the Esquimalt District. George subsequently worked in logging camps, sawmills, mines, and even pursued gold in the Caribou in 1861, always returning to his farm at Albert Head, Metchosin, where he raised a family and lived out the rest of his life.

George Dutnall's marriage records have not been traced but he had two daughters, one of whom was Sarah Ann (c.1862-?). His wife had died by 1881 and one unnamed daughter had died by 1909.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 29-32; log of Beaver 1; FtVicASA 1-3; BCA AbstLnd; Mallandaine, p. 11; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver district, Esquimalt & Metchosin subdistrict PPS: Van-PL Colonist, Mar. 28, 1909, p. 2, Dec. 11, 1914, p. 7

Dutton, James (fl. 1840 - 1843) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1843).

James Dutton shipped with the HBC in London on August 24, 1840 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. He arrived back in London on May 8, 1843.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1

Duvall, William (fl. 1839 - 1840) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Liverpool, England

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

William Duvall joined the HBC in London on September 17, 1839 for for what was to be a five-year contract. His career with the Company was very short, however, for, after sailing to Fort Vancouver and then to Honolulu on the barque *Columbia*, he was discharged at Honolulu for undisclosed reasons on June 26, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 20; log of Columbia 4; FtVanASA 6

Dyke, Abraham (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Abraham Dyke joined the HBC in London on September 6, 1849 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. After reaching the coast, he, with eight other members of the vessel, deserted on May 6, 1849 for the gold fields of California.

The gold fever must have been strong, as the crew had unsuccessfully asked for a discharge some days before.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; P. S. Ogden's May 16, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, Correspondence, A.11/70, [deserted to join American parties] fos. 368-69; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1

Eagrall, George (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

George Eagrall made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Eales, William (fl. 1830 - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: probably Plymouth, England**Death:** probably England**Maritime officer**

HBC 1st mate, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830 - 1832); 1st mate, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); 1st mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834); Captain, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

William Eales joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as an officer of the *Isabella*, a vessel which came to grief at the mouth of the Columbia. No crew were lost, much of the cargo was saved and Eales then joined two coastal vessels.

However, as he refused to accept command of another coastal vessel, the *Cadboro*, Eales returned to England on the *Ganymede* in 1834 (FtVanCB 11, fo. 37d). Later that year, as ships had been detained in Hudson Bay during the winter of 1833-1834, Eales sailed on the *Ganymede* to Moose Factory and Ungava Bay. In December 1834, Eales was appointed commander of the *Ganymede* on her voyage to the Columbia and back in 1836-1837. In 1837, he sailed to Ungava Bay as supercargo on the HBC chartered *Aurora*. After delivering the goods in September, he returned to England from St. John's, Newfoundland, as a passenger on the *Avalon*. This was his final voyage for he retired from the HBC and took up residence in Mile End, Middlesex [London]. In 1838 he was last seen contemplating employment with the Clarence Railway Company (HBRS IV, p. 344).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Isabella* 1; ShMiscPap 7, 14; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4b-5b, 6-7; YFASA 11-13, 15-16; FtVanCB 11, fo. 37d PPS: HBRS IV, [bio] p. 344

Ebbert, George Wood [variation: **Ebberts, Ebbets**] (1810 - 1890) (American)

Birth: Augusta, Kentucky, United States - June 1810**Death:** Hillsboro, Oregon, United States - October 1890**Free trader****SJ & S** Trapper, Pacific slopes (Spring 1829).

Also known as "Squire" Ebbert, George Wood Ebbert was a mountain man who ended up settling in the Willamette Valley. Early on Ebbert was apprenticed to a machinist; however, he broke contract three months shy of his seven years making his way to St. Louis, the result being his widowed mother had to pay for his forfeiture. In St. Louis he joined Smith, Jack & Sublette Company, and headed out in 1829 to the Rockies with William Sublette and fifty or so other men, including Robert Newell and Joseph L. Meek, who were to remain lifelong friends. During the winter of 1838-1839 he worked as a blacksmith for the Henry H. Spalding at the Lapwai mission; as well, he married a Nez Perces woman. The following year with the beginnings of a family, he headed for the Willamette Valley where he staked a claim, trapped, farmed and did blacksmith work. There he was joined by friends Newell, Meek and Caleb Wilkins. Selling his squatters rights to André Longtain for one hundred bushels [36.4 hl] of wheat, he went into partnership with Caleb Wilkins a few miles north of present day Hillsboro. He became politically active, being in on the formation of the Provisional Government as well as becoming a constable. In 1848 he accompanied Meek to Washington to obtain territorial status for Oregon.

George Ebbert's recorded wife was Fanny (?-?) and together they had three children.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 28, 31; PPS: Russell, Journal of a Trapper, 39, 162; Drury, The Diaries and Letters, p. 23; SS: Holman, "A Brief History," p. 114; Morgan, Jedediah Smith...303, 429-30; Tobie, Joseph L. Meek, 347, 350, 361; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Ebbert
See Also: Newell, Robert; Meek, Joseph LaFayette

Ebony (fl. 1844 - 1859) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1846); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1846 - 1849); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Stoker, *Otter* (steamer) (1858); Woodcutter, Craigflower Farm (1859).

Ebony joined the HBC in 1844 and served on several company ships as a seaman. Like most, he did a variety of jobs. For example on November 23, 1849, he was sent ashore from the *Cadboro* for three days at Fort Nisqually to make candles. He appeared to do stop work in 1851 and join the colonial militia, the Voltigeurs. In June 1858, after the Voltigeurs were disbanded, he worked as a stoker on the steamer *Otter* and was in the Victoria area cutting wood in 1859.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; logs of *Vancouver* [2] 2; *Columbia* [2] 9; *Cadboro* 6; *Otter* 1; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1; PSACAB 38

Eddy, Thomas (fl. 1825) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Free trader**

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Thomas Eddy appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Eddy probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 1

Edgar, Magnus (c. 1826 - 1894) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: Tingwall, Shetland Islands, United Kingdom - c. October 1826 (born to George and Barbara E. Edgar)

Death: Gabriola Island, British Columbia - January 1894

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Magnus Edgar joined the HBC in 1851. In late June 1851, the "quiet, decent, straight-forward man" (Bate, p. 6) left Stromness aboard the Moose Factory bound *Prince Albert* [Robert Royal] but on August 5, in Hudson's Strait, Edgar was one of fourteen passengers to transfer to the York Factory bound *Prince of Wales*. About a week later, he arrived at York Factory on August 13, 1851. In the summer of 1852, he made his way to the West coast, passing through Norway House on July 31. He appears to have left the HBC in 1853, after working for one outfit, and settled on Gabriola Island. When he was in the area, he worked in the Nanaimo coal mines as weighman at Park Head mine for a number of years and from about 1874 was a farmer on Gabriola Island where he had "a splendid piece of property" (Nanaimo Free Press, Jan. 4, 1894, p. 4) and where the family lived out their lives. Edgar, who was also a school trustee, returned once to the Shetland Islands around 1890 where he likely met his third wife. He died on Gabriola Island on January 4, 1894 at the age of sixty-seven.

The family of Magnus Edgar is unclear as he appears to have had several successive wives and several children. One wife, Susan Moody, may have been a Kitka'ka or Kitasu native, their child being George (c.1854-1931), born at Fort Simpson. Another wife was Ann (c.1844-1882) who was born in British Columbia apparently of native origin. Their recorded children were John (1864-1885), Mark (1866-1928), Magnus (1869-?), Ann (1869-?), William (1871-?), Catherine (1873-1874), Jane (1876-1894), Margaret (1878-), and Agnes (1880-1897). Ann died, and on October 8, 1891, he married the second time to Ann Swanson of the Shetland Islands. She may have brought some children into the marriage for at his death in 1894, he left a widow, one girl and four boys.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 2; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1; HBCA Magnus Edgar search file; Van-PL 1881 Census, Vancouver District, Nanaimo sub district; BCA Nanaimo Free Press: October 28, 1882, July 10, 1885, October 10, 1891, p. 1, January 4, 1894, p. 4, July 21, 1894, p. 1, September 27, 1897, p. 3; BCDVS-RBDM; BCCR: EbMCNan SS: Bate, p. 6

Edrick, Emanuel (? - 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Death: possibly Fort George [Astoria], Oregon Territory - September 1816

Fur trade employee

NWC Cook, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

Emanuel Edrick signed on with the schooner *Columbia* on July 19, 1815 as cook and was paid off seven months later on February 29, 1816 at which point he entered the Portuguese service (NWCAB 1, p. 20). The record is not clear, for Corney wrote that later in the fall on September 3, 1816, when the crew of the *Columbia* were living in tents at Fort Astoria, the cook of the vessel died "after four months of illness" (Barry, "Peter Corney's Voyages," p. 373). If Edrick had returned to the *Columbia* as cook, he would have died at that date.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1 PPS: Barry, "Peter Corney's", p. 355-58

Edwards, Edward [1] (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Edward Edwards may have made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England. On the other hand, he may be the following Edward Edwards.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Edwards, Edward [2] (c. 1822 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably England - c. 1822

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1853); Sailmaker, Fort Vancouver depot (1853).

Edward Edwards, from England, worked for the HBC in the 1850s as a sail maker. He retired in the Columbia in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9-10; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Edwards, John (fl. 1830 - 1833) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Apprentice, Cabin Boy, Steward, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831 - 1832); Apprentice, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

John Edwards hired on with the HBC in London and left for the Northwest Coast in January 1830 on the *Dryad*. After arriving at Fort Vancouver on August 16, 1830, he began his work on coastal shipping. During the next two years he helped run supplies to coastal ports and left the Columbia for England aboard the brig *Eagle* on October 26, 1832, arriving back in London in 1833.

PS: HBCA ShMisPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4a-5a

Edwards, Philip Leget (c. 1812 - 1869) (American)

Birth: Kentucky, United States - c. July 1812

Death: Sacramento, California, United States - May 1869

CRFTC Assistant, CRFTC Brigade (1834); **HBC** School teacher, Champoeg (1835); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1838).

Philip Leget Edwards, an active man throughout his life, was peripherally connected to the fur trade. He moved with his family to Missouri where he apparently acquired some experience as a school teacher. There, on April 24, 1834 he was hired by Daniel Lee to be a lay assistant (hired hand) to Methodist missionary Jason Lee on his trek with Nathaniel J. Wyeth to the Columbia. The expedition left the Independence, Missouri area on April 28, 1834 for the seven month trek to Fort Vancouver and the Willamette Valley. In 1835 at Champoeg, Edwards taught the sons and daughters of the fur traders at a school, and was paid by the HBC. In 1838, he took the trail east over the Rockies and retired to Missouri. There, he entered politics and was elected to the legislature and practised law until 1850, when he went west again to California. In 1855 he was elected to the California legislature as a representative of Sacramento. He died in California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15-16; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 4 PPS: Shephard, p. 115 SS: Eaton; Scott, "Jason Lee's Place", p. 23-24; Brosnan, Jason Lee; Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 178; Loewenberg, p. 81-82

Ehninger, George [variation: **Ehnainger**] (fl. 1811 - 1814) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

PFC Captain's Clerk, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1814).

George Ehninger, nephew of John Jacob Astor, joined the crew of Astor's supply ship *Beaver* which left New York on October 17, 1811. On the voyage to the Columbia, he and the others tried to amuse themselves by listening to others play music, shooting birds from the deck, penguins from the shore, and fishing. Ashore in the Sandwich Islands [Hawaii], he could not eat the roast dog presented to him. He reached Fort Astoria on May 9, 1812. The *Beaver* sailed to Sitka but, fearing destruction by gales if he returned to Astoria, Captain Sowle had the vessel interned at Canton. Ehninger, who worked as assistant to Sowle and Nicholas G. Ogden, likely took another vessel from Canton to New York. In 1821, Ehninger was noted as travelling with John Astor and, on April 1, 1822, he formed a trading partnership with Benjamin Clapp selling buffalo robes, and other trade goods. John Jacob Astor had some doubts about the effectiveness of Ehninger in the business and eventually left him out of his will.

SS: MHS Chouteau PPS: R. F. Jones, p. 31, 32, 41, 54, 59, 73, 77; Cox, p. 25, 30; ChSoc XLV, p. 112 SS: Porter, John Jacob Astor, p. 200; Howay, A List of Trading Vessels; Irving, Astoria, p. 424-27

Ehu [variation: **Ehiu**, **Na Enoka Ehu**, **Enid Ehu**] (fl. 1845 - c. 1886) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Coal Harbour, Burrard Inlet, British Columbia - c. 1886

Fur trade employee

PSAC Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1850); Miller, Burrard Inlet (1860s - 1886).

The records of Ehu, whose name denotes one of traditionally low rank in Hawaiian society, are not entirely clear. According to oral tradition, Ehu had a good education at a mission school and, in fact, trained to be a teacher. He joined the HBC on May 7, 1845, from Oahu and worked until 1850, when he returned to Hawaii. According to oral

tradition, after his return to the Sandwich Islands in 1850-1851, he had three children. For unknown reasons, he returned to British North America around 1856 and may have gone to the Langley area where he became a native teacher. Apparently, he then moved to Burrard Inlet where he was employed at the Hastings Sawmill. In 1869, he and his family settled on three acres [1.2 ha] on Coal Harbor, built a cottage, and planted fruit trees; Nahanee and Keamo (and perhaps others) joined them to form an enclave known as Kanaka Ranch. In August, 1871, no doubt to secure his land rights, Ehu took out naturalization papers in New Westminster. He continued to live in the Coal Harbour area with his family until his death in about 1886, whereupon he was buried on nearby Deadman's Island, close to his Kanaka Ranch homestead. Ehu's Hawaiian language bible, printed in 1872, and one of the first bibles to reach the Gastown [Vancouver] area, now rests in the Vancouver museum.

Ehu appears to have had two successive wives. According to his descendants, his first wife was an unnamed Hawaiian woman ("Wahine Ehu") by whom he had Ioane (?-bap.1851-?), Samuela Ulumeheihei (?-bap.1852-?), and Noa Pikao (?-bap.1857-?). When he returned to the west coast, he married Mary See-em-ia (?-?), likely a Squamish woman, with whom he had Margaret (c.1857-1925).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVanASA 9; YFDS 20; SandIsAB 3; HBCABio

Eldershaw, William (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

William Eldershaw made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison* as an ordinary seaman.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Eleahoy (fl. 1837 - 1845) (possibly Hawaiian)

Birth: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1840); Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1845).

Eleahoy joined the HBC in July 1837 at the Honolulu office and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. He worked at various locations and helped to transport people in and out of the Snake Country. He worked until June 24, 1842, at which point he returned to Oahu. However, he was soon re-engaged. He retired again on July 18, 1845 and returned to Oahu. On his final return he received an extra gratuity, for he had gone almost blind.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1, 5; FtVanASA 4-8; YFDS 11, 13; YFASA 19-22, 24-25; SandIsAB 5

Ella, Henry Bailey (1826 - 1873) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - 1826

Death: Burrard Inlet, British Columbia - February 1873

Maritime officer

HBC Officer (2nd), *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1848); 2nd mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849); 2nd mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851); 1st mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852); 1st mate, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853); Mate, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Mate, *Otter* (steamer) (1854 - 1857); Mate, *Recovery* (brig) (1857 - 1858); Mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1858 - 1860); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1861); Clerk, *Otter* (steamer) (1861 - 1862); Clerk, *Enterprise* (steamer) (1862 - 1863); Pilot (maritime), Coastal waters (1870).

Henry Bailey Ella ran away to sea at the age of nine and apprenticed at the age of fourteen. He joined the HBC as a ship's officer on October 28, 1846 and spent the next seventeen years on Company ships, visiting the coast several times punctuated by Hudson Bay runs from London. Ella retired from service on October 20, 1863 in Victoria. In his later years he became a licensed pilot in Burrard Inlet and it was here, on February 16, 1873, that Ella left the Moody & Co. Mill [North Vancouver], attempting to cross the inlet in a canoe with a Chinese companion who was steering. When halfway across in heavy seas, the canoe tipped over and Ella sank immediately and drowned. His Chinese companion clung to the canoe and was saved. After Henry's death, Martha, his wife, ran a boarding house and continued to raise her family in Victoria.

Henry Ella married Martha Beeton Cheney (1839-1911) in Victoria on July 19, 1854. Ella had most likely met his future wife as a guest of Thomas Blinkhorn, with whom she was staying. He began to raise a family shortly after his marriage in 1854 and lived on Fort and Broad streets in Victoria. His wife, Martha, left a diary, three years of which survive. It chronicled the comings and goings of the very early settlers in the Victoria region. Their seven children were Elizabeth Ann (1857-1874), Louisa Martha Blinkhorn (1859-?), Thomas Richards (1861-?), Marion L. (c.1861-?), Henry Reece (1864-?), Frederick William (c.1866-?) and Mary (c.1867-?). Wife Martha died on April 9, 1911.

Ella Point in Broughton Strait is named after Henry B. Ella. His house still exists on Fort Street.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28, 32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-13; BCA BCCR CCCath; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 29; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Victoria, Yates Street Ward PPS: Ella, p. 91-112, 257-270 SS: Lugrin, p. 124; Walbran, p. 167

Elliot, Robert (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

Robert Elliot joined the HBC naval department as a seaman on September 3, 1827 and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. He arrived back at the London docks on February 13, 1829 and was discharged the following day.

PS: HBCA log of Eagle 1

Elliot, William Alfred [variation: **Elliott**] (c. 1828 - 1898) (British: English)

Birth: probably Marylebone, Middlesex, England

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - March 1898

Maritime employee

HBC Engineer, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Engineer, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1861 - 1866).

William Alfred Elliot joined the HBC on August 31, 1858 as an engineer for five years on the *Labouchere*. He carried on transactions with the HBC until at least 1869 and by 1871 was still working as a steamboat engineer and living at James Bay. He died in 1898 in Victoria and was buried on March 2, 1898 by the Reformed Episcopal Church.

William Alfred Elliot had one wife, Elizabeth (c. 1828-?) who was born in England. They had one recorded child, William Alfred, Jr. (c.1856-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVicASA 6-16; Mallandaine, p. 12; BCCR RefEC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Victoria, Yates Street Ward

Ellis, Robert W. (fl. 1851 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 3rd mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852); 2nd mate, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853); Mate, *Recovery* (brig) (1853 - 1854).

Robert Ellis shipped on with the HBC immigrant supply vessel Norman Morison on May 22, 1851 and sailed to the coast. While on the coast in 1852 he joined the newly purchased *Orbit*, renamed *Recovery*, as a ship's officer, until 1854. At that point, Ellis, along with Gilbert Hackland and others, refused to work unless they were paid more. Because of this, Ellis and the others were dismissed from the service.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA [1851-52] B.239/g/31, p. 67a; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanASA 9; FtVicCB 11

Emmet, Thomas (fl. 1849 - 1850) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850).

Thomas Emmet worked for the HBC for a short time on a contract that ended in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29

Emmons, James (fl. 1823 - 1824) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

James Emmons was a seaman aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie, and the boy William Forbes; as a result he swore out a deposition on July 2, 1823. He further appeared at a court of inquiry held at Fort George on August 3, 1823 to discuss the drinking habits of the first mate. He sailed from Fort George three days later and arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; HBCA ship extract

Emptage, William Henry (c. 1829 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Kent, England - c. 1829 (born to William Emptage)

Death: probably Langley Prairie, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Langley (1856 - 1858).

William H. Emptage, whose father was a life-saving boat captain in coastal England, first joined the East India Company as a seaman on their ships between England and India. He then joined the HBC and came to the coast as a seaman on the HBC barque, *Norman Morison* and was soon sent off to investigate the gold discovered on the Queen Charlotte Islands. It was there that his left hand suffered an injury and had to be amputated. It was done so in a fashion that allowed him to carry a milk pail in the crook of his arm later when he looked after the cows at Langley; there he also cared for the horses and weeded the gardens. He worked until November 22, 1858 at Fort Langley and then retired to settle. On December 12, 1870, he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] at Langley Prairie. In 1873, as the settlement had grown around Langley, he and twenty-eight other landowners petitioned Victoria for Langley's incorporation as a municipality.

William H. Emptage had one wife and three recorded children. He took as a wife Louisa Pokia (c.1840-?), daughter of Moosum Pokia, Musqueam. Their children were William Jr. (c.1864-1944), Edwin (c.1869-?) and Stephen (c.1872-?). After they had begun to raise a family, they formalized their marriage on May 27, 1875.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-6; BCA BCCR WesMeth; Van-PL 1881 and 1891 Canada Census, New Westminster SS: Waite, p. 52; Laing, p. 174

Engelbretten, Ole [variation: **Engebretton, Engelbretson**] (? - 1856) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Elvuim, Norway

Death: Fort Simpson [Nass] [British Columbia] - December 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1856).

Ole Engelbretton joined the HBC in 1853 on a five year contract and was one of the few to reach the coast on the tumultuous voyage of the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*. His work took him progressively up the coast and, by December 1856, Engelbretton was at Simpson, where rum was appearing from everywhere and flowing freely. For seven days after the steamer *Otter* arrived at Fort Simpson on December 12, Engelbretton was noted as having been drunk each night. On the seventh night, he boarded a canoe to come on shore but fell into the cold water and drowned. His drowning was only reported the following morning probably because of the condition of everyone who was with him and his body was not recovered.

PS: HBCA log of Colinda 1; FtSimp[N]PJ 8

Eno (Canada), Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Enno, Eneau, Enos**] (c. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, David Thompson (1810); Middleman, Thompson River (1813 - 1814).

François Eno (Canada) first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on January 8, 1808 to work as a middleman at Fort Kaminstiquia [Fort William]. Thereon after he appears to have worked with David Thompson (as Canada) and signed contracts up to 1818, to work in the Northwest, Michillimackinac and Lesser Slave Lake. During this time, for the winter of 1813-1814, he found himself at Thompson River [Kamloops], a short term stay as he was due in Montreal in 1814. He may have been working on the Pacific slopes before and after this date as a member of a cross-country brigade.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; UBC-Koer Thompson
See Also: Eno (Canada), Antoine (probable Relative)

Eno (Canada), Antoine (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Genevieve de Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828); Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830).

Antoine Eno (Canada), most likely related to Francis Eno (Canada), came west to the Columbia with the returning Express in the fall of 1827. In 1830 he returned to Montreal and in 1831 he signed a further contract to work outside

the area.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1; YFASA 7-9; YFDS 3a, 3b; FtVanAB 26; HBCCont PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105
See Also: Eno, Francois (Relative)

Ermatinger, Edward (1797 - 1876) (Mixed descent: Swiss German and Italian)

Birth: Island of Elba [Italy] - February 1797 (born to Lawrence Edward Ermatinger and an Italian woman)

Death: St. Thomas, Ontario - October 1876

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Thompson River (1825 - 1826); Clerk, Coastal Trade or shipping out of Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Clerk, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828).

Born in Italy to a Swiss family who had roots in the Canadian fur trade from the 1760s, but at that time was employed by the British Army, Edward Ermatinger was, naturally, educated in England. Both he and his brother Francis, once in their late teens, signed on with the HBC as clerks on May 13, 1818 when they were living in St. Pancras, Middlesex and sailed to York Factory that year. Between 1818-1825 Edward served at Island Lake, Upper Red River, Lac La Pluie and York Factory and worked in the Columbia District for the remaining three years until his retirement in 1828. He then went to England for a year. The fur trade records reveal little of Ermatinger's character but the collected Ermatinger letters reveal a competent more complex character beyond his acquired Cockney characteristics. He formed no lasting attachments to the west and, in 1830 he settled in St. Thomas, Upper Canada (Ontario) becoming a merchant, banker and postmaster. He died at the age of seventy-nine in 1876 and was buried in St. Thomas, Ontario.

In the early 1830s he married Achsah Burnham (daughter of Zaceus Burnham of Coburg).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 5-6, 8-9; YFDS 2a; HBCABio; UBC-SC Ermatinger PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 67-132; HBRS II, p. 211-12; F. Ermatinger SS: DCB Thomas
See Also: Ermatinger, Francis (Brother)

Ermatinger, Francis (1798 - 1858) (British: English and German)

Birth: Lisbon, Portugal - 1798 (born to Lawrence Edward Ermatinger)

Death: St. Thomas, Upper Canada - August 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Thompson River (1825 - 1826); Clerk, Columbia Department (1826 - 1828); Clerk, Fort Okanagan (1826 - 1827); Clerk in charge, Thompson River (1828 - 1830); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Clerk, Fort Colville (1831 - 1834) (accompanied by Flathead Indians? To Snake Country); Clerk in charge, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1834 - 1838); Clerk, Fort Colville (1837 - 1838) (YF 1837-1838); Clerk, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Clerk in charge, Fort Hall and Boise (1839 - 1840); Clerk in charge, Fort Hall (1840 - 1842); Chief Trader in charge, South Party (1842 - 1843); Chief Trader disposable in district, Fort McLoughlin (1843 - 1844); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Colville (1844 - 1846).

Francis Ermatinger spent much longer on the Pacific slopes than his brother, Edward. Educated in England, Francis Ermatinger joined the HBC on May 12, 1818, from the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex and spent the first seven years of his fur trade career in Trout Lake, Severn District. In 1825, he came, along with Edward, to the Columbia District and was generally considered a valuable man. However, he gained notoriety for hiring HBC interpreter Jean Baptiste Leolo to cut off the ear of a native who had had an affair with Ermatinger's woman. In 1832 he led a party to the borders of the Snake Country and the headwaters of the Missouri. He left Fort Hall in 1842 when he became Chief Trader and, in 1845-1846, when not at his Fort Colville posting, acted as treasurer of the Oregon Provisional Government south of the Columbia. Leaving his wife and daughter temporarily with the John McLoughlins, he left the Columbia District in March 1846 with the Warre and Vavasour secret reconnaissance party for a job as head of the York Factory Fur Store. In August of that year, he conducted the first troop brigade to Old Rock Depot from York Factory. From 1847-1850 he was Chief Trader in charge of Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca and the following two years was on furlough and on leave of absence. He returned to duty in 1852, taking charge of Fort William. He retired on June 1, 1853 and settled on his farm "Multnomah" in St. Thomas and five years later died and was buried at St. Thomas.

Francis Ermatinger had a complex family life, having several children by four wives. The first relationship was to an unknown woman in Severn, a union which yielded one daughter whom he provided for when he went to the Columbia. The second was to "Cleopatra," a Shuswap woman with whom he lived between 1826-1831. Between them, they had one son Lawrence (1828) and a daughter (1831) who died shortly after birth. Lawrence was taken east by the Reverend William Gray to be educated. The third union was with Mary Three Dresses, a Flathead Woman, with whom he lived between 1834-1838. By this union he had one son around 1836 and a daughter, Mary in 1838. The fourth marriage, in 1842 at Fort George [Astoria], was with Catharine Sinclair [c.1824-?]. By this union, he had a daughter, Frances Maria (1843-?). However, after seven years of marriage, Francis Ermatinger in 1849 wished to obtain a divorce from her because of her indiscreet behaviour. Catherine died on November 11, 1876 in Winnipeg [Manitoba] and was buried there.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 5-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-20, 24; YFDS 2a, 4a, 6; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; HBCABio PPS: F. Ermatinger; HBRS X, p. 12, 31n; HBRS II, [bio] p. 212-13; HBRS XXX, p. 206-07, 206n; CCR 1b SS: Stewart, p. 4, 166; Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 167-69, 275 (75n); A. McDonald p. 77n8, 91, 97, 111, 119, 129
See Also: Ermatinger, Edward (Brother); Sinclair, William Jr. (Relative)

Esterby, Nathaniel (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

Nathaniel Esterby joined the HBC naval department as a ship's officer on September 1, 1827 and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip.

PS: HBCA log of Eagle 1

Ettue, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Etue**] (c. 1799 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Supplice, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Columbia District (1824 - 1825); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia District (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830).

When Jean Baptiste Ettue signed his HBC contract for one year on July 22, 1824, with an "X" he had already been working for the Company for two years. In outfits 1825-1826 and 1828-1830 he appears to have been a member of the brigade to Montreal and, in 1827-1828, was in on the construction of Fort Langley. In 1830 he was living in Lower Red River and, after 1834, he signed a further contract to work in Lac Des Laky (?).

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a, 2a, 3a; HBCCont; YFASA 2-9; FtVanAB 1, 10, 26

Evans, Edward H. (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Surgeon, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Edward Evans made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison* as a ship's surgeon.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Evans, Robert (fl. 1834 - 1835) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1827); **CRFTC** Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

Robert Evans was a member of Jedediah S. Smith's 1826 Southwest Expedition that he may have joined at the 1826 Willow Valley Rendezvous. He traveled into California and returned with Smith to the 1827 Sweet Lake Rendezvous but remained there while Smith continued his expedition. He could have been in the Rocky Mountain area when he joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the CRFTC on the Pacific slopes. Evans left the Wyeth expedition on the upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build a CRFTC trading post which they called Fort Hall. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and Evans was left in charge of eleven other men to winter over. Evans likely stayed at the post throughout the winter while the others went out on hunting parties and may have departed in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Evans, Thomas (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Thomas Evans made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Evererd, Pierre (c. 1808 - 1832) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada - c. 1808

Death: Fraser River [British Columbia] - January 1832

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

Pierre Evererd, who may have been a member of the cross-country brigade, drowned on January 31, 1832 after one year in service with the HBC.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11; YFDS 4b

Faggater, Charles (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Landsman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Charles Faggater made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Fahy, Patrick [variation: **Fahey**] (fl. 1860 - 1861) (possibly Irish)

Birth: possibly Ireland

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1862).

Patrick Fahy may have been passing through for he worked for the HBC, receiving his 1860-1861 wages on the sundries account. He was discharged at Fort Simpson on September 3, 1861 and his movements after that are uncertain.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 8-11; BCA FtSimp[N]P]

Fairfoul, William (c. 1828 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Newborough, Anglesey, United Kingdom - c. 1828

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1848); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1849).

William Fairfoul joined the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. On November 25, 1848 at Fort Victoria, he left the vessel to join the steamer *Beaver* and less than a year later, on August 20 or 24, 1849, he deserted, probably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6; YFASA 27-29; YFDS 21

Faito, George (fl. 1830 - 1856) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1847); Labourer and sawyer, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1849); Sawyer, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Colwood Farm (1856); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1856).

George Faito joined the HBC from Hawaii April 1830 and spent much of his career in the fur trade at Fort Vancouver. After nineteen years he moved to Fort Victoria as a sawyer and, later, worked at various nearby HBC/PSAC farms as a labourer.

George Faito had one recorded wife, Josephine (1824-1849) and one recorded daughter, Catherine (1848-1849).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-8; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 4a-7; ShMiscPap 14; FtVicASA 1-3; PSACAB 37, 38; BCA BCCR StAndC

Fallardeau, Louis [variation: **Fallardeau, Falerdoo, Philardou**] (c. 1817 - 1873) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Lachine or Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1817

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - April 1873

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862); Labourer, New Caledonia (1862 - 1863).

Louis Fallardeau joined the HBC in 1838 and for the first twelve years, spent most of his time in northern coastal posts. While in the north in early 1844 he gave a deposition which seemed to indicate that the Fort Stikine Company servants had plotted against the officers, thus supporting the conspiracy theory for the murder of John McLoughlin, Jr. From 1851 he didn't work for nine years but worked briefly from 1863 in the interior. In 1868 he was living in a milder climate on the disputed island of San Juan from which he would go by canoe to Victoria, twelve miles [19.3 km] away (Bellingham Herald), where he still worked for a time under James Douglas. By 1872, he may have been living in Sydney, B. C. as that is where a son was baptised. The following year, in April 1873, he died in the Victoria area and was buried on April 24.

Louis Fallardeau had two recorded successive wives and ten recorded children. He formalized his marriage to Agnes, (c.1825-1855) Stikine [Katoosh] on April 29, 1850. Their likely children were Eleanore (?-bap.1849-?), August Noel (c.1849-?) and Louis Camille (c.1855-55). Agnes died on July 25, 1855. Two years after Agnes' death, Fallardeau married Mary Louise, (1843-1908), Songhees or Tongas on February 18, 1857. Their further children were Pierre Hypolite (1862-?), Basile (aka Peter) (1865-?), John (1868-?), Thomas (1860-1909), Adelaide (1870-?), Daniel (c.1871-?) and Denis (?-bap.1872-?). Wife Louise died in Victoria, August 15, 1908.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; FtVanCB 32; FtVicASA 1-5, 8-12; BCA BCCR StAndC; BCCR StElizRC; BCGR-Deaths; BCVS-RBDM; Mallandaine, p. 73 SS: "Mrs. Carrie Ewing Recalls Events of 80 Years on San Juan Island," Bellingham Herald, Dec. 24, 1940

Fallardeau, Michel [variation: **Falardeau**] (c. 1806 - c. 1855) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1806

Death: c. 1855

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Nez Perces (1829 - 1830); Cook, Fort Nez Perces (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Thompson River (1831 - 1833); Servant, Thompson River (1833 - 1836); Middleman, Thompson River (1836 - 1837); Servant, Thompson River (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Thompson River (1838 - 1841); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Thompson River (1843 - 1845); Middleman and bouite, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Middleman, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Middleman or Bouite, Fort Alexandria (1847); Bouite, New Caledonia (1847 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1851 - 1852).

Michel Fallardeau joined the service of the HBC in 1827 and came west with the returning York Factory Express in the fall. For the next twenty-four years, he worked at mainly interior posts as a middleman and likely spent most of his time at Thompson River. He appeared to have transactions with the Company until about 1854. The records are not clear but, around 1855, Michel Fallardeau may have been beaten so severely by Paul Fraser that he died two days later. Morice reports an apparent exchange between the builder of Fallardeau's coffin and Paul Fraser two days after the event when Fraser indicated that rough boards were good enough for the rascal Fallardeau. The coffin builder, Baptiste, the Iroquois, replied that rough boards would be too good for Fraser (Morice, p. 279-280). A short time later, as the story goes, Paul Fraser was killed by a falling tree. This does not square with the records, for Michel Fallardeau goes off the records around 1851 but continues on the Sundries Accounts which could mean that he may or may not have died. However, there is no mention of his death. Morice obviously got this information through oral tradition and the facts of the actual occurrence have yet to be sorted out.

Michel Fallardeau had one wife and one recorded child. Most likely when he was in the Thompson River area, he married Jenny Lucy (?-?), Shuswap. On June 30, 1856, when Jenny was at Fort Langley, daughter Angelique (c.1848-?) was baptised. Another son may have been Louis (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFASA 7-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 3a-8, 16; FtAlexPJ 7; FtVicASA 1; BCA Alexandria; BCCR-StAndC PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 279-80; "Vivid Link with Past," Kamloops Sentinel, Dec. 21, 1931 [Angelique b. 1848 to "Louis", but in Church records b. to Michel]

Fallardeau, Narcisse [variation: **Falardeau**, **Falardo**, **Feledow**] (c. 1818 - 1888) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. September 1818

Death: Fort Langley, British Columbia - November 1888

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Langley (1838 - 1862); Labourer, Fort Langley (1862 - 1863).

Narcisse Fallardeau joined the HBC in 1837 from the parish of Berthier, and for the next twenty-six years spent his entire career at Fort Langley. As James Murray Yale's cook or servant, he spent most of his time with his family in the

kitchen of the Big House of the fort. He was there when the Fort burnt down on April 11, 1840 but did not appear to suffer any ill effects. In 1846 he tried unsuccessfully to claim land around Fort Nisqually. Like many, he could not write, as his February 15, 1850 contract was signed with an "X". Fallardeau pre-empted 160 acres of farmland on the south bank of the Fraser River above Fort Langley. According to one of his children, he may have varied his farming activities as a shoemaker. Narcisse Fallardeau died at Langley in 1888, and is buried in the Fort Langley cemetery with an empty plot beside him, possibly reserved for his wife.

Narcisse Fallardeau had one wife, Hélène, Thèpartenat [Kwantlan] (c.1816/23-1905) and nine or more children. Together, they had Harriot (c.1839-c.1918), Catherine, (c.1841-1874), Matilda (1844-1926), Louisa (c.1848-1902), Noel (c.1851-?), Narcisse (c.1852-?), Rose/Rosalie/Rosaline (c.1862-1944), George (c.1865-?) and Marie/Mary (1865-1948).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 4-8; FtVicASA 1-3; YFASA 19-20, 24-32; FtVicASA 1-11; HBCABio; BCA PSACFtNis; BCCR StAndC; BCDVS-RBDM; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, New Westminster District SS: Laing, p. 176; Fallardeau descendant

Fallen, Mr. [variation: **Fallon**] (fl. 1833) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Free trader****U.A. Trader, Rendezvous (1833).**

This contradictory entry may be Benjamin O'Fallen. The only mention of him comes from the writing of Warren Ferris on June 7, 1833 on the Green River in Wyoming when he was presumably travelling with "Vandeburgh" although William H. Vandeburgh had been killed the previous fall. According to Ferris, Fallen had been to "Teos" [Taos] the previous winter for supplies and two of his Spanish engages had frozen to death on their return. Fallen had also suffered considerably on his way back. He was probably working for Drips and Company. (This Fallen may be Benjamin O'Fallen [1793-1842] Indian Agent and a principal partner in the Missouri Fur Company that broke up in 1824). On the other hand, it may be William Fallon who was working in the Upper Missouri area from 1830 for an unspecified period of time.

PS: MHS Chouteau PPS: Ferris, p. 164

Fannons, Dominique [variation: **Farron, Farrons**] (c. 1798 - c. 1860) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Recollet, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1798**Death: probably Cowlitz area, Lewis County, Washington Territory – after 1860****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Western Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1840); Settler, Cowlitz (1842 - 1843).

Dominique Fannons (Farrons, Farron) joined the HBC in 1815 from the Montreal area and served at Montreal and Athabasca before deserting to the NWC in 1817-1818. He then served in Athabasca (rejoining the HBC at coalition in 1821), Bow River and Middle Saskatchewan, before coming to New Caledonia in 1825. Fannon assisted in the construction of Fort Langley. After his retirement in 1840, he returned to Canada but came back to the Cowlitz as a settler in outfit 1842-1843. For some years he worked at the Cowlitz farm under George Roberts and and by 1850 had his own farm in Lewis County. He served as a Fourth Corporal in Peers' company of the Cowlitz Rangers in the Indian War of 1855-1856 along with his two sons Narcisse, and Dominique (CCR 1, A-25). Fannon appears as a tailor in the 1860 Lewis County census.

Dominique Fannons/Farron had one wife and six children. He formalized his marriage to Josephite, Clallam [Makak] (c.1813-Oct. 17, 1844) on February 11, 1839. The Fannon children were Narcisse (c.1831-?), Louise or Angélique (c.1832-?), Amable (c.1834-?), Dominique (c.1835-?), Elisabeth (1839-?) and Rachel (c.1846-?).

PS: HBCA Canadian Servants' Ledgers [1815-1819] A.16/52; [1815-1822] A.16/53; HBCCont; YFASA 5-9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 2a-2b, 5a-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-7; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. PS: CCR 1a

Faries, Hugh [variation: **Ferris, Faries, Farris**] (c. 1776 - 1852) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1776 or 1779(born to Hugh Faries and Mary Warfanger)**Death: Berthier, Lower Canada - March 1852****Fur trade employee**

NWC In charge, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1807 - 1812); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1837 - 1839).

Montrealer Hugh Faries had the distinction of being one of the early land-based fur trade clerks to cross over to and work on the Pacific slopes. He joined the NWC in 1804 and for the next two years was at Rainy Lake. In the autumn

of 1807, in the company of Jules Maurice Quesnel, he crossed the Rocky Mountains with supplies from Montreal and orders from Fort Chipewyan. At that point, Faries was put in charge of a new Fraser River post [Fort George]. In May 1808, when Simon Fraser, Quesnel and others explored the Fraser to its mouth, Faries was left at the post. In August, when the tired and harried group returned, Faries greeted them at his Fort George post. During the next four years, he appears to have stayed in the area for, in the spring of 1810, Faries and John Stuart took the New Caledonia returns to Rainy Lake. Also a portage from the Chilcotin River was named after him, indicating some possible travel in that area. Between 1812-1817, he was at Cumberland House and, at the time of the amalgamation with the HBC, he was appointed Chief Trader. Between 1821-1826, he was in the Peace River and in 1827 was proposed as a member of the Beaver Club in Montreal. He became Chief Factor in 1838 and retired in 1840.

Little is known of Hugh Faries' family but by 1826 he was traveling with his family. One son's name was Walter (?-?).

Hugh Faries 1828-1829 Kenogamissi District day book of thirty-five pages now rests in Special Collections, Milton S. Eisenhower Library at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-5 PPS: Fraser, p. 128; Harmon, A Journal of Voyages, p. 151; FtAlexDR 1; HBRS II, p. 333 SS: ChSoc XXII, p. 439; HBRS I, p. 437

Farnham, Russell (1784 - 1832) (American)

Birth: Massachusetts, United States - 1784

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - October 1832

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Russell Farnham spent three years at Fort Astoria but he is best known for having journeyed incredibly for almost three years through Siberia returning the PFC records to the Astoria's head office in New York. After receiving adequate education, he joined Astor's PFC on May 24, 1810 as a clerk. Arriving at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811 as a passenger aboard the *Tonquin*, he worked through the construction of Fort Astoria and the fur trade mainly as a clerk with different duties. For example, on October 12, 1811, he sailed on the maiden voyage of the Columbia-built *Dolly*. Between November 10-21, 1811, Farnham, Gabriel Franchere and W. W. Matthews pursued and ransomed two company employees who had deserted and were taken into slavery by Chief Cathlanaminimin on Sauvie Island. In April 1812, he was with the party that was attacked and robbed at the Dalles, but Farnham was not hurt and in 1814 was even trading sturgeon. After the Pacific Fur Company assets of Fort Astoria were bought out by the NWC, Farnham was given the job of returning the records to the head office. On April 2, 1814, he left sailing aboard the brig *Pedlar*, along with Wilson Price Hunt to Sitka, then aboard the *Forester* to Kamchatka, the point from which he travelled across Siberia by foot to St. Petersburg and Copenhagen. From there, he finally made his way to New York. Between 1817 and 1819 he managed the American Fur Company in the upper Mississippi, later settling and becoming a farmer in Missouri, but he never returned to Oregon. He died of cholera in 1832 in St. Louis, Missouri.

Russell Farnham married Susan Bosseran in 1829 in Missouri.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; MHS Chouteau PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 48, 93-95, 112-13, 145, 194; ChSoc LVII, p. 636, 673, 695 SS: OHQ v. XXIV, 338-344; DAB Ghent; Porter, "The Cruise of the", p. 261-85

Farrient, Laurent Valier (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Boute, Columbia Department (1821).

Laurent Valier Farrient transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821 while in the Columbia.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9

Favel, Charles (c. 1826 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1826 (born to Thomas Favel and Sally, a Cree native)

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Thompson River (1843 - 1844); Boute, New Caledonia (1844 - 1849); Boute, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Guide, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Boute, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Boatbuilder, New Caledonia (1851 - 1853); Boute, New Caledonia (1851 - 1853); Boute, New Caledonia (1853 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1861 - 1863).

Charles Favel, son of a Red River HBC servant, was baptised on August 3, 1826 at Red River. He joined the HBC in 1842 and worked for the next twenty-one years, largely in the New Caledonia area. After William Morwick, of Fort

Babine, was killed in 1843 and replaced by an overly apprehensive Duncan Cameron, an experienced Charles Favel was asked in 1845 to temporarily replace Cameron when the neurotic post master could not take it any more. Favel retired in 1863 and was living in the Fort St. James area in 1866.

Charles Favel appears to have had one wife, Nellie Boucher (?-?). They had one recorded child, William (1854-?). In 1861 Fort Alexandria correspondence, her name was recorded as Nancy.

PS: Provincial Archives of Manitoba, St. John's Baptisms, 1813-1828, #591; HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 22, 24-32; YFDS 10-18, 20, 22-23; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-13; FtAlexPJ 10; FtAlexCB 1; HBCABio; BCA OlofGH; SS: Morice, The History of, p. 220

Favel, John [a] (c. 1815 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1815**Fur trade employee**

HBC Boute, South Party (1828 - 1831); Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Middleman, South Party (1831 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Trapper, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1839); Trapper, Snake Party (1835 - 1839).

John Favel, who signed both his 1820 contract at Beaver Creek and his 1823 contract with an "X", worked in the southern reaches of the Columbia and deserted in June 1839.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-5a, 5c-7; FtVanASA 2-6

Fawden, E. R. [variation: **Fowden**] (fl. 1840) (British: English)

Birth: probably Liverpool, England**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

E. R. Fowden joined the HBC in London on September 17, 1839 on a contract that was to have lasted five years. He sailed to Fort Vancouver on the barque *Columbia* but when the vessel was on a supply mission to California, he took the ship's small boat ashore at Monterey and deserted on August 24, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 4; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 20; FtVanASA 6

Feckney, Robert (c. 1810 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Edinburgh, Scotland - c. 1810**Maritime employee**

HBC Carpenter, *Nereide* (barque) (1836); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Robert Feckney joined the HBC in London on February 13, 1836 for five years and sailed to the Coast on the *Nereide*. His work there was short for he returned to England aboard the barque *Columbia*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 7; YFASA 16

Felix (Palaquin), Antoine [variation: **Palanquin**] (c. 1798 - c. 1861) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1798**Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - c. 1861****Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Boute, Fort Colville (1826 - 1842); Boute, Fort Simpson (1842 - 1843); Boute, Thompson River & Fort Okanagan (1842 - 1844); Boute, Thompson River (1843 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1843+); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1844 - 1845); Farmer, Oregon District (1845 - 1853).

Montrealer Antoine Felix joined the HBC on July 9, 1823 and spent a good part of his career as a bote at Fort Colville. He transported Governor Simpson on his visit to the Columbia but was not mentioned in Simpson's journal. In outfit 1842-1843 he was in charge of Fort Okanagan and in 1843 he appears to have settled in the Willamette taking out a claim near St. Louis. On May 2, 1843, he voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon.

At Fort Colville in 1830, he coupled with (legitimized at St. Paul on July 2, 1845) Marguerite, Colville, des Chaudieres a.k.a. Bethsey, (?-c.1848) with whom he had children Narcisse (1830-1848), Emmanuel (c.1830-?), Antoine (c.1836-?), François (1837-1846), Guillaume (c.1839-?), Marguerite (c.1841-?), Pierre (1844-1846) and Marie (1847-1858), all dying young except Emmanuel and Marguerite. On June 20, 1848, six months after the death of wife Marguerite, he married Marie Archange Hubert, daughter of Joachim Hubert.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 3-9, 11-15, 20, 24-25; FtGeo[As]AB 12; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 13-14; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA

Felix, Prisque [variation: **Presque**] (fl. 1813 - 1816) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Province of Quebec/Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Steersman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Steersman, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Steersman, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814).

Prisque Felix joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition probably in St. Louis around September 15, 1810. He crossed over the Continental Divide in the summer of 1811 and arrived in Fort Astoria via canoe on January 18, 1812. By the winter of 1813-1814 he had not yet joined the NWC, the latter having taken over the former. However, he did sign on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on August 1, 1816 to work as a middleman at Fort William.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 107

Felix, Thomas (fl. 1823 - 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Thomas Felix, who most likely joined the HBC in 1822, was a member of the cross-country brigade or Express for a number of years and sometimes spent his summers in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-6, 10; FtVanAB 1-2a, 6; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12

Felix, William (fl. 1843 - 1846) (Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1843 - 1846).

William Felix appears to have worked casually at Thompson River for three years.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-26

Fenton, John (c. 1817 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Old Macher, Scotland - c. 1817

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1842); **PSAC** Millwright, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1842 - 1843); Millwright, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Millwright, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Millwright, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848); Millwright, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849).

John Fenton joined the PSAC/HBC in June 1841 from Scotland as a millwright to put together a flour and barley mill which had been purchased from a foundry in Aberdeen, Scotland. He had been recommended by the owners, the Abernathys, to do the job (HBRS VI, p. 160-161n). Because there was disagreement as to the appropriateness of the design for the area and as to where it would be set up, it was not erected until 1844 at Willamette Falls. Fenton appeared to work competently throughout and, in 1849 left the service. Throughout his service, he had said he was going to return to Scotland but it appears he may have stayed for an undetermined length of time in the Pacific Northwest area where he could draw on his considerable savings. He was last tracked in 1850 passing through Fort Nisqually.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-9; YFASA 24-30; YFDS 18; PSACAB 37; FtVanCB 33 PPS: Dickey; HBRS VI, p. 60-161n

Ferguson, Samuel (fl. 1830 - 1836) (American or British)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1836).

Samuel Ferguson may have joined the brig *Lama* [William Henry McNeill] just before it sailed from Boston for the Northwest Coast on October 7, 1830 or when it stopped in Oahu en route in March 1831. On July 18, 1831 at Kygany harbor, in a moment of drunken bravado, he and several others tried to take over the vessel and, when it was apparently not succeeding, jumped overboard and swam ashore. He was brought back, tied to the rigging and given two dozen

lashes. Nonetheless, he continued with the *Lama* until Oahu where it was sold to the HBC; he was re-engaged there by the HBC on September 4, 1832 and returned to the coast, continuing to serve under McNeill. For the next four years he worked on vessels servicing coastal posts and finally sailed from the coast for England on January 27, 1836 aboard the barque *Ganymede*. Ferguson deserted at Valparaiso on the return voyage.

PS: BCA log of Lama 1; HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 12-17; YFDS 5a-6; FtVanASA 3

Ferrier, John (fl. 1849 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1852).

John Ferrier came to the coast on the HBC brigantine *Una* which he had joined in London on December 31, 1849. He worked on the vessel until it was grounded and abandoned at Neah Bay in December 1851. From that point he made his way to Oahu where he was discharged on February 5, 1852.

PS: HBCA ShMisPap 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2

Ferris, Warren Angus (1810 - 1873) (American)

Birth: Glens Falls, New York State, United States - December 20, 1810

Death: Reinhardt, Texas, United States - February 08, 1873

Fur trade employee

AFC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1830 - 1835); **Fur trader, Pacific slopes** (1830 - 1835); **Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House]** (1833); **Fur trader, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House]** (1833).

Educated as a civil engineer, twenty year old Warren A. Ferris entered the service of the American Fur Company in 1830 as a clerk. He spent the next five years wandering over fur trading territory on both sides of the Continental Divide. During this time he kept a journal that revealed much information on the comings and goings of the early fur traders in the area. For example, he wrote of the death of Henry Vanderburgh, the building of Fort Bonneville, and the massacre of Etienne Provost's party by the Snake natives. After his fur trade career, he moved to Texas where he carried on as a civil engineer. He continued as an engineer until his death.

Published manuscript: Ferris turned his journal into an article series entitled Life in the Rocky Mountains, published in the Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo, N. Y. It was republished in 1940 in Colorado. However, according to Chittenden, although it is valuable as an authoritative source for many details, it is labouriously overwritten and some of the dates are in error.

PS: MHS Chouteau PPS: Ferris SS: Chittenden, p. 395; Phillips, p. 466

Ferron, Adolphus [variation: Jean Feyron] (fl. 1849 - 1856) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Trois Rivières, Quebec

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); **Middleman, Fort Rupert** (1850 - 1852); **Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert** (1852 - 1853); **Middleman, Columbia Department** (1853 - 1854); **Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm** (1855? - 1856); **Labourer, Fort Shepherd** (1856).

Adolphus Ferron joined the HBC around 1849 and worked mainly in the Fort Rupert area. In 1854 he retired but may have gone to San Juan at that time. By 1856, he was back in Victoria complaining of difficulty feeding his family - an enticement by the HBC giving him salmon to dry and helping him break up the land did not appear to work. By May 1856, he was off to the interior and assisted with the construction of a new post near the traditional territory of his native wife.

Adolphus Ferron, who also went by the name Jean Ferron, married Suzanne Grant (?-?), daughter of Peter Grant and Anne of the Chaudières [Kettle Falls] tribe, on September 19, 1853 possibly in the Fort Victoria area. Together they had a daughter Helene Marie (?-bap.1855-?). Suzanne brought a son, Frederic Griffin (?-bap.1853-?), son of Suzanne and Frederic Griffin Sr., into the marriage.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR StAndC
See Also: Grant, Peter (Father-in-Law)

Ferrow, George (c. 1791 - ?) (British)

Birth: "Barwick" (Berwickshire, England?), United Kingdom - c. 1791

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

George Ferrow joined the HBC in London and was on the Coast by 1836. He worked in coastal shipping, sailing as far south as the coast of California. After joining the *Columbia* at Fort George he was discharged in London on May 12, 1837.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a, 14; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 7; YFASA 16

Fevrier (Laramie), Benjamin (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1847).

Benjamin Fevrier (Laramie) joined the HBC from Yamaska in 1841 and worked for the Company for six years.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-27

Fight, John (fl. 1831 - 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Untraced vocation, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

John Fight was engaged by the HBC on June 13, 1831 at Oahu to work as a seaman in the *Columbia*. He worked largely in the Vancouver area until December 1, 1834, when he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11-15; YFDS 4b-5c; SandIsM 1

Fillier, George (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

George Fillier joined the HBC on September 3, 1827 and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. His vessel sailed from London on September 14, 1827 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on May 28, 1828. After unloading supplies, picking up furs and taking on ballast at Fort George, it crossed the bar on August 20, 1828 and arrived at the London docks on February 13, 1829 and Fillier was discharged a week later.

PS: HBCA log of *Eagle* 1

Finigan, James or Thomas (fl. 1841 - 1845) (probably British: English)

Birth: possibly London (Strangford), England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Boatswain, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1845).

James Finigan, who also appears to have gone by the name of Thomas, joined the HBC on September 17, 1839 for five years. He spent his entire career servicing the *Columbia* Department on the barque *Columbia* from 1841-1845 on two return voyages.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Columbia* 4, 6; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 20-21, 24

Finlay, Augustin Yoostah [variation: Finley] (c. 1800 - 1883) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rocky Mountain House, Alberta - c. 1800 (born to Jacques Raphael "Jocko" Finlay and an unnamed Chippewa woman)

Death: probably on the Flathead Reservation, Montana - 1883

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1828 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Colville (1832 - 1839); Untraced vocation, Flatheads (1841 - 1842).

Third generation fur trader and son of Jacques "Jacko" Finlay, Augustin Yoostah Finlay probably travelled with his father before settling at Spokane House in 1810. His name Yoostah was a Flathead corruption of Augustin. He did not appear on NWC records and, into the 1820s likely assisted his freeman father and brothers trapping for furs. After his father's death in May 1828, Augustin was invited by McLoughlin to join the Snake Party as a freeman. From that point on, he infrequently made the HBC journals but was considered a leading man amongst the freemen. Like all

freemen, he had some obligation to look after himself. For example, on October 24, 1831 he temporarily left Work's Snake party to spend the winter with the Indians. He reappeared in February and continued on for the rest of the expedition, sometimes separating to trap beaver, hunt buffalo or even pursue Blackfoot Indians. According to his biographer, D. C. Courchane, in 1842 and 1844 he was probably at Port d'Enfer [Hellgate], Montana along with his brothers and their families and, by 1847, was living in the Colville Valley, near Fort Colville. In 1849, he and his family likely went to California for the Gold Rush, and by 1854, they were back in the Colville Valley. By 1860, he was living in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana and he likely died on the Flathead Reservation, Montana in 1883. His wife, Clemence, died on the reservation on March 6, 1909.

Augustin Finlay had one wife and at least thirteen children. In August 1840, he married Clemence Cah-Le-Moss (1816/20-1909), Flathead, daughter of Thérèse. Their children were Susanne (?-?), Louis (?-?), David (?-?), Thérèse (?-?), Marie LaRose (c.1851-?), LaLouise (?-?), Felicite (?-?), Vincent (?-?), Marie (?-?), Agatha (1849?-?), Philomene (c.1853-?), Rose (?-?) and Margaret (c.1858-?).

PS: HBCA 9, 11-15; YFDS 3b, 4b, 5b-7, 11; FtVanASA 2-6; FtVanCB 4, 6; SnkCoPJ 11; WSA 1860 U.S. Census, Washington Territory, Spokane County, Bitterroot Valley SS: Courchane, p. 245-47

See Also: Finlay, Jacques Raphael (Father); Finlay, Francois Benetsee (Brother); St. Germain, Saulteux (Relative); Finlay, Keyackie (Brother); Finlay, Raphael Jr (Brother); Finlay, Miaquam (Brother); Finlay, Nicholas (Brother)

Finlay, Bonhomme (fl. 1813 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); Interpreter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Interpreter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); **NWC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); **HBC** Freeman interpreter, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); **NWC** Freeman interpreter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823).

Bonhomme Finlay may have first joined the NWC in 1812, working with them until at least 1821 when he joined the HBC.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10

Finlay, Christopher (c. 1833 - 1879) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orphir, Orkney, United Kingdom - c. December 30, 1832 (born to Christopher Finlay and Margaret Sinclair)

Death: Nanaimo, British Columbia - August 23, 1879

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1853); Clerk, Nanaimo (1853 - 1879); Store assistant, Nanaimo (1853 - 1879); Teacher, Nanaimo (1853 - 1879).

Christopher Finlay appears to have had some education before he came to the Pacific Northwest as an immigrant on the *Tory*. He worked for a short time at Fort Rupert and went to Nanaimo around 1853. There, he was an assistant in the store and office and when Charles A. Bayley resigned as teacher, Finlay took over as teacher until he was replaced by Rev. C. Bryant. He was known as a hard taskmaster who did not hesitate to use the strap. The stern pedagogue, who was known as an upright citizen, died suddenly at the age of forty-six, falling on the door step of his house on Mill Street, Nanaimo in 1879.

Christopher Finlay partnered with a Haida native and had a daughter, Mary (1854-?). In the 1860s Christopher's Haida wife returned to the Queen Charlotte Islands, while he retained the child. In 1869, Mary went on to marry William Cartwright.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA [1853-54] B.226/g/l, fo. 13d SS: Bate, p. 2; Finlay relation

Finlay, David (? - 1849) (Mixed descent)

Death: killed by Blackfeet Indians probably in the Fort Colville/Flatheads area - October 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Colville (1843 - 1847); Interpreter, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1847 - 1848); Apprentice, Fort Colville (1848 - 1849); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1848 - 1849); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1849).

David Finlay joined the HBC in 1843 and worked in the Fort Colville area. His contract was to have ended in 1850 but on October 1, 1849 he was killed by the Blackfeet Indians when returning to the camp after being out hunting.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8-9; YFASA 24-29; YFDS 18, 20; BCA Lowe 1

Finlay, François Benetsee [standard: **François**] [variation: **Pinista, Pinetse, Pinasta, Penache Finley**] (c. 1805 - before 1873) (Mixed descent)

Birth: near Fort Edmonton [Alberta] or Red River- c. 1805 (born to Jacques Raphael “Jocko” Finlay and an unnamed Chippewa woman)

Death: possibly Flathead Reservation, Montana – before 1873

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1828 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Colville (1832 - 1838); Trapper, Flatheads (1841 - 1842).

François Benetsee Finlay is most remembered for having discovered gold in Montana. Son of Jacques "Jacko" Finlay (and grand nephew of Soteau St. Germain), Benetsee likely spent part of his growing up years with his father and brothers at Fort Spokane, and trapped beaver as a freeman. When his father died in May 1828, he was invited, along with his brothers Augustine and Miaquam to join the Snake party. He worked until 1842, at which point he left the employ of the HBC and continued to raise a family, who that year were at the Finley Camp at Porte d'Enfer [Hellgate, Montana]. François Benetsee was a resourceful, enterprising man for, in 1847, he helped Neil McLean McArthur to build the HBC post, Fort Connah [Montana]. He also became an independent trader, trading everything from beads and cloth, to powder and lead with the native peoples and through this, gained a certain independence. He took horses to California and so knew the area when he joined the Gold Rush with his brothers and family in 1849. Prior to this, he had settled on a piece of land, with a creek, appropriately called Benetsee Creek [Gold Creek, Powell Co., Montana]. It was here that he discovered the gold in 1851 or 1852. There are many versions of his discovery but it appears that he took gold dust that he obtained from his creek to Angus McDonald at Fort Connah; it was sent away and pronounced pure. The Montana Gold Rush got under way ten years after that. François' activities during his later years have not been traced but it is assumed that he continued living in the area and died before 1873.

François Benetsee Finlay had one wife and possibly fifteen children, according to descendants. One wife was Susan/Dew-see-mah/Pen-na-ma (c.1835-?) daughter of Old Ignatius Chaves and Louise Ta-yoo-sah-mah. Four children, according to the 1860 Census were Sophia (c.1842-?), Isadore (c.1847-?), Caroline (c.1854-?), and Rosette (c.1857-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 4; YFASA 9, 11-15; YFDS 3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-6; WSA 1860 U.S. Census, Washington Territory, Spokane County, Bitterroot Valley SS: Courchane, p. 2-6; O. W. Johnson, p. 314, 314-15; Langford, p. 78; Bell, p. 20-21; Chalfant, p. 256-57; Peltier, Antoine Plant p. 14

See Also: **Finlay, Jacques Raphael (Father); Finlay, Augustin Yoostah (Brother); St. Germain, Saulteux (Relative); Finlay, Keyackie (Brother); Finlay, Raphael Jr (Brother); Finlay, Miaquam (Brother); Finlay, Nicholas (Brother)**

Finlay, Jacques Raphael [variation: **Jacko, Jacka, Jocko, Jacco, Jaco, Jaccot, Jacquot, Jackie Finley**] (c. 1768 - 1828) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Finlay, Saskatchewan River - c. 1768 (born to James Finlay and an unnamed Saulteux [Chippewa] woman)

Death: Spokane House, Columbia District - May 1828

Fur trade employee

NWC Independent Trapper and Fur Trader cutting trails for David Thompson, Kootenay and Flathead area (1806 - 1810); Freeman, Kootenae House (1807 - 1808); Freeman (possibly with Joseph Howse [HBC]), Kootenay's (1808 - 1810); Builder, Kullyspell House (Kalispel Post) (1809); Builder, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (Summer 1810); Clerk in charge, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1810 - 1812); Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); Interpreter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); Trapper, Snake Party (1819); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1824); Untraced vocation, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1824 - 1828); Untraced vocation, Rocky Mountain Portage (1824).

Son of fur-trading pioneer James Finlay, one of the Scottish-born founders of the NWC, Jacques Finlay had a long career in the fur trade with the NWC. Unlike his fur-trading half-brothers, James (1766-1830) and John (1774-1833), who chose to spend their latter years in Montreal, Jacques lived his entire life in the country. Jocko was possibly educated by his father and became a good linguist although, in his later years, he did not (or would not) speak English to botanist David Douglas (Douglas, p. 171). He was a competent strategist, for in June 1794, when natives attacked the neighbouring HBC post [South Branch House] killing all but one (the clerk) and then attacked the NWC post of Upper Bow Fort [nr. Banff, Alta.], Finlay led the counter-attack and rescued the HBC clerk before fleeing downriver. For the next few years, he managed other posts and between 1800-1808 he was with David Thompson. In 1807, Finlay did not appear to be with Thompson when he built Kootenae House [near Lake Windermere]; he was likely in the area as a free trader and the following year was hunting with James McMillan in the vicinity. Later, he entered the Flathead River country area and helped to build Kullyspell House (October, 1809), Saleesh House (1809) and Spokane House (1810) for the NWC, where he was a clerk for three or more years. In 1809-1810 he was at some point with HBC man Joseph Howse, who built a HBC wintering post on the Pacific slopes that winter. Finlay and his family continued their lives as freemen and, when the HBC abandoned Spokane House on April 7, 1826, the Finlay family remained there. The next two years of his life were a mixture of famine and feast. For example, when he fixed botanist David Douglas's gun and showed Douglas the various plants with which he was familiar, he was down to his last six weeks supply of camas roots;

however, when Douglas later returned, Finlay was able to supply him with an abundance of salmon from his fish barrier. "Jacko" died at about the age of sixty at Spokane House and at his request his body was buried under one of the bastions. In 1951 his bones, along with five pipes, a hunting knife, spectacles and an iron cup were unearthed at the site and taken to the Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum, Spokane, Washington. At the request of his descendants, his body was reinterred in a field at the Spokane House site on July 25, 1976.

Jacques Finlay had a number of wives and nineteen or more children. Three wives were an unnamed Chippewa woman (?-?), Teshwentichina, (?-?) [Spokane] and an unnamed Pend D'Oreille woman (?-?). The children were Xavier (c.1779-?), James (1794-1853), possibly John (c.1800-?), Augustin Yoostah (c.1800-83), Patrick "Pichina/Bishnah/Bish-ca-nath/Pishot/Jocko Patrick" (1802-1879), François Benetsee/Penetzi/Penache/Penasta (1805-1873), Jacques Miaquam (?-?), Maria Josephite "Josette" (c. 1810-1869), Suzette (?-?), Joatte (?-?), Keyackie (?-?), Isabella (?-?), Baptiste (?-?) Basil (?-?) Josette (?-?), an unnamed child (?-?), Nicholas "Nicolai" (c. 1816), Rosette He-Hi-Ta (c.1823-1908) and Margaret "Maggie" (c.1828-?).

Jocko River, a branch of the Flat Head River, Jocko Valley, Jocko Prairie and Jocko Mountain Range, all on the Flathead Reservation [Montana], were named after Jacques Finlay.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA SnkCoPJ 3; FtVanCB 4; HBCABio; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Belyea, p. 40-170; ChSoc XL, p. xci, p. 301; G. Simpson, Fur Trade, p. 31; D. Douglas, Journal, p. 63, 169, 171, 203 SS: Meyers, "Jacques Raphael", p. 163-67; M. W. Campbell, p. 178, 182; DCB Holmgren; Courchane, p. 6-23

See Also: Dumond, Alexander (possible Son-in-Law); Finlay, Francois Benetsee (Son); Finlay, Augustin Yoostah (Son); Finlay, Raphael Jr (probable Son); Finlay, Keyackie (Son); Finlay, Miaquam (Son); Finlay, Nicholas (Son)

Finlay, John [1] (fl. 1817 - 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821?); Clerk, Columbia Department (1821).

John Finlay [1] joined the NWC on May 7, 1817 as a clerk for seven years and crossed the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes that same year as part of Joseph LaRocque's group. He most likely worked continuously in the area for he is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2; HBCA NWCAB 9

Finlay, John [2] [variation: Jean] (c. 1800 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1800

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Member, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1839); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Carpenter, Fort Langley (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Langley (1840 - 1842); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1845); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Settler, Willamette (1846+).

John Finlay joined the HBC in 1833, probably as a middleman. He entered the Columbia in 1833 from the Athabasca River area, for it was noted that he received extra pay from that area as a *boute*. (However, a J. B. Finly at the 1825 Rendezvous may have been this John Finlay.) For the next fourteen years he worked at various locations in the Columbia Department before retiring to the Willamette Valley on September 30, 1846.

John Finlay had one wife and no recorded children. Four years before retiring, on November 10, 1842, he married Catherine Chinook (c.1814-1849) who died at Chinook on November 20, 1849. She was most likely buried in the old Chinook cemetery, long since been abandoned and obliterated, on Bakers Bay.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 20, 24-26; YFDS 5b-5c, 7, 17; FtVanASA 3-8 PS: CCR 1b, 1c

Finlay, Keyackie [variation: Kiahkick, Kiakik, Keyakik Finley] (fl. 1822 - 1830s) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains (born to Jacques Raphael "Jocko" Finlay and a Chippewa woman) **Freeman**

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Country (1822 - 1825); Freeman trapper, Snake Country (1826).

Another son of "Jacko" Finlay, and therefore a third generation fur trader, Keyackie appeared on the fur trade records in the Columbia in the fall of 1822 having come from the Saskatchewan, where he was apparently working as a freeman. In the spring of 1823, he accompanied Finan McDonald into the Snake Country. Even though on February 10, 1824, he was deemed "not worth equipping" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 2) by Alexander Ross, he went on the Snake Expedition of that spring but, on April 12, threatened to leave the group as Ross would not advance him ammunition to trade with the Nez Percés. (George Simpson, on his way through in 1824, discovered that freemen were intercepting the Salish furs thus

driving up the prices. As a result, Simpson ordered the HBC not to supply freemen any longer.) He likely continued on the expedition but was not further noted by Ross. In the autumn of 1824, Keyackie Finlay left Flathead Post for the Ogden's Snake Country with one gun, three horses, and six traps. He may have worked as a freeman with other expeditions but did not appear on further records until the Snake Expedition of 1830 when he appears to have been too ill and lame to accompany the Snake Party. He did not appear on additional fur trade records and circumstances of his death have not been traced.

Keyackie Finlay had one unnamed wife and three children, David (?-?), Susanne (?-?) and an unnamed child.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[As]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1; SnkCoPJ 1, 2; FtVanCB 6 SS: Courchane, p. 350

See Also: Finlay, Augustin Yoostah (Brother); Finlay, Francois Benetsee (Brother); Finlay, Jacques Raphael (Father); Finlay, Raphael Jr (Brother); St. Germain, Saulteux (Relative); Finlay, Miaquam (Brother); Finlay, Nicholas (Brother)

Finlay, Miaquam [variation: Miquam, Mi'Kwam, Jacob, Malcom, Nequam, Michquam, Misquotham, Migwam, Wikwam, Wikuam Finely] (c. 1820 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably before 1821 (born to Jacques Raphael "Jocko" Finlay and a Chippewa woman)

Death: probably on the Flathead Reservation, Montana

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1828 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Colville (1832 - 1839); Trapper, Flatheads (1842).

Son of Jacques "Jacko" Finlay, Miaquam Finlay, another third generation Finlay fur trader/trapper, gave his birth date in the 1860 Census as c.1821, an improbably late date. Miaquam likely got his name from his father's friend, Miaquin Martin, who travelled with his father and David Thompson. Miaquam's early life was most certainly spent travelling with his father and brothers and, when his father died in May 1828, Miaquam and Augustin were invited to join the Snake Expedition of 1828. He, like his large number of brothers, spent his career in the Colville, Flatheads, Bitterroot, and Snake Country areas as a freeman trapper and was seldom mentioned in the fur trade journals. In 1849, Miaquam and his family, like many others, travelled to California for the 1849 Gold Rush, returning a year or two later, stopping briefly in the Oregon Territory. In 1857-1858, Miaquam Finlay and his family were already settled north of the Flathead Lake, on the future Flathead Reservation. There he raised a large family and the date and place of his death have not been traced but he died after 1860, probably on the Flathead Reservation.

Miaquam Finlay had two or more wives and twelve or more children. His first wife was Agnes Paul (1820-?), daughter of Aeneas "Big Knife" (Iroquois) Paul and Mary "Ukupa" One Hoof. Their children were John (1844-?), Julia (1844-?), Joseph (1847-?), David (1849-?), Augustin (1852-?), Adolph "Corto" (1856-?), Eleanor/Leonore (?-?), Mary Elizabeth/Betsy (?-?) and Angelic/Caroline (?-?). Another wife was Betsey Ashley/Asselin, daughter of Jean Pierre Asselin and Rosalie. Their daughter was Jane/Jeanette. Two other children who can't be placed with their mothers are Tinum (Tanum-Anthony) (1830-?) and Cecille.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 4; YFASA 9, 11-15; YFDS 3b, 4b-7, 11; FtVanASA 2-6 PS: CCR 3a SS: Courchane, p. 139-142

See Also: Finlay, Jacques Raphael (Father); Finlay, Augustin Yoostah (Brother); St. Germain, Saulteux (Relative); Finlay, Francois Benetsee (Brother); Finlay, Raphael Jr (Brother); Finlay, Keyackie (Brother); Finlay, Nicholas (Brother)

Finlay, Nicholas [variation: Nicolai Finley] (c. 1820 - c. 1887) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Pacific Northwest - c. 1820 (born to Jacques Raphael "Jocko" Finlay and Teshwentichina [Spokane])

Death: probably on the Flathead Reservation, Montana – after 1886

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1834); Apprentice, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Apprentice, Snake Party (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Snake Party (1836 - 1837); Apprentice, Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1839 - 1841); Trapper, Flatheads (1841 - 1843); Trapper, Columbia Department (1843 - 1844).

Nicholas Finlay, son of "Jacko" Finlay, is remembered in Washington history for his association with the Whitman massacre of 1847 and the fear his subsequent activities evoked. Nicholas, also a third generation fur trader who grew up in the Spokane House area where his father worked for the North West Company, began work with the HBC at Fort Vancouver on February 1, 1834 as an apprentice, at the young age of thirteen or fourteen. He worked for about ten years, largely in the Snake Country/Flatheads area, and appeared to finish employment around 1844-1845. At that time he lived near the Tshimakain Mission. What has been written about Nicholas' association with the November 29, 1847 massacre of those at the Whitman Waiilatpu Mission is fairly consistent. Around 1847, Finlay moved south to work at the Waiilatpu Mission, a site not far from the HBC post of Nez Perces/Walla Walla and the later U.S. military base of Fort Walla Walla, and set up his lodge a few hundred feet from the mission house. At the height of a then measles epidemic, a false rumour was spread among the Cayuse by Joe Lewis, a mixed-descent malcontent who had arrived with the wagons in 1847, that Whitman had intended to poison the Cayuse and take their land. Since the subsequent plot to kill Whitman was hatched in Nicholas' nearby lodge, Nicholas had full knowledge of it but failed to warn Whitman, perhaps fearing for his and his Cayuse wife's life or maybe he believed that such an event would never happen. On the

day of the killings while Nicholas and Joseph Stanfield, another employee, were casually milking the cows, three mixed descent children, including John and Stephen (two sons of John Manson) escaped the carnage to Finlay's lodge; Nicholas spirited them to Fort Nez Percés the next day and told William McBean the news. Finlay, who never was an active member of the slaughter, went north to the Colville Valley and in February evoked fear in the local missionary population when he tried to enlist members of his families to join the Cayuses in the war against the Americans. In the 1850s, having not been punished for his apparent involvement, Nicholas lived in the Colville Valley, near brothers Patrick, Miaquam, Augustin and down the valley from brother James. In the 1860s, he and his family had moved to the Bitterroot Valley. Nicholas eventually settled in the Jocko Valley in Flathead country [Montana], joining Joe Lewis (who was eventually killed in an attempted stagecoach robbery in 1862) from his Waillaipu days. Nicholas died after 1886, probably on the Flathead Indian Reservation where he had been living with his family.

Nicholas Finlay appears to have had at least two wives. One wife was Marie, Iroquois. A son was François (1850-?). Another wife was Suzette/Josette Cayuse/Palouse. Children from one or both wives were Angele (1842-?), Josette Mary (1856-?), John (?-?), Timothy (c.1858-?), Rosalie (?-?), Nicholas (?-?) and Dominique (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-25; YFDS 5b-7, 11; FtVanASA 3-8 PS: J. V. Campbell, p. 196 SS: Courchane, p. 352-359; Drury, Marcus and Narcissa; Thompson, Whitman Mission, p. 87-88; Thompson, Shallow Grave, p. 87-88
See Also: Finlay, Jacques Raphael (Father); Finlay, Raphael Jr (Brother); Finlay, Augustin Yoostah (Brother); Finlay, Keyackie (Brother); Finlay, Miaquam (Brother); Finlay, Francois Benetsee (Brother)

Finlay, Raphael Jr [variation: James Finlay] (1794 - c. 1854) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Upper Bow Fort [Alberta] - 1794 (born to Jacques Raphael Finlay)

Death: Colville Valley, Pacific Northwest - c. 1854

Fur trade employee

NWC Interpreter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); Hunter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814).

The person listed as Raphael Finlay Junior in the North West Company Records of 1813-1814, is possibly James Finlay, the nineteen year old son of Jacques "Jocko" Finlay. However, he may be the first of Jocko's children, the thirty-four year old Xavier, who later appeared at Fort Colville in 1859. A case for the above being James is that he appears to have first joined the NWC in 1812 as an interpreter and hunter. Little can be traced of his career in the fur trade but James and his brother Patrick Pachina (1802-1879) were active at Jasper House during the 1820s and 1830s doing odd jobs about the post. Over the winter and spring, they trapped furs. James moved to the Colville Valley in the 1840s and was still living there by 1854 when he appears to have died.

James' family life, not entirely clear, is from D. C. Courchane, the Finlay Family biographer. James appeared to have one wife, Susanna Matilda/Susan Bryere/Susan Dupuis. On May 17, 1844, James and Susan were married at La Port d'Enfer [Hellgate, Montana]. Fifteen of their children were Abraham (1819-1912), Catherine (1823/1834?-?), Elizabeth (1824-?), Louise/Aloysia/Ludavica (c.1826-?), Nancy/Anna (c.1827-?), Pierre/Pial/Peter (1828-?), Mary Ann (1832-?), John (1832-?), Jeanne (c.1833-?), Sophie (1834-?), Josephine/Josette/Suzette (1839-?) James/Jemmi (1840-?), William (c.1841-?), Nazaire/Nazon (1845-?), and Joseph (?-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 SS: Courchane, p. 24-27
See Also: Finlay, Augustin Yoostah (Brother); Finlay, Francois Benetsee (Brother); Finlay, Jacques Raphael (Father); Finlay, Keyackie (Brother); St. Germain, Saulteux (Relative); Finlay, Miaquam (Brother); Finlay, Nicholas (Brother)

Finlay, Thorburn (fl. 1813 - 1816) (probably Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Thorburn Finlay may have been one of the Spokane House Finlays. He joined the NWC on January 3, 1814 for two years as a milieu and hunter and soon headed up river with the express to Kootenae House and over the Rockies to Fort des Prairies. He returned and joined the large ten-canoe brigade to Fort William/Montreal. He was to be free in 1816 at Spokane.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 632

Finlayson, Duncan (c. 1796 - 1862) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Dingwall, Scotland - c. 1796

Death: London, England - July 1862

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Factor, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1834); Chief Factor in charge with John McLoughlin, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837).

Duncan Finlayson joined the HBC as an apprentice clerk in 1815. An accidental gunshot wound in 1825 saw him going to England for medical treatment; consequently, from 1826-1831 he acted as clerk at an easier posting at Red River. He became Chief Factor in 1831 and was appointed to the Columbia where he stayed almost continuously until 1837. During this time, he purchased the *Lama* from William Henry McNeill, took several trips to the Sandwich Islands and along the North Pacific Coast and supervised the Beaver's trip to the coast. As well, he negotiated sending supplies to the Russians and founded Fort McLoughlin. After leaving the Columbia he went to Scotland where he married George Simpson's sister-in-law. Between 1839-1844 he was Governor of Assiniboia and in 1841 he recruited settlers for the proposed Puget Sound/HBC colony, sending out twenty-three families under James Sinclair. In 1844, he and his wife left Red River for Lachine, Canada East where he spent the rest of his Canadian career working with George Simpson, who made him the executor of his will. During this time he and Simpson negotiated land claims in Washington. When visiting England, he assisted in the publication of two books by Alexander Ross. Finlayson retired on June 1, 1859 and moved to London, spending the rest of his career serving on the London Committee.

Duncan Finlayson had one wife, Isobel Graham Simpson (the sister of Frances Simpson) whom he married on Nov. 10, 1838 in Bromley-by-Bow, Middlesex. No children have been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4b-5b, 6-7; FtVanASA 3-4; SimpsonCB; HBCABio SS: HBRS I, p. 437-38, HBRS XXII, p. 441; DCB Friesen

Finlayson, Roderick (1818 - 1892) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Durnish, Balmacara, Lochalsh, Ross, Scotland - March 1818 (born to Alexander Finlayson and Mary Morrison)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - January 1892

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver/Columbia Department General Charges (1839 - 1840); Manager, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1841) (took over from Russians); Apprentice clerk/assistant to Kennedy in construction, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Assistant to John McLoughlin Jr., Fort Stikine (1841 - 1842); Apprentice clerk, Fort Simpson (1842 - 1843); Clerk, Fort Victoria (Straits of Juan de Fuca) (1843 - 1844); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1848); Clerk in charge, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1850); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1859); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1859 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1861 - 1862); Chief Factor, Columbia Department [Interior] (1862 - 1867); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1867 - 1869); Chief Factor, Columbia Department [Interior] (1871 - 1872).

Roderick Finlayson had a long career with the HBC. In 1837, he sailed to New York, and through the influence of a relative that he met accidentally, landed an appointment as clerk with the HBC. In the summer of 1838 he was appointed to Fort William where he was badly injured trying to keep thieves out of the store (Finlayson, Biography, p. 2). In 1839, he headed west with Dr. John McLoughlin to Fort Vancouver and on his arrival was placed in charge of the nearby saw and grist-mill where lumber and spars were prepared for the Sandwich Islands. In 1840 he went north to leased Russian territory and built Fort Taku [Durham]. There the local natives were determined to take revenge for a previous incident in which a boatload of Boston men had killed a large number of local Aborigines. Finlayson was once again injured and the fort was besieged for several days. Because they were unable to trade, the natives agreed to a cease fire and a potlatch of reconciliation was held in which ten native slaves were killed as a demonstration of power. As the chiefs were of too high a class to bury them, the Company men had to bury all ten (Finlayson, History, p. 75-76). In the autumn of 1841 he was attached to the party which assumed control of Fort Stikine from the Russians; Finlayson himself took over the trade shop. In the spring of 1842, he took over the Fort Simpson trade shop. From there he travelled south, saw the dismantling of Fort McLoughlin, and on June 1, 1843 commenced with the building of Fort Victoria. Horses and cattle were imported from Fort Nisqually and a farm begun. Upon the death of Charles Ross in 1844, Finlayson took charge of Fort Victoria with Charles's son, John as his assistant. He had problems with the natives stealing cattle and robbing other trading natives, and had to take a firm hand at the fort to assert his jurisdiction. The natives became angry at being rebuked and fired fusillades of lead into the palisades and rooftops. After getting an interpreter to empty one of the native houses, Finlayson unloaded a nine-pound cannon of its grapeshot into the house, splintering it into many pieces. In this way, he was able to negotiate a peaceful settlement. When Douglas took charge in 1849, Finlayson was made head accountant. He was promoted to Chief Trader in 1850, and appeared on the books without wages for outfit 1850-1851. He purchased extensive acreage in the Victoria District in 1852 and in the South Saanich area in 1858 and was a member of the Legislative Council for Vancouver Island's dependencies, and appointed Chief Factor in 1859. After a year's furlough in 1861-1862, he took over the superintendence of the company's affairs in the interior of B.C. Retiring on June 1, 1872, he settled in Victoria to manage his estates and became mayor of that city in 1878 (Finlayson, Biography, p. 1-28).

The Finlayson farm was originally part of the Work estate and included part of Douglas Street in Victoria.

Roderick Finlayson had one wife and eleven children. On December 14, 1849, he married Sarah Work (1829-1906), daughter of John Work. Together they had Mary (1850-1894), Sarah Jane (1852-1853), Catherine (1854-1855), Ann Jane (1856-1937), John Work (1858-1895), Sarah Susette (1860-1935), Duncan Nicol (1862-1910), Letitia Agnes (1864-1945), Roderick David (1867-1916), Cecilia Margaret (1870-1955) and William Henry (1873-1908).

Roderick Finlayson's unpublished "History of Vanocuver Island and the Northwest Coast" is in the BCARS in Victoria. His Biograpahy of Roderick Finlayson was published in Victoria in 1891.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-32; FtVanASA 6-9; FtVicASA 1-14, 16; HBCABio; BCA AbstLnd; Finlayson 2; Mallandaine, p. 69; BCCR CCCath; RossBayCem; Van-PL Colonist, Nov. 24, 1894 PPS: Finlayson; HBRS VI, p. 388-89 SS: Lugin, p. 66-70; Walbran, p. 178
See Also: Work, John (Father-in-Law)

Finlayson, Roderick Jr. (fl. 1854 - 1858) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1854 - 1856); Apprentice clerk, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858).

Although he bears the same name as the above Roderick Finlayson, it is uncertain who the parents of Roderick Jr. were. He first appeared to work for PSAC/HBC interests in December 1854 and for the next two years did everything from scraping hides, to dipping sheep, building roads, sorting potatoes, etc. He also may have doubled as a clerk in training. By June of 1856, alcohol was beginning to interfere with his work and around August of that year, he left Nisqually for New Caledonia.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 10-13; FtVicASA 5; Dickey

Firth, Robert (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Robert First joined the supply ship *Princess Royal* in Victoria on March 5, 1857 for his return voyage to the British Isles. Just how he got to Victoria has not been traced.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3

Fiset, Charles [variation: **Fisette, Fisete, Fizet**] (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Arpentigny, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1823 (born to Charles Fisette and Françoise Rivet)

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1844 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1849).

According to the Catholic Records, Charles Fisette came to Oregon in 1837, but according to HBCA records he joined the HBC around 1840 from Montreal. On December 13, 1847, Fisette's seventeen year old slave, Marie, Umpqua, died. In 1849 he retired and remained in the area; and, in 1852, settled in Clark County, Washington. By 1861, he may have thought of settling north of the international border for, on July 7, 1861, he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] in the Okanagan District, Kelowna and Mission Creek area. However, as there was no Certificate of Improvement or Crown Grant, he likely did not follow through on his claim.

On May 1, 1848, he married Marie Louise Crosby, apparently also known as Ann Eliza Crosby, daughter of John Crosby and Rachel Brown of Johnston, Upper Canada at the Fort Vancouver Catholic Church. Both her parents were present at the wedding. No recorded children have been located.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-30; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 16-17; PPS: CCR 1b SS: Laing, p. 475

Fisher, Adam [variation: **Fictor, Ficher**] (c. 1791 - 1811) (American)

Birth: possibly New Jersey, United States - c. 1791

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Nineteen year old Adam Fisher joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as an ordinary seaman some time before September 3, 1810 for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Fisher arrived at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811 and stayed on the vessel as it proceeded north to Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island. There, in June, the vessel was attacked and all crew members, except the interpreter, died when the ship was blown up.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49; Franchère, p. 12

Fisher, Alexander (c. 1783 - 1847) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Kingston, Upper Canada or Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1783

Death: probably Montreal, Canada East - April 1847

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort Alexandria (1829 - 1839).

Flamboyant Alexander Fisher first served with the NWC before joining the HBC as a clerk at the time of coalition. Between 1822-1829 he served at Ile a la Crosse in the Nelson/Severn District, and was in charge of the Montreal Department until 1829. That year he replaced George McDougall at New Caledonia's Fort Alexandria and, being an ambitious man of style, went to some length to encroach on other posts' territories. To impress the natives with the necessity of bringing furs only to Alexandria, or face the prospect of being swallowed up in a fiery furnace, he would fill a wash-basin full of "holy water", have it carried around by a dressed up cook, and, with the aid of a whitewash brush, beneficently sprinkle it on the purified and somewhat awestruck locals (Morice, p. 155). George Simpson wrote acerbically of him and complained about his drinking (HBRs XXX p. 192). Perhaps some of this was justified as, in June 1837 when he was also in charge of nearby Fort Chilcotin, Fisher showed very little understanding of the perilousness of the Chilcotin situation by chastising a justifiably worried John McIntosh for his implied overreaction to the very real dangers that lay there at that time. After ten years at Fort Alexandria, Fisher returned east of the Rockies managing other posts (Trout Lake, Fort Good Hope) until he went on two year's furlough in 1843. He retired on June 1, 1845. Fisher died almost two years later, in 1847, one year after he wrote his will in Montreal.

The name of Fisher's wife has not been traced but his children were: Charlotte (?-?), John (?-?), Innrace [?] (?-?), Jauco (?-?), Mary (?-?) and Donald (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-5; YFDS 7; YFASA 9, 11-12, 17-18; FtAlexAB 1; SimpsonCB; Wills PPS: HBRs III, p. 440; HBRs XXII, p. 441; HBRs XXX, p. 191-92 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 154-57, 168, 181-83

Fisher, Caesar (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Caesar Fisher shipped aboard the *Convoy* [W. H. McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 for the Northwest Coast as a labourer, Fisher and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas (1799 - 1854) (American: Irish)

Birth: County Cavan, Ireland - 1799

Death: Washington D.C., United States – February 7, 1854

Free trader

SJ & S Untraced vocation, Rendezvous (1827 - 1830); **RMFC** Trader, Snake Country (1832 - 1837).

According to his biographers, Thomas Fitzpatrick came to the United States before he was seventeen and was soon involved in the Indian trade in the Middle West. He was with William H. Ashley early on and was with William Sublette in 1826-1827 attending most of the Rendezvous' from 1827. By 1828 successful HBC trapping of the Flatheads area forced Fitzpatrick the following year to trap in other areas along with David Jackson, Sublette and Joseph Meek. At the 1830 Rendezvous, Smith, Jackson and Sublette sold their mountain trapping interests to Fitzpatrick and his partners James Bridger, Milton Sublette, Henry Fraeb and Jean B. Gervais, known under the name Rocky Mountain Fur Company. His inability to get trade goods to the 1831(?) Rendezvous cost him dearly and so the following year he rushed in supplies but losses of his goods to pursuing Gros Ventres left him in a semi-starved condition. He continued trapping on both sides of the Continental Divide and in 1834 contracted Nathaniel J. Wyeth to bring out supplies for Rendezvous of that year. His American Fur Company competitors bettered him, however, when they convinced his RMFC to dissolve their partnership; this forced Wyeth to move on and build his own outlet, Fort Hall. Consequently, in August, Fitzpatrick regrouped with Bridger, M. Sublette, Lucien B. Fontenelle and Andrew Drips as Fontenelle, Drips & Co. which, at the 1836 Rendezvous, was bought out by Joshua Pilcher of the AFC. From 1841, Fitzpatrick used his experience and diplomatic talent to guide wagon trains into California and the Oregon Territory and in 1846 was appointed Indian Agent. With this new position, Fitzpatrick was responsible for negotiating major Indian treaties. He died in a Washington D.C. hotel in 1854 while he was discussing a treaty.

Thomas Fitzpatrick had one wife and two children. He married Margaret Poisal (?-?), daughter of French Canadian trapper, John Poisal (?-?). Their children were Andrew Jackson (?-?) and Virginia Thomasine (?-?).

SS: Hafen & Ghent; Hafen & A. W., p. 236-51

Flanagan, Moses (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

NWC Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); **PFC** Bookbinder, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Bookbinder, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814).

Moses Flanagan, a bookbinder working for the PFC, was first found at Fort Astoria in August 1812. He may have come on the ship Beaver [Cornelius Sowle] in May of that year. At Astoria, he functioned as a tailor, making trousers and shirts, occasionally hunting or sailing in the *Dolly*. In October, 1813, after the PFC had been taken over by the NWC, Flanagan appears to have signed on with the latter and left with a party a few days later to the Willamette Post where he was to trap for the winter of 1813-1814.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10

Flathead, Julia (Mrs. Peter Skene Ogden) (c. 1800 - 1886) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1800 (born to Thérèse Flathead)

Death: Lac La Hache, British Columbia - 1886

Other

U.A. Wife, Peter Skene Ogden (? - ?).

Daughter of Thérèse Flathead and step-daughter of François Rivet, Julia Flathead is best known as the wife of Peter Skene Ogden, in her role of helpmate during which, for example, she swam the icy rivers to retrieve stolen packs. She died at the home of her daughter, Sarah Julia McKinlay at an age much less than her reputed ninety-eight years (CCR 1, A-26). She was not mentioned in Ogden's journals.

One recorded son was Isaac (1839-?).

PS: CCR 1a

See Also: Rivet, Francois (Step-Father); Ogden, Peter Skene (Husband); Hamilton, Gavin (Son-in-Law); McKinlay, Archibald (Son-in-Law); Ogden, Isaac (Son)

Fleming, Thomas [variation: **Flemming**] (c. 1803 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1803

Death: possibly Canada, British North America

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Fraser Lake (wintered) (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Clerk, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823); Clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1823 - 1824).

Thomas Fleming joined the NWC around 1818 and worked as a clerk for the HBC in New Caledonia in 1821-1824. He was deemed to have "considerable talents" (FtStJmsRd 1, fo. 4) and in 1824, after leaving Babine post in a very emaciated state, frozen and without snowshoes during an exceptionally cold winter, was appointed with Donald McKenzie, also a clerk, in charge of Oxford House in the Island Lake District. At the end of his apprenticeship in 1825, he retired to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtStJmsRD 1; McLlkCB 1 SS: HBRS III, p. 441-42

Flett, David (c. 1813 - 1842) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1813 (born to David Flett and Jannet Borwick)

Death: Okanagan Falls [British Columbia] - May 1842

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1835); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1835); Labourer and Personal Servant, Fort Colville (1836 - 1842).

David Flett's father, David, had worked for the HBC at York Factory between 1806-1812. Young David, of Harray, Orkney, followed his father's footsteps and signed on with the HBC on April 3, 1835 as a labourer for five years. He sailed in June from Stromness on the *Prince of Wales* to Moose River, thence on the *Prince Rupert* to York Factory where he may have spent the winter. He made his way overland and, for the next four years, he was servant to Chief Factor Archibald McDonald at Fort Colville. In May 1842, he drowned at Okanagan Falls along with Canote Umphreville, Pierre Martineau, Louison Boucher and André Areuhonianté. After his death, his balance was paid to his father in Harray.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 12; log of Prince Rupert IV 8; FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7, 9-12; YFASA 19-20, 22; FtVanCB 29; HBCABio SS: Flett family researcher

Flett, John [c] (? - 1853) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Firth, Orkney

Death: probably Pacific Northwest - February 1853

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales IV* (ship) (1838); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1841); Blacksmith, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1843); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844); Blacksmith, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1853).

John Flett joined the HBC in Orkney on March 21, 1838 as a blacksmith, and sailed for York Factory. After making his way overland, he spent most of his time working as a blacksmith on the steamer *Beaver*. Flett died in 1853 of unstated causes.

John Flett left a wife named Margaret. No children have been traced.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 11; YFASA 19, 24-32; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1-2; Wills; BCA BCCR
CCCath SS: Flett family researcher

Flett, John (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

John Flett made one return voyage from London to the Northwest Coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal, 3; PortB 1

Flett, Joseph (c. 1825 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1825

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1854 - 1876).

Joseph Flett worked for the HBC as a labourer until 1876, when he deserted. No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1, 3-5, 7-16

Flett, Magnus (c. 1821 - 1899) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near Birsay, Orkney - c. 1821

Death: Stranger Creek, [Colville, Washington] - January 13, 1899

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1844); Labourer, Thompson River (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Colville (1846 - 1851).

Magnus Flett joined the HBC in 1844, sailed to York Factory and later, worked on the Pacific slopes, mainly as a labourer. He retired in 1851 but stayed in the Colville area and in his later years developed cancer. When he was seventy-eight years of age, he cut his hand, which would not heal for months and finally died of blood poisoning. He died in 1899 at his home on Stranger Creek at the age of seventy-eight.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 4; YFASA 25-32; FtVanASA 9; OHS Statesman, Jan. 15, 1899, as in SB #56, p. 155

Flett, Robert (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Robert Flett made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Flett, Thomas (c. 1814 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Harray, Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1814 (born to James Flett and Margaret Flett)

Death: probably Colville Valley, Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1833); Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1833); Labourer, Fort Colville (1834 -

1838); In charge, Fort Colville (1837 - 1839) (in charge of Kootenais Post during winters); Middleman, Fort Colville (1838 - 1839); Post master, Fort Colville (1839 - 1840); Post master, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1842 - 1845); Indian trader, Fort Colville (1845 - 1849); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1849 - 1851).

Thomas Flett entered the service of the HBC April 16, 1833 in Orkney and sailed that June from Stromness to York Factory and then went overland to the coast. He worked largely in and around Fort Colville and retired in the area in 1851. By 1865 he resided in the Colville Valley and was a citizen of the United States.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 10; log of Prince Rupert IV 7; YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24-30, 32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-7, 9; HBCABio SS: Flett family researcher

Fleurie, Antoine (fl. 1813 - 1818) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Antoine Fleurie was engaged by the NWC in Rainy Lake in 1813 for three years and wintered in Fort George [Astoria] in 1813-1814. In the spring of 1814, as part of the brigade heading to Fort William and Montreal, he was a middleman of a canoe headed by Alexander Stewart and Thomas McKay. He signed a further contract on January 23, 1818 to work in the Northwest.

PS: HBCA NWC 10; SHdeSB Liste PPS: Coues, p.872

Fleury, Benone (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1840); Temporary Steward, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department (1842 - 1844).

Benone Fleury joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1830 and made his way west over the Rockies and assisted in the construction of forts Simpson and Taku. At Taku, Fleury, like many of the other servants of the area, did not venture much beyond the site as the local natives were hostile given that they had been fired upon by Boston traders a few years previous. After the initial construction of the Fort, he was moved in August, 1840 by the steamer *Beaver*, to Fort Stikine where, to his misfortune, he eventually became caught up in that post's events. At first all was peaceful, for on October 12, 1840 he took a wife, likely a local native Stikine. By September 1841, he was caught stealing alcohol from the post's supply; his reason was that if John McLoughlin Jr. was able to give alcohol to the natives, then the whites should also be able to enjoy themselves too. For this he was severely beaten by the post manager, McLoughlin, and a month later, was replaced as steward. By November he was doing light duties such as making candles. By the spring of 1842, the discipline of the fort began to break down, the alcohol flowed more freely and McLoughlin had become more punitive in his floggings. In a move of self-preservation, the men of the fort pledged in a written document that if McLoughlin were not transferred, they would leave. On the evening of April 20, 1842, many members of the fort (including McLoughlin) were drinking heavily when threats were exchanged, bullets fired and McLoughlin was shot dead. After the event, Fleury gave a deposition as to his version of the events which, like the others, varied as to how often John Jr. had become intoxicated. Because of the beatings he had received the previous fall and the fact that the fatal bullet had come from Fleury's house, Fleury was both a material witness to the events as well as a suspect in the plot. For the next months, those involved in the events at Fort Stikine were held in semi-confinement at various coastal forts until 1844, when John McLoughlin Sr. sent them all from Fort Vancouver to York Factory to be dealt with there. John McLoughlin Sr. said Benone was "drunken, soft & timid."

Benone Fleury's family life is difficult to trace. When he was at Fort Stikine he had a Haida wife with whom he had a daughter, Anzuelth (?-?). The wife and daughter were abandoned after the murder of John McLoughlin Jr.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-8; YFDS 4a-7, 11; YFASA 11-15, 19, 23; FtStikPJ 1-3; FtVanCB 29-3 SS: Wrangel Museum correspondence, Robert Suratt's Mar. 1, 1946 Wrangell letter to Willard E. Ireland, [Haida wife and name of child]

Fleury, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Fleurie**] (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1831); Middleman, Thompson River (1831 - 1832).

Jean Baptiste Fleury joined the HBC from St. Francis in 1828. He worked in New Caledonia until 1832, at which point he returned to Montreal, where he was paid.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-12; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b; FtVanASA 2

Fleury, Joseph (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833).

Joseph Fleury joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1829 and is on record as having left Michel Laframboise's party in November 1833 - he probably returned east at that time.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11, 13; YFDS 3b, 4b-5a; FtVanASA 2

Fleury, Michel (1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Columbia District (1832 - 1833).

Michel Fleury joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1830 and is on record as having returned east over the Rockies to Canada in 1833.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 11-12

Flewin, Thomas [variation: **Tom Fluen**] (1832 - 1901) (British: English)

Birth: Wilmington, Kent, England - October 13, 1832 (born to John Flewin and Phillis [Shaves] Flewin)

Death: Fort Victoria (Victoria), British Columbia - June 2, 1901

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1855 - 1858); Sponsored settler, Columbia Department (1859 - 1860).

Thomas Flewin's farming experience in England likely influenced him coming to Vancouver Island with his new wife on the *Norman Morison*. After his arrival in January 1853, he worked in Fort Victoria and on the steamer *Otter* until the end of his contract around 1858 when he purchased thirty-two acres [13 ha] in the Esquimalt District. In 1862, as a severe winter killed off his cattle and left the Flewins broke, the family moved into Victoria where Thomas took control of the rather large Fort Victoria Company garden. He went on to spend twenty years at the Victoria wharfs as a porter, warehouseman and customs' agent, and with financing from friend Jarvis Longhurst, ran two saloons. He raised a large family and died at his residence at No. 35 South Park Street in Victoria in 1901.

Thomas Flewin had one wife, Jane Theodosia Castleton (1833-1894), sister to Richard Castleton and whom he married July 12, 1852 in Wilmington in a double wedding ceremony with Richard and wife, Sarah Williams, just before their departure. The Flewins had seven recorded children: George, (1853-1854), John (1857-1942), Rosana Jane (1859-1886), Thomas (1860-1863), William Henry (1863-1899), Albert Charles (1866-1902), and Isabell May (1871-1891). Wife Jane, who was born May 12, 1833, died November 19, 1894 in Victoria.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison, 3; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-7; log of Otter, 1; BCA AbstLnd; Mallandain, First Victoria Directory, Victoria, 1960, 1871; VPL The British Colonist, Victoria, B. C., December 25, 1863, p. 3, June 4, 1901, p. 2; 1881 Canada Census, Victoria; PPS: Helmcken, John Sebastian, The Reminiscences of, p. 134; SS: "The Flewin Family History Centre" <http://users.powernet.co.uk/flewin/index.htm>

Flinn, John (fl. 1830 - 1833) (Irish)

Birth: possibly Waterford, Ireland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

John Flinn joined the HBC in London on September 28, 1829 and the following month sailed from Blackwall on the HBC brig *Isabella* for the Northwest Coast. On May 2, 1830, the *Isabella* came to grief on a spit at the mouth of the Columbia River, forcing the crew to abandon ship. Flinn and others tried unsuccessfully to get it off the spit but managed, with the assistance of the local Clatsop natives, to save a greater part of the cargo. After this Flinn began his work in coastal shipping, left the Columbia for England on the *Eagle* on October 26, 1832 and arrived in London May 30, 1833.

Little is known of the family life of John Flinn, but an undelivered letter at the HBCA reveals that his uncle William had returned to Ireland from Newfoundland and had died in 1832. His father and brother Nick had both died of cholera in 1832, around the time John was on the coast.

Floriario, Juan (fl. 1815) (probably Portuguese)

Birth: probably Portugal

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

Juan Floriario signed on as a seaman with the NWC schooner *Columbia* on May 1, 1815. He was paid off on February 11, 1816 and entered the Portuguese service.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Fogeraas, Johan (fl. 1853 - 1854) (possibly Norwegian)

Birth: possibly Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Johan Fogeraas's name appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria abstracts with no further information. He may have been a Norwegian from the *Colinda* or was just passing through.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Folster, George (c. 1803 - 1850) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Birsay, Orkney - c. 1803

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1833); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Blacksmith, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1848).

George Folster [b] joined the HBC on October 21, 1830 as a blacksmith, and kept a low profile during his career in the Columbia. Deemed an "ingenious Orkneyman" by Tolmie on May 21, 1834, Folster was brought over from nearby Fort McLoughlin where he was working as a blacksmith to somewhere between Boston's Point and Munsquam Bay where Tolmie's small badly caulked boat, which had been filled with clay for the fort, had sunk into the mire. At low tide Folster secured two canoes together with an oar and ran a rope under the sunken boat. The rising tide almost pulled the two canoes under but successfully buoyed Tolmie's boat out of the mire (Tolmie, p. 279). After leaving Fort McLoughlin around 1835, he carried on as a blacksmith turning out nails and other such items at Fort Vancouver for another eleven years; his relatively high wage was cut in half in 1842, probably for some unrecorded misdemeanour. He died at Fort Vancouver in 1850 and was most likely buried in its graveyard. Movements on his accounts, most likely from his wife Marguerite, continued on his Company account until 1853.

The records of George Folster's family life are somewhat unclear but he appears to have had three successive wives and three recorded children. On January 15, 1837, his daughter Jean (?-?) was baptised by the Reverend Beaver, the mother being recorded as a native Julia. He then appears to have lived with He'lene (1820-44), Chinook who died on August 14, 1844 and was buried the following day. He then chose Marguerite (?-?), Wascopam of the Dalles as a wife and together they had Alexander (1847-?) and William (1849-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; FtSim[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 2-10; YFDS 4a-5b, 6-7; BCA BCCR-CCCath
PPS: CCR 1b; W. F. Tolmie, p. 279

Fontenelle, Lucien B. (1807 - 1840) (American and French)

Birth: New Orleans, Louisiana - 1807 (born to François and Mareonise Fontenelle)

Death: Bellevue [Nebraska, United States] - 1840

Fur trade employee

AFC Brigade leader, Pacific slopes (1831).

Lucien B. Fontenelle's life was short and colourful. Fontenelle's parents emigrated from Marseilles, France to New Orleans where, around 1807, both Lucien and his sister, Amelia, were born. A few years later, while Lucien and his sister were away at school, parents François and Mareonise drowned in a flood caused by a hurricane. At the age of fifteen, while Lucien was working as a clerk at a bank, he left for St. Louis to get away from the harsh treatment he had been receiving from his aunt. That same year in St. Louis he joined the fur trade (the Missouri Fur Company in partnership with Andrew Drips, William H. Vanderburgh, Joshua Pilcher and Moses Carson) and eventually became a brigade leader for the American Fur Company. On December 22, 1831, for example, it was noted that he had led a

party of forty men to the junction of the Salmon and Lemhi rivers to winter over in close proximity of the HBC and RMFC camps, no doubt staying close to them so he could see where the good trapping lay. In partnership with Drips, he built a post at Bellevue, near the present city of Omaha. In 1835, he went into partnership with Thomas Fitzpatrick, Milton Sublette and James Bridger. He traced down his sister, Amelia, who by this time had married well but she rejected her newly found, and for her, rough-hewn, brother. He returned to Bellevue rejected. Although rumours persist that he committed suicide in a drunken rage at Fort Laramie, he appears to have died in 1840, quite sober, in bed at Bellevue.

Lucien Fontenelle had one wife, a woman from Omaha, and four children.

Fontenelle Creek, Wyoming was named after Lucien Fontenelle.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 11; MHS Chouteau PPS: O. Russell, p. 3, 60, 61, 62, 68, 70, 76, 77, 79,80,81,156,168; SS: Chittenden, p. 391

Fooina [variation: **Fo-o-ina, Foinal**] (fl. c. 1830? - c. 1836?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands

Death: Pacific Northwest – 1836-1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837).

Fooina, who was originally engaged from Oahu in 1830, spent part of his time working at the Fort Vancouver sawmill. In 1835 he returned to Oahu but was re-engaged there late that year or in January 1836. He died some time in the 1836-1837 outfit but as no wages were credited to his name he may have died early in the outfit or been too ill to work.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-6; FtVanCB 9; YFASA 11-16

Foot, William [variation: **Footel**] (1833 - 1897) (British)

Birth: Dorsetshire, England - 1833

Death: the Lake District, near Victoria, British Columbia - November 8, 1897

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1852); Apprentice engineer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1855); Sundries account, Fort Simpson (1855 - 1856).

William Foot came to Vancouver Island as a HBC sponsored settler on the *Norman Morison*. On March 19, 1851, Foot joined the HBC steamer *Beaver* where he worked as a woodcutter and engineer's servant; however, on July 16, 1852 he refused to do duty and was ordered ashore. Two weeks prior to that he had joined three others in a work stoppage ashore. He appears to have spent the next four years ashore at Fort Simpson, probably paying off his debts to HBC and establishing himself. Between 1856-1858, he purchased ninety-two acres [37.2 ha] in the Victoria District and one hundred acres [40.5 ha] in 1858 in the Lake District where he carried on farming for many years. He died on November 8, 1897 at his residence in the Lake District (near Victoria) at the age of sixty-six years and four months.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; log of Beaver 1; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; FtVicASA 1-3; Van-PL Colonist, November 8, 1897, p. 3; BCA AbstLnd SS: Mouat, p. 213

Forbes, James Alexander (c. 1804 - 1881) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland - c. 1804

Death: Oakland, California, United States - 1881

Fur trade officer

HBC Occasional acting HBC Agent/British Vice-Consul, San Francisco (1833 - 1845); British Vice-Consul, San Francisco (1833 - 1845).

James Alexander Forbes is more associated with California history than the fur trade of the Pacific Northwest. The circumstances of this Scot's early life are uncertain but he appears to have lived in either Chile or Peru where he learned Spanish. He was shipwrecked on the coast of South America, picked up by the ship Nelson at or near the Galapagos Islands and transferred to the whaler Fanny which brought him to the San Francisco Bay area around 1830 or 1831. In 1832 he was living in Santa Clara, in April 1834, he was naturalized and, in July that same year, married a local California woman. In 1833-1834 the now San Jose trader and a farmer first became associated with the HBC when his services were used by Duncan Finlayson. Around 1836, he appears to have been taken on as agent for, on January 3, 1842 in the Yerba Buena [San Francisco] area, a touring George Simpson found Forbes, then acting as local HBC agent, to be living near the mission of San José de Guadalupe. As Simpson was impressed by Forbes' politeness and his skill as an interpreter, (Simpson, Narrative, p. 304) nine days later he instructed William Glen Rae to further employ Forbes "as an Agent for the sale of goods & purchase of Hides throughout the Bay and along the Coast..." (Simpson letter, p. 160).

That same year, when he was appointed by the British Government as British Vice Consul to reside as Monterey, the story becomes clouded for, according to Forbes, within months he was told by Rae that the California HBC operation would be discontinued; consequently, Forbes considered his contract null and void. He likely ceased working at that time and, inexplicably, by May of the following year McLoughlin asked Rae to dismiss Forbes. Nevertheless, there appears to have been continuous contact with Rae for, when Rae began to drink, mix with the wrong crowd of California insurgents opposing General Micheltorena and accumulate a large \$48,000 Company debt, Forbes many times tried to counsel Rae as to the error of his ways (Forbes letter, FtVanCB 33, fo. 188-188d). As a result, more than one and a half years later, on January 19, 1845, when Rae committed suicide, Forbes, then Vice-Consul at the British Consulate for Upper and Lower California took charge of operations according to the wishes of Rae's suicide note (FtVanCB 33, fo. 196bd). During 1845-1846, while Forbes oversaw the movement and sale of HBC goods and the dismissal of servants, he lived in the HBC buildings to prevent their being looted and was relieved of this task in March 1846, when Dugald McTavish arrived on the *Condit*. In 1846 Forbes acquired a modest amount of property and in 1847 retained his position as British Vice Consul. After the U.S. occupation of the area, he became interested in the New Almaden mines, which eventually involved him in complicated, frustrating litigation and considerable financial loss. In 1881, a still embittered Forbes died in Oakland at the age of seventy-seven.

James Alexander Forbes had one wife and twelve children. In July, 1834, he married Ana Maria, daughter of Juan C. Galindo. Their children were Carlos H. (1837-?), Martha (?-?), James Alexander/Alajandro Jr. (1839-?), Michael (?-?), Frederick (?-?), James Alonzo (?-?), Luis Felipe (?-?), Maria Clara (?-?), Juan Teleford (?-?), Margaret (?-?), Francis H. (?-?) and Alfred O. (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4; Simpson's Jan. 12, 1842 letter to W. G. Rae, D.4/59 [employ as agent along the coast] p. 160; FtVanCB 33 PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative, p. 303-04 SS: Bancroft, History of California, p. 743

Forbes, William (fl. 1823 - 1824) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

As a boy, William Forbes sailed on the brig *Lively* [Robert Ritchie] which had been chartered by the HBC to run to the Columbia. On July 1, 1823, he ran afoul of the owner and pipe-smoking captain of the ship. That day William Forbes decided to smoke a pipe in the galley. When Ritchie discovered him, the captain told him that the crew was not to smoke, ripped the pipe out of the lad's mouth and threw it overboard. When Forbes became abusive, Ritchie struck him; consequently, Forbes struck back. An angry Forbes went forward and obtained the cook's axe, held it above his head and threatened the now bloodied captain. Ritchie diplomatically retired to clean up. Forbes was still on deck, this time with an open knife when the captain re-emerged from his cabin. He was knocked to the deck by the captain and put under arrest. When the ship arrived at the Columbia on July 15, 1823, Forbes was confined in Fort George, likely in the bastion, a traditional place of imprisonment. The incident must have chastened Forbes, for between the time the *Lively* departed Fort George on August 6th and when it arrived back in London on March 25, 1824 Forbes was not mentioned.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; HBCA extract of ship Lively

Forcier, Etienne (fl. 1804 - 1818) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, bout and bowsman, Pacific slopes (1809 - 1811).

In 1804 Etienne Forcier was listed as being at Fort des Prairies and two years later, on October 26, 1806, was at Rocky Mountain House. Between 1809-1811 he was with David Thompson. In June 1810, he came out of the mountains and down the Saskatchewan with Thompson and returned with him from Boggy Hill to the mountains again. In October of that year, he was at the source of the Athabasca and in January 1811, was at the source of the Canoe River, a tributary river to the Columbia. He probably continued the rest of his career at Fort William and worked on the brigade routes.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Coues, p. 292

Forcier, Louis (fl. 1828 - 1843) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Hyacinthe, Lower Canada

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1842+).

Louis Forcier joined the HBC from St. Hyacinthe in 1829 and came west. After working with the HBC, he settled in

the Willamette in 1836 and continued to supply the HBC with furs and grain. Forcier voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon, on May 2, 1843.

Louis Forcier has two wives and children. His first wife was an unnamed woman by whom he had Louis (c.1832-?), Olive (c.1834-1863) and Dominique (c.1836-?). On January 28, 1839 he married Catherine, Canaman (?-1848) a Chinook woman. With Catherine he had five children: Rose (1840-1850), Alexis (1843-?) Gedeon (1844-?), an unnamed daughter (1845-1847) and François (1847-1848). Wife Catherine appears to have died of the measles and was buried on January 12, 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15; YFDS 3a-4a, 5a-6, 8, 10-11; FtVanASA 2-6 PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a SS: Holman, p.116

Forcier, Narcisse (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Michel de Garnate(?), Lower Canada - c. 1821**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Snake Party (1843 - 1844).

Narcisse Forcier joined the HBC in 1841 from St. Michel de Garnate. He spent the first two outfits around the Fort Vancouver area and, in 1842, was found splitting shingles at the Cowlitz Farm. While he was there, he took seriously the threat fellow worker Narcisse Mousette made to kill the Cowlitz Farm clerk, Charles Forrest, just as John McLoughlin Jr. had been killed at Fort Stikine, and reported the incident to James Douglas on July 30th. In outfit 1843-1844, he transported trappers to and from the Snake Country. He left the Columbia for east of the Rockies to Canada in 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; CowFMI 1; YFASA 23; YFDS 14

Ford, George (c. 1821 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Dorset, England - c. 1821**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1847 - 1849).

George Ford shipped on with the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and made one return voyage to the Northwest coast on the barque *Cowlitz*. The voyage was uneventful for Ford other than one incident in which he got into a fight with the cook, who quarrelled with just about everyone else on the voyage. Ford arrived back in England on May 24, 1849.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 5; YFASA 27-28

Foreman, Anthony (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Anthony Foreman made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Forrest, Charles (1810 - 1851) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - 1810**Death: Fort Nisqually, Oregon Territory - November 1851****Fur trade employee****HBC** Post master, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1840); Post master, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1840 - 1841); Untraced vocation, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842); Clerk, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1846); Post master, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1846); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1846 - 1847); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1848); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1851); Clerk, York Factory (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851).

Charles Forrest joined the HBC from Montreal as a middleman in 1825 and for ten years served at various posts in the Northern Department until 1835 when he retired to the Red River Settlement. He rejoined the following year, serving at Lac La Pluie as a post master until he was transferred to the Columbia District in 1838. In 1841, while working on the Cowlitz farm, Forrest boasted to the travelling Commander Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., that he could don a deerskin suit twenty-four hours after it had been shot. When the ever-helpful Forrest located Wilkes' lost watch in June of that year, he reset it to Cowlitz time, which unfortunately interfered with Wilkes' observations which had to be based on

Greenwich time. That he otherwise did his job well there is no doubt, for in 1839, at the Fort Vancouver mill, Forrest had to physically intervene and pummel Urbaine Heroux, who was bullying another employee, William Crate. In July 1842, one of the employees, Narcisse Moussette, in a moment of anger, threatened to kill Forrest as the clerk had scolded him for not working hard enough. From 1840 to 1846 he was in charge of the Cowlitz Farm until replaced by George B. Roberts. On October 12, 1846, he arrived at Fort Vancouver to put himself under the care of Dr. Forbes Barclay and left December 17, considerably recovered to take over Fort George. In 1848 his health broke down and so he was made clerk disposable. On October 27, 1851 dysentery began to effect Nisqually personnel and, on November 16th, Forrest caught it. Realizing that he was dying, the forty-one year-old clerk requested before his death on November 24th, that he be buried outside the garden fence on the southeast side of the fort. His grave was enclosed with a small fence by the other fort employees.

Charles Forrest's family life is not entirely clear for he appears to have had at least two wives and five children. On April 19, 1837, a Julia, daughter of Charles Forrest and Nancy Sutherland, was baptised in the Red River Register (E.4/1). According to the Catholic Records from Fort Vancouver, a daughter Ann was born to him and a Lower Chinook woman, Wiltamst. As well, a son was born to a Cowlitz woman, according to Rolls of Certain Tribes, 1906. However, according to two wills that Forrest wrote (on April 8, 1848 and November 18, 1851), he had three daughters, Thérèse (?-?), Mary Jane (?-?) and Anne (?-?), the latter two being his eventual beneficiaries from the later will.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-9; YFASA 18-20, 24-32; FtVanCB 29; YFDS 17, 19; FtVicASA 2-3; Wills; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; BCA Lowe 1 PPS: Dickey; CCR 1a, 1b; HBRV VI, p. 389-90; Wilkes, "The Diary of Wilkes", vol. XVI, p. 212; vol. XVII, p. 129

Fortier, Etienne (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Lachine or Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1841).

Etienne Fortier joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838 and returned to Canada three years later.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-6; YFASA 19-20

Fortier, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1849 - 1854) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada (born to Antoine Fortier and Marguerite Vivier)

Death: probably Nanaimo, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Nanaimo (1853 - 1854).

Jean Baptiste Fortier joined the HBC from Riviere du Loup in 1848 and worked in the Fort Rupert area before moving to Nanaimo. There he worked as a "first class" (Bates, p. 2) axeman in Nanaimo squaring timber, barking and edging slabs which were used for fencing, etc. His work was so good that he claimed one could draw his bare body across a timber that he had finished with a broad axe. In 1860, he left for Fort Langley where he probably continued to raise a family. He returned to Nanaimo nineteen years later in 1879 an old and feeble man to look once again at his work which was evident in many of the early houses.

Jean Baptiste Fortier had one wife and two children. In Nanaimo on August 5, 1856 he married Marie (?-?), Kwagiulth. His two children were Julie (?-bap.1853-?) and Marguerite (1855-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-3; FtVicCB 10; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Bate, "Reminiscences", The Nanaimo Free Press, Mar. 9, 1907, p. 2

Foubister, Archibald (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near St. Andrews, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852).

Archibald Foubister worked for the HBC from 1851 to 1852 before quitting his job. He appears to have joined in 1850, sailed to Hudson Bay and made his way overland to the Fort Vancouver area.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9

Foubister, Thomas (1826 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably St. Ola, Orkney, United Kingdom - 1826

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1853 - 1854).

After Thomas Foubister joined the HBC from Orkney in 1850 on a contract ending in 1855, he sailed to Hudson Bay and made his way overland. After arriving at Fort Vancouver on November 20, 1851, he worked at the depot, retiring in the area two years later. The following year, on April 2, he settled on a claim of 160 acres [64.8 ha] in Clark County. He appears to have sold the claim in 1885 and has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-11 PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claim, p. 242

Found, William (fl. 1857 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1859).

William Found made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 4

Fox, John [variation: **Foy**] (fl. 1841 - 1843) (British: English)

Birth: probably Suffolk, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1843).

John Fox joined the HBC on August 24, 1840 for five years as an ordinary seaman, made one return voyage to the coast, and returned to London on May 8, 1843.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 22

Fraeb, Henry [variation: **Frap**, **Frapp**] (? - 1841) (Undetermined origin)

Death: on a fork of the Yampah River, Wyoming, United States - August 1841

RMFC Expedition leader, Pacific slopes (1830 - 1840).

Henry Fraeb joined a partnership (Thomas Fitzpatrick, James Bridger, Milton Sublette and Jean Baptiste Gervais) as a member of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company in August 1830 at the summer Rendezvous near South Pass. The following year on December 22, 1831, when he was found in Snake Country (near the junction of the Salmon and Lemhi rivers), he was attached to a group of seventy men headed by himself and his partners Gervais, Sublette and Bridger. In the summer of 1834, he sold his partnership in the RMFC for "forty head of horse beast," forty beaver traps, eight guns, and one thousand dollars' worth of merchandise (Chittenden, p. 304). He was likely killed in a battle between sixty whites and a war party of Sioux [Lakota] and Cheyennes. Fraeb and four companions were killed. This took place near a fort built by Fraeb and James. The fort was destroyed at that time or soon after.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 11; OHS FtHallAB SS: Chittenden, p. 260, 304

Frame, Thomas G. or C. (fl. 1853) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1853 - 1854).

Thomas G. Frame worked for the HBC for about one year.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1, fo. 14d; 2, fo. 24d

Franchere, Gabriel [variation: **Franchère**] (1786 - 1863) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - November 3, 1786 (born to Gabriel Franchere and Félicité Miron)

Death: St. Paul, Minnesota, United States - April 12, 1863

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Gabriel Franchère was an observant chronicler of the Pacific Northwest fur trade for more than three years. He was a reasonably well educated and most likely competent merchants' apprentice when, on May 24, 1810, he signed a contract with Alexander McKay to join John Jacob Astor's PFC as a clerk for five years. Two months later, on July 26, this cheerful, shorter-than-average man took a canoe with McKay and a crew of eight or nine men from Montreal via Richelieu River-Lake Champlain-Hudson River to New York, where he arrived on August 3. After spending the next

month as a bedazzled tourist in New York, then a bustling city of ninety thousand people - ten thousand of whom were French, he, twenty-one crewmen and thirty-two other passengers crammed into the 290 tons burthen *Tonquin* on September 6, 1810 for its journey around the Horn to the Pacific Northwest. After a perilous journey under a thoroughly cantankerous Captain Jonathan Thorn to the Falkland Islands, then around the Horn stopping at the Sandwich Islands, he arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River on March 22, 1811. From that point on he chronicled the short lifespan of the PFC on the Northwest Coast, from the construction of Fort Astoria to its eventual demise at the hands of the Northwest Company. He travelled throughout the Columbia River area keeping a journal of his many adventures, punitive expeditions and the like while he carried out the varied duties of clerk - all the while learning the Chinook language. Refusing to join the North West Company in 1813 when it took over Fort Astoria, he left the following year in April. In 1814, he re-joined Astor's American Fur Company as their Montreal agent, later going to Sault St. Marie and other posts where he worked between 1834-1842. In 1842 he was brought to the New York offices until the company failed six years later in 1848. He was invited to Washington by Thomas Benton in 1846 for consultation on the matter of ownership of the Oregon Territory. There he met such people as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. After the liquidation of the American Fur Co., he entered the employ of Pierre Choteau of St. Louis. Later, in 1857, he went to New York where he set up business for himself. On April 12, 1863 he died in St. Paul, Minnesota at the home of his stepson, John Prince.

Gabriel Franchère had two successive wives, ten children and one stepson. In 1815, he married Sophie Routhier (?-1837) in Montreal. They had ten children, five of whom were Evariste (?-1892), Henriette (?-m.1836-?). Matilda (?-?) Sophia (?-?) and Celina (?-?). After Sophie's death in 1837 in Sault Saint Marie, he married Charlotte (Osborn) Prince of Detroit by whom he inherited a stepson, John.

His original journal was published in French in 1820. The English edition, titled Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America in the years 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814 or The First American Settlement on the Pacific, was published in New York in 1854.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: HBRS v. XXII, p. 443; ChSoc XLV; Franchère; MHS Chouteau SS: DAB Skinner

Francis, Louis (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Louis Francis made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Francis, Thomas (fl. 1831 - 1837) (British: English)

Birth: probably the Isle of Fyfe, British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Cook, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832); Cook, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1836); Passenger or Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837).

Thomas Francis joined the HBC from London, where he appeared to be living, as a cook in September 1831 and arrived on the coast May 19, 1832. He returned to his home in Poplar, London on the *Eagle* and was back on the coast on September 20, 1834 at which time he was drafted for work at Fort Vancouver. His work at the post posed a problem, for he was not allowed his ration of spirits as ship's cook. After his arrival back in England aboard the *Columbia* in May 1837, however, he petitioned for compensation for the spirits due him at the Columbia post. It is uncertain whether he received compensation.

Thomas Francis had a family for an 1836 letter, which rests in the HBCA, refers to a son, Joseph, who requested through the writer of the letter that his father bring him home a bird. From the tone of the letter, the family appears to have drifted apart and some appear to have died.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4; PortB 1; ShMiscPap 5-6; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 77-79

Frank, William (fl. 1814 - 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814 - 1815).

William Frank, part of the NWC schooner *Columbia*, worked in the Columbia area but by 1815 had left.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Franklin, James (fl. 1843 - 1845) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Diamond* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1845).

James Franklin joined the HBC in London as an apprentice seaman. He came to the coast on the ship *Diamond* and transferred to the barque *Columbia* on July 1, 1843. He stayed on the coast for approximately two outfits and returned to the British Isles on the *Columbia* in 1844-1845.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFDS 14; YFASA 24

Franklin, William (fl. 1828) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Whitby, York, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1828).

William Franklin joined the HBC in London as a cook and seaman on September 6, 1828 for three years but did not appear on the Columbia abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Fraser, Alexander (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Maritime employee

NWC Clerk, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1814).

Alexander Fraser made an appearance in the records on April 24, 1814 aboard the *Isaac Todd* as it was anchored near Fort Astoria. He appears to have been a NWC clerk and may have been involved in the Seven Oaks affair in Red River two years later in 1816. A February 22, 1813 contract shows a person by the same name from Montreal, hired into McTavish, McGillivray & Co. as a blacksmith for three years.

PS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 730

Fraser, Charles or Samuel (fl. 1830 - 1834) (probably British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Charles Fraser joined the HBC on October 1, 1829 as a "boy" but was entered as a seaman when he came to the Northwest Coast aboard the brig *Eagle*. Fraser, who was entered as either Charles or Samuel, then worked on coastal shipping for three years servicing the various HBC coastal posts. On September 11, 1833, he sailed on the *Ganymede* to London where he arrived on February 24, 1834.

An undelivered 1833 letter written by his cousin, also called Charles Fraser, from the George & Vulture Tavern, 39 Ratcliff Highway [London] and co-signed by his friends Thomas Wood, John Flinn and William Curtis, rests at the HBCA. It mentioned that all his Fraser relations were well, that the economy of London was doing poorly and that James Sterling had visited cousin Charles when he was in the city.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4a, 5a-5b; log of Dryad 1; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 39-40

Fraser, Colin (c. 1806 - 1867) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Assint, Sutherlandshire, Scotland - c. 1807

Death: probably Lac Ste Anne [Saskatchewan] - April 1867

Fur trade employee

HBC Piper, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829).

Originally hired as a piper for George Simpson, Colin Fraser went on to spend forty years in the fur trade with the HBC. Around March 1827, Fraser was engaged by George Simpson's father, possibly in Ullapool, Ross and Cromarty, and, on June 19, 1827, joined the *Prince of Wales* for the voyage to York Factory. For eleven months he worked at York Factory before joining George Simpson on July 12, 1828 for his voyage to the Columbia - a task unfamiliar to the piper who, according to Simpson's July 16th note to J. G. McTavish, could not "find sufficient wind to fill his bag" (Simpson letter). The party took a northerly route up the Peace River and arrived at McLeod Lake [New Caledonia] on September 11th and at Fort St. James on the 17th. Just short of the post, they organized into an imposing parade of costume, flags,

gunfire, pipes, bugles, all meant to impress - scenes repeated at various posts and re-enacted today at various restored posts. After going to forts Alexandria, Thompson River, Langley and, from Puget Sound taking the Cowlitz Portage to the Columbia, they arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 25th and wintered over until March 25, 1829, when they began the final leg of their journey up the Columbia and over the Continental Divide. This was Fraser's last service west of the Rockies and for the next thirty-eight years he worked at a variety of posts east of the Rockies until he died of a heart attack in April 1867. His remains were brought to Edmonton and buried in the church yard.

Colin Fraser had one wife and children. His children were Colin (?-?), Simon (?-?), Norquay (?-?) and John (?-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 8; George Simpson's July 16, 1828 Trout Portage letter to John George McTavish, B.239/c/l; HBCABio PPS: HBRS X, p. 248-49; Kane, p. xxvii-xxviii, 242 SS: The Beaver, September 1934, p. 55; September 1935, p. 46-47; December 1937, p. 55, Winter 1959, p. 39-43, Spring 1974, p. 46-52

Fraser, John [a] (fl. 1848 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in or near Walls, Shetland Islands, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1850 - 1852).

John Fraser joined the HBC in 1847. From 1848 to 1852 he worked mainly in the Fort Umpqua and Fort Vancouver areas as a labourer and, in 1852, deserted.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVanASA 9

Fraser, John [b] (1835 - 1863) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably McLeod Lake, New Caledonia - 1835 (born to Paul Fraser and Angélique Harnois)

Death: Chinook Point, Washington Territory, United States – Fall 1863

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1850 - 1852); Apprentice post master, Chinook Store (1852 - 1853); Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1854).

A fourteen year old John Fraser was taken on by the HBC in 1849 on a five-year apprentice contract. While training at Fort Vancouver and Chinook Point, he also washed clothes for which he received extra money. However, he failed to complete his contract for, by 1853 his work habits became "very careless and dissipated" (FtVanCB 41, fo. 23) and, in September 1853, when Mr. Ogden asked him to go into the Interior to be stationed there, he refused and was dismissed from employment. He stayed in the Chinook point area where he died in the late summer or fall of 1863, apparently poisoned [October 16, 1863 Fort Victoria Dugald McTavish letter].

John Fraser's family has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 22-23; FtVanASA 9-10; FtVanCB 41, fo. 23; FtVicCB 23,
See Also: Fraser, Paul (Father)

Fraser, Paul (c. 1797 - 1855) (Canadian: Scottish)

Birth: Glengary, Upper Canada - c. 1797

Death: HBC Brigade [between Hope and Tulameen, British Columbia] - July 18, 1855

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, McLeod Lake Post (1832 - 1842); Clerk, Fort Umpqua (1842 - 1844); Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1845 - 1846); Chief Trader, New Caledonia (1846); Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1846 - 1855).

Paul Fraser joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray Co.] on May 7, 1819 for six years as an apprentice clerk. He worked at a variety of posts east of the Rockies and was managing Fort Vermilion when he was transferred to the McLeod Lake post in 1832. Becoming Chief Trader in 1844, he was the originator and subject of much correspondence and in 1846 temporarily found himself in charge of New Caledonia when Donald Manson was temporarily relieved of his post and a sick Chief Factor Lewis couldn't make it from Colville to replace him. He used Waccan as his enforcer at Fraser Lake and appears to have become somewhat excessive in his own enforcement. He was under a cloud due to his drinking habits in 1850 and led a group of twenty-four men from York Factory to Edmonton. He then resumed control of Thompson River [Kamloops] and it was here around 1855 that Fraser's disciplinary excess appear to have led to the death of Michel Fallardeau, although records supporting this are difficult to track. On July 28, 1855, while he was reading correspondence in his tent on Manson's mountain (on the HBC brigade trail between Fort Hope and Campement des Femmes [Tulameen, B.C.]) a tree fell on him killing him. He was buried on the trail the next day. Because he died soon after Fallardeau, an air of suspicion has hung over the circumstances of his own death but it appears to have been an accident. His estate was administered to his descendants until at least the mid 1860s.

Paul Fraser was married to Angélique Harnois (?-?) and had children John (c.1835-1863), Marguerite (c.1837-?) Alexandre (c.1839-?) and Peter (c.1842-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2-8, 12; YFASA 12-15, 17-20, 24, 27, 29-32; YFDS 7; FtVicASA 1-3, 6, 8-13, 15; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRS X, p. 249-50; HBRS XXX, p. 208 PPS: CCR 1a SS: Morice, The History of, p. 276; Hatfield, "Chief Trader Paul" p. 23-24
See Also: Fraser, John (Son)

Fraser, Simon (1776 - 1862) (American: English)

Birth: Mapletown, near Bennington, Vermont, United States - May 20, 1776 (born to a loyalist officer and his wife)

Death: St. Andrews, Canada West - August 18, 1862

Fur trade officer

NWC Founder, Fort McLeod (1805); Founder, Fort St. James/Fort Fraser (1806); Founder, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1807); Cartographer, Fraser River (1807).

Simon Fraser was born to a Loyalist officer who was captured and died while in prison. After being brought by his widowed mother to Montreal, he was educated by his uncle, Judge John Fraser. In 1792 he joined the NWC as a clerk, becoming a partner in 1801. Four years later he was placed in charge of the company's thrust west of the Rockies; and, not only gave the name New Caledonia to the area (as the area reminded him of Scotland), but he also established a series of posts throughout the interior. He took the perilous thirty-six day journey down the Fraser River (thinking it was the Columbia) to its mouth accompanied by nineteen company employees, two natives, as well as John Stuart and Jules Marice Quesnel. At the Fraser's mouth the Musqueam/Cowichan natives made him reverse his course as native canoes had been stolen by Fraser's group upriver. Upriver (in the vicinity of present-day Hope, BC.) natives tried unsuccessfully to upset the expedition's canoes but, exhausted, the group returned to Fort George in thirty-seven days. Fraser left New Caledonia in 1809 for east of the Rockies and by 1815 he wanted to retire from the hard life but was persuaded to serve in Athabaska. In 1816 he was one of the North West Company officers arrested at Fort William by Lord Selkirk for his complicity in the Seven Oaks incident, where the HBC colony's governor Robert Semple and twenty of his men were killed. He was acquitted and retired to Glengarry County, Upper Canada, where many Scots tended to gather. After that he tended to lead an uneventful life.

On June 7, 1820, Simon Fraser married Catherine MacDonnell and together they had several children - five sons and three daughters lived to maturity. Catherine died one day after Simon and both were buried in a single grave at St. Andrews.

PPS: HBRS vol. XXII, [bio] p. 445-46 SS: Fraser, p. 2-59; DCB Lamb; Barbara Rogers, Vancouver researcher [birthdate]
See Also: McLoughlin, John Jr. (Relative); McLoughlin, David (Relative); McLoughlin, Joseph (Relative)

Fraser, William (fl. 1856 - 1857) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1857).

William Fraser, who had been released from prison on a "ticket of leave" (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 95d-96), arrived by boat at Fort Simpson on December 11, 1856. (He may have arrived as early as 1849 with the independent settler Walter Calquhoun Grant, quit and stayed around Fort Victoria.) On May 23, 1857 he took a ladder and smashed a second story window of the Fort Simpson Indian shop, taking one bale of fifty blankets. He stored them in a box and began trading them off for rum (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 95d). Fraser, who was suffering from venereal disease, was incapable of telling a straight story and was sent south to Victoria on May 30th with instructions that he be put back in irons.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 4-5; FtSimp[N]PJ 8

Freimann, Nicholas von [variation: **Freymann**] (fl. 1841 - 1842) (German)

Birth: probably Germany

Fur trade officer

RAC Interpreter, Pacific slopes (1841 - 1842).

Nicholas von Freimann, one of the many Baltic Germans hired to run the Russian American Company, was RAC agent in London when he joined George Simpson for his round the world journey in March 1841. Nephew to Frederick von Wrangell's mother, young Nicholas travelled overland with Simpson's party to Fort Vancouver where the group arrived August 24, 1841 and then continued on to Sitka. Freimann, Alexander Rowand and Simpson departed Sitka on the RAC steamer Aleksandr for Otkhotsk and continued overland until St. Petersburg. During the whole voyage, Simpson referred to Freimann only as "gentleman in the service of the Russian American Company" in his published version of the voyage.

PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative, p. 1; ChSoc VI, p. 40 SS: R. A. Pierce, Russian America

Friend, Francis (fl. 1829) (German)

Birth: probably in or near Leipzig, Saxony, Germany

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1829); Cook, Columbia Department (1829).

Francis Friend joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as a cook and seaman for three years. He was supposed to have sailed for the Columbia River but did not appear on the Columbia abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Friend, Thomas (fl. 1835) (German)

Birth: Leipzig, Saxony, Germany

Fur trade employee

HBC Cook, Columbia Department (1835).

Thomas Friend joined the HBC on August 29, 1835 as a cook for five years. He was supposed to sail to the Columbia River but did not appear on the Columbia abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Frobisher, Thomas Jr. (fl. 1829 - 1835) (British or Mixed descent)

Birth: probably British Isles

HBC Apprentice, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1835).

Thomas Frobisher worked his apprenticeship on the Northwest Coast for the HBC as an apprentice seaman. During this time, he sailed between Monterey and the Nass area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-14; YFDS 3b, 4b-5c; FtVanASA 2; log of Dryad 1

Gabourie, Joseph [variation: **Gabourey**] (c. 1836 - c. 1893?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1836 (born to Jean Baptiste Gabourie and Genevieve Las)

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia - c. September 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1852).

Joseph Gabourie joined the HBC in 1849 and spent most of his short three-year career with the company at Fort Rupert. From 1852 he appears to have left the Company and quite likely headed south to Victoria where he carried on transactions with the company until 1854. In 1859 he purchased one hundred acres [40.5 ha] in the Shawnigan District. At the time of the 1891 census, he was living in the Yates Street ward in Victoria. He died in 1893 in Victoria.

Joseph Gabourie had two successive wives and eight or more children. On April 18, 1853, he married Marguerite (?-?), Cowichan, likely in the Victoria area. Together they had one son, Louis (1853-1936). On December 8, 1876, Joseph Gabourie was listed as being the father to Clare (?-?) by a native, Melanie (c.1861-?) Kimpale. Other children by either wife were Joseph (c.1874-?), Albert (c.1880-?), Agatha (c.1882-?), Agnes (c.1885-?), Marion (c.1886-?) and Lucille (c.1888-?). A Paul Gaborey (?-1894) may also have been a son.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1; BCA AbstLnd; BCCR CCCath; BCA StElizRC; Van-PL 1891 Canada Census, Victoria, Yates Street Ward

Gabriellet, Cosmo (fl. 1852 - 1853) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853).

Cosmo Gabriellet received a cash advance in England in outfit 1852-1853 from the HBC for the journey to Vancouver Island. His work status is unclear.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-2

Gadbrie, William L. (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

William L. Gadbrrie worked for the HBC but his work status is unclear.

Gadoua, Charles [variation: **Gaduais, Gadaira**] (fl. 1855 - 1856) (Mixed descent)

Birth: 1836 (born to Jean Baptiste Gadoua and Marguarite Deschamps)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1855 - 1856).

Charles Gadoua joined the HBC in 1854 and worked for them for two years.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 11-13; FtVicASA 3-4

See Also: **Gadoua, Jean Baptiste (Father)**

Gadoua, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Gaudreau**] (c. 1790 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Sorel or Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1790

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Freeman

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia District (1823 - 1824); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia District (1825 - 1826).

Jean Baptiste Gadoua joined the fur trade around 1816, signing his 1820 contract at Norway House with an "X". He worked on the Pacific slopes for four years and continued to sign contracts for work east of the Rockies until 1841, working until at least 1843.

In 1838, Gadoua was in the Saskatchewan with one wife, Marguerite Deschamps, and three children, Jean Baptiste II (c.1834-?), Charles (c.1836-?) and Louis (c.1837-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1-2 PPS: CCR 1a

See Also: **Gadoua, Charles (probable Son)**

Gagnier, Jean Baptiste (c. 1802 - c. 1890) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Death: c. February 1890

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman or Post master, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Post master, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1851); Interpreter, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1851); Coureur de rouine, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1851).

Jean Baptiste Gagnier joined the HBC from Lachine in 1830 and worked largely in the Fort Umpqua area. There he married a daughter of an Umpqua Chief, in spite of the fact that he had a wife in Montreal. He never rose through the ranks higher than a post master but as such ran Fort Umpqua on the Umpqua River as a genial host to all those passing through. After leaving his employer, he moved with his wife and family to the coast and farmed in the Siuslaw estuary/Yaquina area on the Oregon Coast while continuing to carry on transactions with the HBC.

Aside from his Montreal wife, Jean Baptiste Gagnier had at least one native wife, who appeared to go by several names, Nancy/Julienne/Angelique (c.1819-?), the daughter of an Umpqua chief. She was baptised under Angelique in the Yaquina area of Oregon in 1869. The size of his family is problematic for there appeared to be at least three sons Antoine (1836-?), John (c.1858-1911) and Francis (?-?) (CCR 6, A-4).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-9; YFDS 4a-7, 10, 16-17; YFASA 11-14, 19-20, 24-32; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1b, 6a; SS: Schlesser; Québécois in Orégon, p. 267

Gagnon, Antoine (c. 1805 - 1865) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - April 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Trader, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1843); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria sales shop (1850 - 1852); Middleman, Fort Victoria sales shop (1853 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Victoria sales shop (1861 - 1862); Labourer, Fort Victoria sales shop (1862 - 1865).

Antoine Gagnon joined the HBC from St. François in 1829 as a middleman and spent the next thirty-six years working for the Company, mainly at Fort Victoria. While he worked quietly and efficiently he managed to save a considerable sum of money. In 1852, he took a leave and withdrew two of his children who were at the Catholic Mission in the Willamette. He died at Victoria in 1865.

His family record is somewhat confusing and as such it is not certain how many wives or children he had over three decades. On April 1, 1850 at Victoria, he married native Rosalie (?-?), "Tsamus" and together they had André (c.1853-53), Moise (?-bap.1854-?) and Catherine (?-bap.1863). A daughter Marie (?-bap.1861-?) is attributed to Antoine, as well as a "Julie", of unknown origin. Also, a "François Gagnon" (Antoine?) and Rosalie had a child, Charles (?-bap.1858-?) and "François Gagnon" and a "Marie" had a daughter Agace (?-bap.1851-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 3b-8; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicASA 1-16; FtVicCB 4; BCA BCCR StAndC

Gagnon, Jean Baptiste (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1831); Middleman, Thompson River (1831 - 1832).

Jean Baptiste Gagnon joined the HBC from St. François in 1828 and worked in the New Caledonia area until 1832.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-12; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b; FtVanASA 2

Gagnon, Joseph (c. 1797 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1797 (born to Louison Gagnon and Bebe Caron)

Death: California, United States - September 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844+)

Joseph Gagnon joined the HBC in Berthier in 1828 as a middleman and spent his working career in New Caledonia. When he reached Fort Vancouver in 1842, the forty-five year old middleman married and, in the following year, settled in the Willamette valley of present-day Oregon. There, he began to raise a family and, like many from the Willamette, went in a large group from the Willamette Valley to the California gold fields to try his luck. He was unlucky and died there and was buried on September 13, 1849.

Joseph Gagnon had one recorded wife and three recorded children. On July 18, 1842, at the St. Paul Church in the Willamette, he married Marguerite Desjarlais (c.1824-?), daughter of Thomas Desjarlais and Marguerite Maskgonne. Together, they had an unnamed daughter (Felicite?) (1845-?), Joseph (1847-?) and Emerance (1849-1850).

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 23; YFDS 3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-8 PPS: CCR 2a, 3a

Gagnon, Louis (c. 1798 - 1861) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Roche, L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - April 4, 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1831); Labourer, Fort McLeod (1829); Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department (1842 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844).

Louis Gagnon joined the fur trade on January 22, 1820 and he spent the summer of 1829 as a labourer with John Tod and Joseph Letendre at McLeod Lake. In 1842 he moved to the Fort Vancouver area and eventually settled in the Willamette.

Louis Gagnon's family life is unclear. He appears to have had one wife, Marie (?-?) and one recorded son, Antoine Joseph (c.1840-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 19-20, 23; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 3a-7 PPS: HBRS X, p. 18; CCR 2b, 3a

Gagnon, Luc (c. 1805 - 1872) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon - 1872

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1830 - 1831); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Luc Gagnon joined the HBC from Berthier in 1828 as a middleman and worked his entire career in New Caledonia. He eventually retired to the Willamette in 1841 and took out a claim north of St. Louis, Oregon. On May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon.

Luc Gagnon had one wife, Julie Gregoire, and seven children. The Gagnon children were Eme'rence (c.1836-?), Marguerite (1838-?), Helene Emelie (1840-?), Marie Olive (1856-?) and Sophie (1853-1855). Antoine (?-?) and Ann (?-?) were reportedly his children, but they were not recorded in the Catholic Records. Luc and Julie were buried in the St. Louis cemetery.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-21; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtAlexAB 1; FtVanASA 2-6; PPS: CCR 1a, 3a; SS: Holman, "A Brief History of the Oregon Provisional Government", p. 116
See Also: Gregoire, Etienne (Father-in-Law)

Gailloux, Joseph (fl. 1811 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Hunter, Columbia River (1811); Steersman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Joseph Gailloux was first found on record in 1811 with David Thompson. After re-engaging with the NWC at Fort William in 1813, Joseph Gailloux went to the Columbia and spent the 1813-1814 winter at the Willamette post. On April 4, 1814, he left Fort George as steersman of one of ten canoes going to Fort William and then Montreal on the brigade.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson; HBCA NWCAB 10

Gairdner, Meredith (1809 - 1837) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Edinburgh, Scotland - November 1809 (born to Ebenezer and Harriet Gardiner)

Death: Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - March 1837

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835); Surgeon, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Surgeon, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1835).

Meredith Gairdner had a short life in the fur trade. Gairdner appears to have graduated at twenty-two years of age from Edinburgh University, his thesis being a long study on hot springs. He must have practised in the area for, before September 12, 1832 (when he was living on Cannon Street, St. Martin's, Middlesex) he answered, along with William F. Tolmie, Dr. John McLoughlin's call for two surgeons at Fort Vancouver. On September 15, 1832, he embarked on the *Ganymede* arriving at the Columbia River in May 1833. He served at Fort Vancouver for two years, during which time he appears to have worked diligently. However, being interested in botany and native customs he stole the skull of Chinook Chief Concomly which he sent to England. (This act was rectified when the skull was returned in 1972 and reburied in the Ilwaco Community Cemetery.) However, in the spring of 1835 he was diagnosed with tuberculosis and was sent to the dry Walla Walla area that summer in the hopes of recuperation. As he did not improve, he sailed for Oahu on October 1, 1835 on the *Dryad* and, at the age of twenty-seven, died there on March 26, 1837. (Gairdner's headstone can still be seen at the Kawaiahoa Church, Honolulu).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-15, 17; log of Ganymede 1; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3-5; ShMiscPap 14; headstone, Kawaiahoa Church, Honolulu, Hawaii; HHS Mission; HHS SandwichIs, April 1, 1837, p. 3; HMCS SReynoldsJ PPS: Townsend, p. 334; Larsell; OHQ, XL: 160-67 SS: HBRS IV, p. 344; Ruby & Brown, The Chinook Indians, p. 195; W. F. Tolmie

Gaiter, John (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

U.A. Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

John Gaiter was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's Southwest Expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing to the Colorado River and west into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members, including Gaiter, in camp except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith," p. 97-104

Galbraith, Isaac [variation: **Gilbreth, Gilbredth**] (fl. 1825) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825 - 1826); **SJ & S** Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1827).

Isaac Galbraith first appeared acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. He joined the Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition after attending the 1826 Rendezvous and headed south into California. Galbraith liked the country around the San Francisco area so much that in 1827 he left the expedition and may have settled for he has not been traced further.

PS: MHS Ashley 1 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-103

Gale, Charles (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Charles Gale made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. Little is known of him other than that he wrote the log for the voyage. At one point he had words with his captain, David Wishart, and was ordered to his cabin, but otherwise, he was a competent officer.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 1; PortB 1

Gale, Joseph (1800 - 1881) (American)

Birth: near Washington D.C., United States - 1800

Death: Baker Co., Oregon State, United States - December 13, 1881

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Trapper, Fort Hall (1835 - 1840); Member, Willamette Valley cattle drive (1841).

Joseph Gale was a trapper who later became active in business and politics. He came to the Oregon Territory with Ewing Young and Hall Kelly in October 1834 and then joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's CRFTC for five years. During part of this time, Osborne Russell, who worked under him in the upper Snake River and Rocky Mountains, found him authoritarian and less than honest. Gale returned to the Willamette and settled on the Tualatin Plains. In 1841, with the help of Felix Hathaway, he built the ship *The Star of Oregon*, and sailed it to Yerba Buena [San Francisco] trading it for 350 cows. After wintering in California he drove twelve hundred head of cattle, six hundred horses and mules and three thousand sheep back to Oregon, thus breaking the monopoly of the HBC. By 1842, however, he himself had only two cattle and two horses to his name. Later he became active in the Provisional Government, serving from 1843-1844. He farmed and trapped in Baker County after moving there in 1850 and died on his farm.

Joseph Gale had one wife and five children. He married Eliza (?-?), Nez Perce/Walla Walla and had five children with her.

PS: OHS 1842 Census; Oregonian, July 6, 1830; Portland Oregon Journal, May 17, 1836, p. 8; PPS: O. Russell, p. 6, 9, 14, 29, 34, 35 SS: Dobbs, p. 135-46; Eells, 1880, p. 10; Eells, 1891, p. 180; OHQ v. XIII, p. 114; Oregon Native Son, I, p. 434; Hafen, Mountain Men and the Fur, vol. II SS: Holman, p. 114

Gale, Richard (c. 1825 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Birdport, Dorset, England - c. 1825

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Richard Gale joined the HBC in London on October 28, 1846 and sailed to the coast on the *Mary Dare*. He worked on supplying coastal posts and Honolulu until March 23, 1848 when he joined the *Cowlitz* and returned to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28; log of Cowlitz 6

Gallerneau, Antoine [variation: **Gallarneau**] (fl. 1859 - 1872) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1859 - 1872).

Antoine Gallerneau worked for the HBC for thirteen years in the New Caledonia area.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 7-16, 19

Garant, Augustin (c. 1814 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1814

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841);

Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842).

Augustin Garant joined the HBC from Yamaska in 1839 and appears to have spent only one three-year contract under the employ of the Company. He left the Columbia passing eastward over the Rockies for Canada in 1842 but he returned to marry and raise a family in the Willamette valley, Oregon area.

Augustin Garant had a wife, Lucie Cowlitz, and six children. The Garant children were Paul (1846-1846), Zoe (1849-1850), Louis Marie Françoise (1851-?), Pierre (1853-?) and Thomas (1855-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 5-6 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 4a

Gardepied, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Jack Gardepie, Gardapie, Gardpie, Gardpie, Gariepy**] (fl. 1813 - 1823)
(Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Hunter, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Hunter, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1812 - 1813); Trapper, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); **NWC** Devant, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman trapper, Snake Country (1822).

Jean Baptiste Gardepied joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at Nodaway River around November 30, 1810 and likely crossed the Continental Divide with the main party in late summer 1811. After travelling down the Snake and Columbia Rivers, he arrived at Fort Astoria on February 19, 1812 and soon set about trying to trap beaver in the area. He served some time in the Flatheads in 1812-1813 and Fort George in the winter of 1813-1814 before joining the North West company on January 27, 1814 after it took over the Pacific Fur Company. Also appearing as "Jack" in the records and "François" to Cox, Jean Baptiste then acted as steersman in one of ten canoes leaving April 4, 1814 for Fort William and Montreal. He likely soon returned to the area and was working as a freeman on the Pacific slopes in 1822 when he deserted that fall. He has not been traced after that but he may have been killed by the Sioux when he was an old man.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtSpokRD 1 PPS: Cox, p. 98; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 107; McDougall, p. 82

Gardepied (Lucier), Jean Baptiste [variation: **Gardepie, Gadipre**] (c. 1815 - 1850) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1815 (born to Joseph Lucier and Wewepahawisk, Cree)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - August 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1832); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Hunter, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Trapper, South Party (1839 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Son of an old time NWC employee, Jean Baptiste Gardepied took on the name of a stepfather, Gardepied. He first appeared on record in John Work's Snake party on December 1, 1830 and various other times. On January 30, 1832, when John Work's Snake party was attacked by three-hundred Blackfoot Indians, Gardepied was wounded but not seriously. He worked for the Snake Party in 1838-1839 probably as a freeman. He spent many active years in the fur trade and became well known as a scout and guide in the territory. Later he became a settler in the Willamette and there raised a family. He died at St. Louis, Oregon.

Jean Baptiste Gardepied (Lucier) had one wife and five recorded children. On July 19, 1841, he legitimized his marriage to Catherine Delard (c.1821-1858), daughter of Joseph Delard and Lisette Souhouabe. Their children were Paul (c.1837-?), David (1843-1852), Louis (1845-1874), Pierre (1846-1847) and Joseph (1849-?). After the death of husband Jean Baptiste, Catherine married William Lassarte on November 10, 1851 and raised another four children. She died on December 18, 1858 at St. Louis [Oregon].

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 10-11; FtVanASA 5-6; YFASA 19; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 2a, 3a, 3b

See Also: Delard, Joseph (Father-in-Law)

Gardner, Johnson (fl. 1825) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Untraced vocation, Ogden Hole altercation (1825).

On May 24, 1825, with American flags flying, American fur trader Johnson Gardner, along with twenty-five Americans and fourteen trappers who had deserted the HBC, rode up to P.S. Ogden's Snake Expedition camp, camping with one hundred yards of the Ogden Camp. Gardner claimed inside Ogden's tent the next day that the area was American and that all Bay employees being on American soil were no longer bound by their contracts and were thus free to desert. Twelve more deserted. Over the next few days, and while Ogden was beating a hasty retreat to the Snake, many more

trappers deserted, some leaving their wives, horses, traps and furs behind. By 1831-1832, Gardner was a free hunter east of the Rockies acquiring his goods from the American Fur Company.

PS: MHS Ashley; Chouteau PPS: HBRS XXVIII, p. 39n, 170

Gardupuis, Alexis (fl. 1844 - 1846) (possibly Mixed descent)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Colville (1845 - 1846); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1846 - 1847).

Alexis Gardupuis joined the HBC in 1844 on a five-year contract but deserted in 1846 owing £25 to the Company.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27

Garguepy, Pierre (c. 1811 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - October 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830).

Pierre Garguepy joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1830 but drowned in the Columbia River October 25, 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; FtVanAB 28; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10

Gariepy, Casimir [variation: **Cassimir Garepie**] (c. 1825 - ?) (American and Canadian: French)

Birth: probably New York State, United States - c. 1825

Death: possibly Oregon, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849).

Casimir Gariepy, who joined the HBC from Sorel in 1840, had a reputation for being violent, especially with native people, one of whom he maimed severely in 1844. In February 1845, when Roderick Finlayson tried to intervene in a subsequent beating of a young native who was helping Gariepy plough a field, Finlayson was in turn beaten. Gariepy was given three and a half dozen lashes on the back and sent to Vancouver in handcuffs leaving behind a wife and child (FtVicCB 1, fo. 19-19d). At Fort Vancouver John McLoughlin took pity on him and sent him to Fort Langley, (FtVicCB 1, fo. 22d-23) and it is not known if he took his wife and child with him. In spite of his reputation, however, Gariepy remained under HBC employ until 1849 at Fort Victoria at which point he appears to have gone to the Willamette where he started a new life and married the following year. With this marriage, he inherited the Bellique children and some time after 1862 he and his blended family moved to eastern Oregon near Athena [Umatilla Co.].

Casimir Gariepy had two wives and an unknown number of children. The name of his Fort Vancouver wife and child is unknown. On November 25, 1850 at St. Paul, he married Genevieve, widow of Pierre Bellique. Along with the children he inherited from the Bellique marriage, the Casimir and Genevieve went on together to have five more children, four of whom are known: Edouard (1851-?), Luce (1853-56), Caroline (1855-57) and Hilaire (c1860-61).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-30; YFDS 17; FtVicCB 1, [Roderick Finlayson's Mar. 11, 1845 Fort Victoria letter to John McLoughlin explaining record of Gariepy's cruelty and subsequent punishment] B.226/b/1 fo. 19-19d; *ibid* [John McLoughlin felt Gariepy to be penitent and sent him to Fort Langley in McLoughlin's May 3, 1845 Ft. Vancouver letter to Roderick Finlayson] B.226/b/1 fo. 22d-23; FtVicASA 1-2; PPS: CCR 2b

Garret, John (fl. 1841 - 1843) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1843).

John Garret signed on with the HBC on July 14, 1841 in Honolulu as a seaman. Two months later in San Francisco, he and Edwin Roberts were caught in the act of stealing a bag of sugar as part of the cargo belonging to the missionaries. Shortly after Roberts made an attempt to desert but Garret, who made no such attempt, stayed with the *Cowlitz* and arrived back in England on May 10, 1843.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12; YFASA 22

Garrick, John (c. 1832 - 1893) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Whiteness, Scotland - c. 1832

Death: near Chewelah, Steven's County, Washington, United States – February, 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colville (1852 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1855).

John Garrick joined the HBC probably in 1850 or 1851 and came to Fort Colville in 1852. During his time there, he appears to have carried dispatches from Colville to Vancouver and, in the early 1850s, he took part in the Rogue War. Apparently he couldn't wait for the end of his contract in 1855 for he deserted that year. He still may have had a casual association with the HBC in 1858-1859 but did not appear to be working for them. From 1873, he resided in and around nearby Chewelah, and in February 1893, at the age of sixty-one, he was killed.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-12; FtVicASA 6 PPS: OHS SB #21, p. 46

Garrioch, William L. (fl. 1850 - 1858) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1856 - 1858).

William L. Garrioch came to Vancouver Island aboard the *Tory* as a HBC servant settler but did not appear to be prepared for the difficulties of the fur trade. After reaching Fort Victoria, Orcadians Garrioch, James Leask and Peter Sabiston ran away from their jobs to Fort Simpson forfeiting their wages for outfit 1851-1852. At Fort Simpson, on November 20, 1852, Garrioch and his two friends, all of whom had settled into a pattern of doing as little work as possible, threatened to strike if their provisions of flour and pork weren't doubled. Also, during this period, Garrioch developed a severe case of venereal disease that became so bad that, much to the joy of his bosses at Fort Simpson, he was sent to Nanaimo for medical advice. On May 27, 1853, when he boarded the canoe for his southern voyage the exasperated writer of the Fort Simpson journal noted that Garrioch was "a bad and dangerous character and requires to be looked after with an iron rod over his head" (FtSimp[N]PJ 7, fo. 69d). Nonetheless, after a few years at Fort Victoria, he was hired on to build the interior post of Fort Shepherd, the replacement for Fort Colville. He stayed there until about 1858 after which he may have continued to do odd jobs until 1859 but has not been subsequently traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2, 4-5; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; FtVanASA 12-14; FtVicCB 12

See Also: Leask, James; Sabiston, Peter

Garson, David (fl. 1853 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1855); Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855).

David Garson joined the HBC vessel *Vancouver* in London on June 24, 1852 and sailed to the coast and was aboard it when it was wrecked on Rose Point [Queen Charlotte Islands] on August 20, 1853. He stayed on the coast for two more years and joined the *Princess Royal* on January 4, 1855 for its voyage back to the British Isles.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-2; log of Princess Royal 1; BCA log of Vancouver [4]

Garson, James (fl. 1839 - 1843) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Sandwich, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1838); Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843).

James Garson joined the HBC from Sandwich, Orkney, on May 4, 1838 for five years as a cooper and sailed to York Factory. After making his way overland, he spent the five years at Fort Vancouver working in the cooper's shed southeast of the walls of the fort or in the cooper's shop near the river. In the spring of 1843, he returned east of the Rockies and thence to the British Isles aboard the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 11; YFASA 19-20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-8

Gauthier, Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

François Gauthier probably joined the Michillimacinac Company on March 12, 1811 to work in Michillimacinac. It appears that by 1812, he was at Fort des Prairies where he signed on again. That year or the following year he crossed the Rockies and spent the 1813-1814 winter at Fort George [Astoria]. On April 4, 1814 at Fort George [Astoria], Gauthier joined the brigade for Fort William and Montreal. He may have returned periodically to the area and, by 1821, his status was unclear as, according to the Fort George records, "Francis Gaultier" was "unknown at York Factory".

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7

Gauthier (Iatesse), Francois [standard: François] (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Remi, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838).

François Gauthier (Iatesse) joined the HBC from St. Remi in 1834 or 1835. He appears to have served one contract and returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Gauthier, Laurent (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Phillipe, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Colvile (1834 - 1835); Steersman's wages, Fort Colvile (1835 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Laurent Gauthier joined the HBC in 1834 or 1835 and appears to have served only one contract in the Columbia District as he returned east over the Rockies in March 1837.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c, 7; FtVanASA 3-4

Gay, George Kirby (1797 - 1882) (British: English)

Birth: Gloucestershire, England - 1797

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - October 1882

Fur trade employee

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812).

Sailor and Astorian overlander George Kirby Gay did a little of everything in his lifetime. Born in Gloucestershire, England in 1797, Gay spent some years at sea before joining the Wilson Price Hunt Overland Expedition in 1810. He then left Oregon, sailing the seas for twelve years before returning to Oregon with the John Turner party in 1835 via California. He left Oregon in 1837 returning as a member of the Ewing Young cattle company. Settling in the Willamette, he built a house of hand-made bricks in 1841-1842, a place which became a stopping place for travellers. By 1842 he had a productive farm on sixty enclosed acres [24.3 ha]. He became active in the Provisional Government but was pulled away by the lure of the California Gold Rush of 1848. The large sum he accumulated in the 1840s was entirely dissipated by the time he died on his property on October 7, 1882, where he lies buried in an unmarked grave.

During his life he married three times, fathering eight children.

PS: OHS 1842 Census; Charles, Narrative of U.S. Exploring Expedition, p. 357; OHS 1849 Census, Yamhill Co. SS: Dobbs, p. 25-29; H. W. Scott, History of the Oregon, II. p. 227; Lyman, History of Oregon, p. 595
See Also: Toupin, Jean (possible Father-in-Law)

Gay, Robert (fl. 1839) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1840); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

Robert Gay signed on with the HBC on September 17, 1839 and sailed to the Northwest Coast on the *Columbia*. While on the coast he made a side trip to the Sandwich Islands and probably saw several trading posts before he boarded the *Vancouver* in November and sailed back to England.

Geaudreau, Jean Baptiste Jr. [variation: Gendreau] (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Mixed descent)

Birth: (born to Jean Baptiste Sr. Geaudreau)

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Young Geaudreau likely first travelled with his father on Ross' Snake Party for the nine month 1824 trek; however, he was not mentioned by name in Geaudreau Sr's lodge (under the name Cadia or Cadien). Jean Baptiste and another unnamed brother both joined Ogden's Snake expedition on December 20, 1824 and both got into trouble on February 17, 1825:

about 2 P.M. the call of Black feet all turned out armed to see hear & fight when two of old Cadias Sons informed that in tranching [sic] Beaver a short distance from this they were attacked by some Blackfeet Indians who fired 7 Shots at them which they returned by 11 & wounded one when they all took to flight it was so far fortunate for our party that the enemy had but 2 Guns amongst them otherwise they would have falled never more to rise (SnkCoPJ 2, fo. 9d).

The Blackfoot party was not caught and the young Geaudreaus continued with Ogden's party.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 2, 3a

See Also: Geaudreau, Jean Baptiste Sr. (Father)

Geaudreau (Cardien), Jean Baptiste Sr. [variation: Gendreau, Cadia, Cadien] (fl. 1824 - 1835) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1824 - 1830); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1831 - 1835).

Jean Baptiste Geaudreau appears to have worked on and off for the HBC as a freeman trapper in the Columbia Department during the 1820s and 30s. He joined Ross' Snake Party on February 10, 1824, and headed a lodge of four people under the name Cadia dit Geaudreau. The four were likely his wife and two sons, or just three sons. One son was on the payroll. Geaudreau was rarely mentioned but was listed as a good trapper. After nine months with Ross, Geaudreau, along with his son of the same name, joined Ogden's Snake Expedition on December 20, 1824. He was rarely mentioned in the journals but on February 7, 1825 his horse, mistaken for a wolf, was shot and the old man was not compensated.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 4-9, 11-14; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a; FtVanASA 1

See Also: Geaudreau, Jean Baptiste Jr. (Son)

Gendron, Alexis [variation: Alexander] (c. 1811 - 1888) (Canadian: French)

Birth: in or near St. Michel de Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Death: Colville/Colville area, Washington - 1888

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, New Caledonia (1832 - 1835); Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Blacksmith, New Caledonia (1836 - 1839); Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1846); Miller, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Blacksmith, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Thompson River (1848 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Colville (1850 - 1851); Miller, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Miller, Fort Colville (1852 - 1853).

Alexis Gendron joined the HBC in 1832 and appears to have spent most of his career in the New Caledonia District. He retired in 1853, moved to the Colville area and died there in 1888.

Alexis Gendron married Esther Morrow/Moureau who was born in Washington. Two of their children were Alexander (1864-?) and Anthony (1868-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5a-7, 9, 17, 19, 22; FtAlexPJ 7; FtVanASA 3-10 SS: Hines, The History of North Washington, p. 461

Gendron, Joseph (fl. 1837 - 1844) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Chateauguay (Pres Eglise), Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1839); Middleman, South Party (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1841 - 1844); Settler/Farmer, French Prairie [Willamette] (1843 - 1844).

As early as 1830, Joseph Gendron may have been a working for Chouteau at Fort Union in the Upper Missouri area.

This was followed by work with Nathaniel J. Wyeth and the HBC. According to Meek, in *River of the West*, Gendron ardently prayed for his supper at the Lee Mission at the Dalles reciting *Arabian Nights* in French - which no one understood. McLoughlin asked Gendron for a repeat performance but he was so amused that he couldn't follow it through. In 1843, he became a settler at French Prairie.

Joseph Gendron had three wives and a total of seven recorded children. He and an unnamed woman had Louise (c.1834-?) and Pierre (c.1837-?). On February 11, 1839 he married Louise Chinook and had the following children: Catherine I (1840-?) and Catherine II (1844-?), Edouard (1841-?) and Jean Baptiste (1846-88). With Pauly of the Dalles, he had a daughter, Rose (1850-?).

PS: MHS Chouteau; HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; YFASA 19-20, 23; YFDS 14; PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 5b SS: Meek, *River of the West*

George [1] (fl. 1843 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1846).

George joined the HBC from Oahu around 1843 on a contact that ended in 1846. He worked at Fort Vancouver until July 18, 1845, at which point he returned to O'ahu.

George had one wife and one recorded child. He and an unnamed Chehalis woman had Louis Mari (1844-1844).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-25; YFDS 16; SandIsAB 5 PPS: CCR 1b; p. 42, 44

George [2] (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

George shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

George, James (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

James George made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

George, Thomas (fl. 1837 - 1844) (probably Mixed descent)

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1837 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1844+).

Thomas George, who joined the HBC in 1837 or 1838, worked with the Snake Party until November 30, 1844, at which point he settled in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; YFASA 19, 24; YFDS 15

George, William (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

William George made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

George (Coleman), Jean Baptiste (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lanoraie, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1829 - 1831); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844).

Jean Baptiste George (Coleman) joined the HBC in either 1827 or 1829 - the records are not clear. After working in the Colville/Caledonia area he moved to Fort Vancouver, where, in outfit 1833-1834, he lost his eyesight as a result of an explosion of gunpowder at the Willamette sawmill. He appeared to recover for he continued working until outfit 1841-1842, when he eventually settled in the Willamette.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-8; YFASA 9, 11-16, 19-21

Gerrard, George (fl. 1846 - c. 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1848?).

George Gerrard joined the HBC vessel *Conlitz* in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed to the coast. In September 1847 after servicing several posts, Gerrard found himself in Fort Vancouver where he and two others attempted to lower a top gallant mast when it slipped and killed the popular boatswain, George Bigmore. On Christmas day of that year while on shore leave and riding a horse in Honolulu, he fell from a horse, severely injuring his head and had to be hospitalized two weeks later as his condition was not improving. He appears to have been paid off in Honolulu and the ship likely left on January 14, 1848 for Fort Vancouver without him.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6; YFASA 27-29

Gervais, Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

François Gervais was a comer and goer to the Columbia from Montreal in the summer of 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26

Gervais, Jean Baptiste [variation: John Baptiste] (c. 1798 - 1870) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Phillipe, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - November 1870

Fur trade employee

HBC Member, Columbia Express (HBC) (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Bowsmen, Snake Party (1824 - 1826); Freeman, Snake Party (1825 - 1826); Freeman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); **RMFC** Partner, Snake Country (1831).

Jean Baptiste Gervais' career spanned three fur trade companies. Brother to Joseph Gervais, Jean Baptiste entered the NWC around 1815 and was employed in the Red River District until 1817 or 1819. He appears as a HBC employee in outfit 1820-1821 and in 1823, went to the Columbia. Gervais was with Ogden on his infamous 1825 Snake expedition when he deserted May 29, 1825 thus forfeiting his wages. However, Gervais rejoined Ogden for his 1825-1826 expedition as a freeman but had rather bad luck with his horses. Gervais found better luck with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, of which he became a partner, along with Thomas Fitzpatrick, Milton G. Sublette and Henry Fraeb, on August 4, 1830 when the group met near South Pass. This partnership lasted until the summer of 1834 when he sold out his partnership for twenty horses, thirty beaver traps and five hundred dollars worth of merchandise. Between 1834 and 1850, it is likely he continued to trade furs as a freeman and in November, 1850, took out a land claim near Fairfield on the Willamette River and sold it in 1858. Jean Baptiste Gervais died on November 27, 1870 in St. Louis, Oregon.

Jean Baptiste Gervais had one wife, a Mary/Marie Lucier (?-1851), with whom he united in the Flathead Country, and who was likely the daughter of Basile Lucier. Together they had five recorded children before she died in the Willamette area on January 7, 1851. She left behind Celestine (c.1833-?), Euphrasie/Felicite/Fresine (c.1838-?), Rosalie (c.1840-?), Abraham (c.1844-?) and Lizette/Elise (1847-?).

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 20; 28; YFASA 2-5; FtVanAB 10; YFDS 2b; OHS FtHallAB; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: HBRS vol. XXIII, p. 2, 8; vol. XIII, p. 131, 236; CCR 2b, 3b; Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, entry #926, p. 37 SS: Chittenden, p. 304

See Also: Gervais, Joseph (Brother); Lucier, Basile (probable Father-in-Law)

Gervais, Joseph [variation: **Jerve, Jervais**] (1777 - 1861) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in the Berthier-Maskinongé area, Lower Canada - 1777

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - July 13, 1861

Fur trade employee

PFC Trapper, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Trapper, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828); Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1830); Trapper, South Party (1830 - 1831); Settler, Willamette (1830 - 1830); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836+).

Joseph Gervais, brother to Jean Baptiste Gervais, had a career that extended beyond that of a simple trapper. In August, 1810, at Mackinac, perhaps after hunting buffalo on the Great Plains, he became a member of the Astor overland party led by William Price Hunt, and by February 19, 1812, after a very difficult journey, was in Fort Astoria. On May 1, 1814, he left with the express for Fort William. He returned and became a freeman before the HBC took it over in 1821. He married and took up farming in the Willamette Valley permanently in 1830-1831 (having previously staked it out in 1827-1828). Seven years later he was one who signed a petition asking Congress to gain control of Oregon. In 1834 his home was the site of the first school in Oregon, the teacher being Solomon Howard Smith. By 1842 he was running a very productive farm on 125 enclosed acres [50.6 ha]. However, on May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon. He lost his farm through mortgages and died at the home of David Mongrain on July 13, 1861.

Joseph Gervais had three or more wives and eight children. In 1813, he was noted as having a wife. The same or another wife was an unnamed Chinook woman with whom he had daughter Julie (c.1820-1845) and son, David (c.1823-1853). On January 22, 1838 at the Willamette mission and, on January 28, 1839 at Vancouver, he married Marguerite Yiamist (Telex) (c.1814-1840), a daughter of Clatsop Chief Coboway. This Gervais family consisted of Isaac (1829-1908), Xavier (c.1831-c.1870), François (1832-1842), Edouard (c.1835-1912+), and Adelaide (1838-?). On July 6, 1840, about six months after the death of Marguerite Clatsop, he married Marie Angelique, Chinook (?-1853) with whom he had Rosalie (?-?).

The Oregon town of Gervais (founded 1871) is named after Joseph Gervais.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFASA 4, 8-9, 11-15; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 10-11; OHS 1842 Census PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b; Carey, "Introduction to the Mission," p. 264; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108; Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 37 SS: Gaston, p. 167; Bancroft, History of Oregon, p. 301; Clark, History of the Willamette, p. 567; Scott, History of Portland, I, p. 32; Powers, p. 133; OHQ vol. XXVII, p. 233; McArthur, Oregon Geographic Names, 258; Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 53-54; Hafen, Mountain Men and Fur, vol. VII; Holman, p. 116

See Also: **Gervais, Jean Baptiste (Brother)**

Giasson, Ignace (fl. 1818 - 1820) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1820).

Ignace Giasson, probably related to the much older French and NWC fur trading families from Montreal of the same name, was one of the few HBC employees to actually cross the Rockies and trade furs with the natives before the official amalgamation of the NWC and the HBC in 1821. Giasson was engaged by Colin Robertson in Montreal in the spring of 1818 as a clerk for two years. He arrived in the Peace River that fall and by February 1819 was to have taken a band of free Iroquois across the Rockies into New Caledonia. Instead, Jose Gaubin became responsible for a group of free Iroquois who, in the spring, sent five of their members from the Rockies to roam around New Caledonia. In October of that year, Giasson was sent out to intercept this small band as they returned across the Rockies but missed them; as a result, the Iroquois sold their twenty-four packs of beaver to the NWC at Peace River Portage. To ensure that this wouldn't happen again, Giasson was re-engaged by Robertson for a further year and, in December, started with a band of free Iroquois across the Rockies into New Caledonia. In the spring of 1820, Giasson was found, much to the surprise of the NWC, trading at the forks of the Fraser River. By October, he had returned east over the Rockies with his furs. From that point on, the NWC was doubly on guard for any further intrusions by the HBC but they were overtaken by events when the two companies merged on March 26, 1821. Giasson has not been traced after that and may have been a victim of downsizing.

PPS: HBRS II, [bio] p. 213-14

Gibbs, Benjamin (c. 1813 - 1886) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Death: possibly Nanaimo, British Columbia - October 1886

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850).

Benjamin Gibbs shipped on with the HBC vessel *Columbia* in London on September 6, 1848 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *Columbia*. At Fort Victoria on September 28, 1849, he witnessed Robert Dockery stab Charles Paul. After arriving back in the British Isles, he made at least one further voyage to Hudson Bay. (He may have returned for a Benjamin Gibbs is noted as dying at the Nanaimo Hospital on October 3, 1886 at the age of seventy-three but this may be another person.)

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-31; log of Prince Rupert V 11; BCA Nanaimo Free, October 4, 1886

Gibbs, Elisha (c. 1781 - ?) (American)

Birth: probably Rhode Island, United States - c. 1772

Maritime employee

PFC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Nineteen year old Rhode Island native Elisha Gibbs joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as a seaman some time before September 3, 1810 for its voyage to the Northwest Coast but did not appear on Gabriel Franchère's list of crew members. He may have departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn arriving at the mouth of the Columbia March 22, 1811 and suffered the fate of the other crew members in July. On the other hand, he may have had a change of heart and left the *Tonquin* in New York harbour before it sailed.

PS: USNA Tonquin

Gignagne, Jean [variation: **John Geganie, Gegagnier**] (fl. 1849 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Middleman, New Caledonia (1853 - 1854).

Jean Gignagne joined the HBC in 1849, worked at two posts in the interior until about 1853, and may have stayed in the area a year or two more.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtAlexPJ 9; BCA FtAlex

Gilbeault, Hilaire [variation: **Hilard Guilbault, Guilbeau**] (c. 1818 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Lachine or St. Paul, Lower Canada - c. 1818

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - June 24, 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1838 - 1839); Servant, Thompson River (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1845); Seedsman, Cowlitz Farm (1845 - 1847); Farmer & Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1848).

Hilard Gilbeault joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838 and almost didn't have a career with the Company - he narrowly escaped death in the 1838 Dalles des Morts accident involving Fathers Blanchet and Demers. In 1841, he worked briefly for the Catholic mission in the Cowlitz as a farmer. While he was working on the Cowlitz Farm in 1842 he took seriously the threat by Narcisse Mousette that he would kill Cowlitz Clerk Charles Forrest, just as John McLoughlin Jr. had been killed at Stikine, and reported him. As a result, Mousette was sent on his way. Gilbeault appears to have worked on the Cowlitz farm until 1848 where he had a house on a hill (that was taken down the hill in September 1847). He probably retired at this time. Gilbeault died in 1849 at St. Paul.

On April 21, 1842 Gilbeault married Louise Walla, who brought four children with her to the marriage. He most likely had children with Louise, but their names are not known for certain. On December 29, 1847, the "wife of Guilbeau" was buried, likely a victim of the measles.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-8; YFDS 10-11; YFASA 19-20, 24-28; CowFMI 1 PPS: CCR 1a, 2a 2b

Gilbert, Charles (fl. 1815 - 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

Charles Gilbert signed on as a seaman the NWC schooner *Columbia* on July 19, 1815 and worked in the *Columbia* area. He was paid off on February 29, 1816 but chose to stay with the schooner.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Gilbert, James (fl. 1838 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1840); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840 - 1841); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

James Gilbert joined the HBC in London on November 5, 1838. He sailed to the coast and for five years he serviced the Columbia posts on a variety of ships. He arrived back in London on June 1, 1844.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11, 14; log of Columbia 4; YFASA 19-20, 23; YFDS 10, 12; FtVanASA 6-8

Gilbot, Pierre [variation: **Guilbeault, Guilbeau**] (c. 1802 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Saint Charles-de-Lachenaie, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1829); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1848); Dairyman or Cowherder, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1848).

Pierre Gilbot joined the HBC from Mascouche in 1821 and was at Lac La Pluie before coming to Fort Vancouver on the returning York Factory Express in the fall of 1827. In 1828 while on the express, he assisted George Simpson to cross the mountains. His life became more sedentary at Fort Vancouver where he married. However, both he and his wife disappear from record in 1847-1848.

Pierre Gilbot had one wife and no recorded children. On February 11, 1839 he married Emélie Cathlamet (c.1821-?) at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFASA 4, 7-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-29; YFDS 3a-7, 12 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105, 113; CCR 1a

Gillan, Frederick (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Frederick Gillan joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Gilley, John (fl. 1838 - 1841) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1839); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1841).

John Gilley joined the HBC in London in late 1837 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. For over two years after his arrival on the coast in May 1838, he serviced most of the coastal posts from the *Columbia*, *Nereide* and *Cadboro*, and arrived back in London in the spring of 1841.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 3; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 5-6; YFDS 9, 11; YFASA 19-20

Gingras, Antoine (c. 1771 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Cuthbert de Bertheir, Lower Canada - c. 1771 (born to Jean Baptiste Gingras and Angelique Hamel)

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1811 - 1818).

Antoine Gingras spent seven years on the Pacific slopes working for the NWC. In 1818 he went to Red River and in 1821, joined the HBC. In 1822 he returned to Montreal.

Antoine Gingras had one wife and two recorded children. In 1822, he married Marguerite Trottier in Rigaud, Quebec. Their children were Angelique (c.1820), and Antoine (1824-?).

Gingras, Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Michel de. Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830).

François Gingras, who joined the HBC in 1829, was likely a member of the cross-country brigade or express for a he made a brief appearance in the Columbia and, in outfit 1830-1831 he was paid in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9-10

Gingras, Jean [variation: **Gingrais**] (1802 - 1856) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Yamaska, Lower Canada - April 1802

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - October 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort Okanagan (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Middleman, Thompson River (1826 - 1835); Boute, Thompson River (1835 - 1839); Boute, Thompson River (1839 - 1840); Interpreter, Thompson River (1839 - 1840); Interpreter, Thompson River (1840 - 1841); Post master, Fort Okanagan (1841); Settler, Willamette (1841+).

On January 5, 1820, seventeen year old Jean Gingras joined the NWC from St. Michel. Just when he crossed the Rockies has not been determined but he was on the Pacific slopes by 1821. He went on to spend the majority of his career in the Thompson River Districts before eventually retiring in the Willamette Valley. He appeared to be a quiet competent worker fulfilling a variety of tasks. Around 1841 he settled in the Willamette River Valley, on French Prairie west of the Mission of St. Paul. By 1842 he was running a productive farm on ninety enclosed acres [36.4 ha] and, on May 2, 1843, he voted against the organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon.

Jean Gingras had two successive wives and eleven children. He legitimized his marriage to his first wife, Charlotte Ske'alks, Okanogan (?-1845) on August 2, 1841, their children being Joseph (c.1828-?), Jean (c.1831-?), Narcisse (c.1833-?), Angele (c.1835-?), Louise (?-?), Marguerite (c.1837-1846) and Lizette (c.1841-?). After Charlotte's death in 1845, he married Olive Forcier (c.1834-?) on July 28, 1845. Their children were Louis (c.1847-?), François (c.1848-?), Calliste (1854-?) and Charles (1856-1858).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1, 4-9, 11-15, 19-21; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtKamPJ 1, 2; YFDS 2, 7, 11-13; 2a, 4b, 6-8; FtVanASA 1-6; Northern Department District Statement, 1828-29, B.239/1/3, [at Thompson River] fo. 12; HBCABio; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: HBRX X, p. 229; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b SS: Holman, p. 116

See Also: Bastien, Joseph (Relative)

Gisser, John [b] (fl. 1815) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

Seaman John Gisser signed on with the NWC schooner *Columbia* on July 21, 1815 and worked on the Northwest Coast. He was paid off February 29, 1816, but chose to stay with the schooner.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Gladman, William (fl. 1849 - 1856) (Undetermined origin)

Death: possibly Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - March 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853).

William Gladman worked off and on for the HBC. He died in 1856 at an unspecified location.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-30; FtVanASA 9-10 PPS: CCR 1b

Glide, Henry [variation: **Glyde**] (c. 1835 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Chizzelhurst, England - c. 1835 (born to Frederick Glide and Jane Glide)

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Maritime officer

HBC Boatswain & Apprentice, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1857); 2nd mate, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1857); 1st mate, *Otter* (steamer) (1857 - 1858).

Henry Glide began his apprenticeship with for the HBC in 1850 on the *Prince of Wales* and in 1852 was transferred to the *Otter*, on which he came to the Pacific. On the voyage out, as there was a lot of drinking on board, and because almost everyone else came down with scurvy, Glide found himself doing additional duties. The *Otter* narrowly escaped destruction, being caught by a strong tide and swept through between Tatoosh Island and the mainland, fortunately without injury, and on August 4th it reached Victoria. Glide worked on the *Otter* until June 18, 1858, when he was discharged to resume his career as a pilot, being the first to receive a pilot's licence in British Columbia. In 1881 while living in the Victoria area, he was still listed as a seaman and by 1898, while residing on Erie Street, became the local knowledgeable historian.

On December 6, 1861, Henry Glide married St. Andrews, Scotland born Helen/Ellen Liang (c.1845-1897), daughter of Robert and Jane Laing. Helen's funeral was January 31, 1897 in Victoria. Their children were Mary Helen (c.1865-?), Elizabeth (c.1867-?) and Andrew Henry (c. 1870-?).

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Prince of Wales II 1; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-6; BCA VICSMarriageL; BCCR RefEC; BCCR WesMeth; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, James Bay Ward sub-district SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 46-47

Glynn, John (? - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - March 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1850).

John Glynn shipped on with the HBC in London on September 29, 1845 on the *Columbia*. However, as he was unable to perform his duty as a steward, he was discharged on May 30, 1846 at Fort Vancouver shortly after the vessel arrived. He continued to work at the fort for the next four years until March 14, 1850 when he died there. He was likely buried in the fort's graveyard.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 26-29; YFDS 17, 20

Goddin, Thiery [variation: **Thyery Godin**] (c. 1779 - c. 1830) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1779 (probably to a French Canadian father and Iroquois mother)

Death: probably Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - c. 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Pacific slopes (1820 - 1821); Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Trapper, American Party (1825 - 1828).

Nineteen year-old Thiery Goddin joined the NWC [Parker, Gerrard & Co.] from Maskinongé on December 28, 1798 to work in the Northwest. His NWC activities for the next two decades are difficult to follow as NWC records of Goddin are sparse but, in 1820, Goddin's River, now called Big Lost River (as the river sinks into the porous soil of the Snake River Plains), was named after Goddin. Goddin continued with the HBC after the merger and deserted from Peter Skene Ogden's Snake expedition on May 29, 1825 in a mass desertion at Deserter Point on Weber River. His young son left the HBC Camp almost a year later on April 11, 1826, with Ogden's permission to join his father. Ogden met Thiery Sr. two and a half years later on Thursday, 25 October, 1827, at which point, while being a member of the American expedition, paid Ogden thirty-five large beaver in payment for his debt with the HBC. By February 1828, Goddin had sold out his assets in the American camp at a considerable profit and probably headed for St. Louis. Had he continued with the HBC it would have taken him at least ten years of scrupulous saving to acquire what he acquired in less than three years with the Americans. Thiery Goddin was killed by Blackfoot Indians around 1830.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1-5; SnkCoPJ 1, 3a, 7 SS: HBRS XIII, p. 87n; Karamanski, "The Iroquois and", p. 11

See Also: Godin, Antoine (Son)

Godfrey, John (fl. 1838) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

John Godfrey appeared on the HBC barque *Columbia* on June 22, 1838 when it was at Fort Vancouver, ready to sail to Forts McLoughlin and Simpson. He may have left London on it in November 1837 and arrived on the Coast in May 1838. However, he did not appear to return on it to London when it sailed in November.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14

Godin, Amable [variation: Godon] (c. 1796 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably the Montreal suburb of St. Laurent, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Amable Godon joined the HBC from St. Laurent on December 16, 1820 and worked in New Caledonia.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 1a; YFASA 4; FtStJmsLS 1

Godin, Antoine [variation: Goddin] (? - c. 1835) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains (born to Thiery Goddin)

Death: Fort Hall, Oregon Territory - c. 1835

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1826); Trapper, American Party (1826 - 1828?); **Wyeth** Fur trader, Fort Hall (1835); **HBC** Trapper, Fort Hall (1835).

Antoine Godin first came on record on the Pacific slopes as a freeman at Spokane House in outfit 1822-1823, but he may have joined the NWC in 1816 to work at Fort William. He then took part in three Snake Country expeditions. On the second expedition, on May 24, 1825, he watched his father, Thiery, desert to the Americans at Weber River. Antoine joined his third Snake Country expedition, likely at Fort Nez Percés, but was only able to restrain himself until April 11, 1826, when he deserted to join his father who had left the HBC employ the year before. He was given permission to leave by Ogden, who called him "a worthless useless scamp", after Antoine had paid his debts, which had to be supplemented by three beaver pelts from the Americans, to Ogden and the HBC. Antoine Godin has not been traced after that but he may have travelled with the American Party until 1828, as did his father. Around 1830, the death of Thiery at Godin's River at the hands of the Blackfeet led to revenge killings. At the 1832 Rendezvous at Pierre's Hole Antoine Godin shot dead a Blackfoot Chief. A battle ensued with immediate casualties on both sides amounting to twelve dead and twelve wounded. The Blackfoot got their revenge on Godin between September 1834 and September 1835 on a riverbank opposite Fort Hall. Led by a former HBC employee by the name of Bird, Godin was lured to the other side of the river. While sitting down to smoke with the group, he was shot in the back. While Godin was still alive, Bird tore off his scalp and, in a touch of bitter irony, cut the initials of Nathaniel J. Wyeth into his head. And so ended the life of Antoine Godin.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 4; OHS FtHallAB SS: Chittenden, p. 663
See Also: Goddin, Thiery (Father)

Godin, Joseph (c. 1830 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1856 - 1858).

Joseph Godin joined the HBC from Trois Rivières in 1848 and came west into the Columbia that year. The nineteen year-old took a wife at Fort Rupert, working there until 1853. After a gap of three years he was back working with the HBC in 1858 on San Juan Island and thence disappears from record.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVicASA 1-2, 4-5; FtRupPJ 1, fo. 26d;

Godwin, William [variation: Goodwin] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

William Godwin made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Golledge, Richard [variation: Gollege] (c. 1832 - 1887) (British: English)

Birth: Stratford, West Ham, Essex, England - c. 1832 (born to Richard Golledge and Maryann Barber)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - September 1887

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1856); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1860); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860).

Richard Golledge was well educated, connected and placed but died an alcoholic vagrant. After he joined the HBC in

England as an apprentice clerk in 1850, he arrived at Fort Victoria on May 14, 1851 on the barque *Tory*. At Fort Victoria he became private secretary to James Douglas, and upon 1852 reports of coal deposits along the east coast of Vancouver Island (at Nanaimo), travelled with Douglas, Pemberton and John Muir Sr. to verify them. He remained a private secretary until 1859 all the while writing "in a beautiful hand" (Macdonald, p. 4) and purchased more than 125 acres in the Esquimalt District and two hundred acres [80.9 ha] in the Lake District before taking passage back to the British Isles on the *Princess Royal*. (He returned to the Pacific Northwest on an untraced vessel.) He worked in the government office as gold commissioner and justice of the peace until 1864, when he was suspended for his past and then-current drunk and disorderly habits. From that time on, Gollege lived in the Songhees village and was periodically excoriated by the Daily Colonist for his alcoholism, petty thievery, and vagrancy. He died in abject poverty in 1887.

On September 26, 1871, he married Julia Charbonneau (?-?), widow of Joseph Charbonneau.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-10; logs Princess Royal 6; BCGR-AbstLnd; BCCR-StAndC; Van-PL Colonist, July 31, 1884, p. 3, September 7, 1887 p. 3 PPS: HBRs XXXII, p. lxxxixn, xcivn 182, 182n; Helmcken, p. 131n SS: Sen. W. J. Macdonald, p. 4

Goodfellow, John (fl. 1845 - 1846) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

John Goodfellow joined the HBC in 1845 and appeared in the Columbia in that outfit. He left for the British Isles on the *Conlitz* that fall.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25

Goodriche, Bache [variation: John Goodrich, Gadrache, Gaudriche] (? - 1830) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: The Dalles, Columbia River - 1830

Freeman

SJ & S Employee, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1827); Employee, Snake Party (1827 - 1828); Employee, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1828); **HBC** Trader, Snake Party (1828 - 1829); **U.A.** Freeman, Snake Party (1829 - 1830); **B & S** Trader, Captain Dominis (1830); **HBC** Trader, HBC (1830).

Bache (aka John Goodriche) first appeared on records as a Smith, Jackson & Sublette trapper leaving Bear River on July 9, 1827. He was part of a small group comprising Robert Campbell's SJ&S party of forty-six men when he encountered Peter Skene Ogden's HBC expedition on September 25 on the Weizer River [Idaho]. Goodriche and fellow American, SJ&S trapper John Johnson, joined the HBC group although the American group were never very far away. He rejoined the American Party in February. By August 29, 1829, he was married to the sister of the Chief at the Dalles [Lower Columbia] where he lived in a cabin below the Dalles. He had become an established trader there in opposition to the HBC as he intercepted the furs, ran them down to the mouth of the Columbia and exchanged them for goods supplied by Captain John Dominis of the brig Owyhee. In late winter 1829-1830, Dominis sent some of his men up-river to support Goodriche. However, James Birnie and eight HBAC men were more persuasive and signed up Goodriche as an HBC servant. This new relationship did not last long for, in July 1830, Goodriche fatefully offered to take the place of HBC trapper Alexander Carson on the perilous ride through the Dalles. Goodriche and eleven others drowned; as well, three hundred beaver pelts and Ogden's papers were lost in the accident. Goodriche's body was recovered and he was buried on a bench above the present day town of The Dalles under an oak tree.

Bache Goodriche had one recorded wife, Nancy (?-c.1850) of the Dalles (Nancy Twinishe of Winakshe?) and one child, Susanne (c.1830-1912) who was baptised on July 15, 1838 at Fort Vancouver by Reverend Beaver. After the death of Goodriche, his widow Nancy married John Baptiste Dobin (formalized January 7, 1839).

PS: CHS Owhyhee; HBCA SnkCoPJ 8-9; FtVanCB 5, 6; YFASA 9, 11; D.4/125, fo 50; BCA BCCR-CCCath; William Kittson's August 12, 1830 letter to John Rowand, D.4/125, fo. 50 PPS: McLoughlin, Letters of, p. 52, 62, 69, 89, 92, 103-04, 119; N. J. Wyeth, p. 175; CCR 1a; Nancy of the Dalles descendant

Goodridge, A. (fl. 1825) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

A. Goodridge (who could quite possibly be the following Goodriche) appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Goodridge and he probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

Gordon, George [variation: **Gaddarn**] (fl. 1836 - 1839) (British: Welsh)

Birth: probably in or near Milford, Stainton, Pembroke, Wales (born to William Gordon and Mrs. Gordon)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

George Gordon joined the HBC on August 29, 1835 for five years and came to the coast on the *Beaver*. In May 1837, he joined William Wilson and William Phillips at Fort Simpson refusing to load wood on the *Beaver*, possibly as a ploy to achieve higher pay. As well, in January 1838, he became a mutineer aboard the *Beaver*, went off duty on March 24, 1838 and left for the British Isles on the barque *Columbia*, on November 7, 1838, arriving May 21, 1839. In England, he appealed for the six months of pay that had been withheld because of his activities but it is uncertain whether he received it.

A letter from George's father, which carried the news of a brother's death, implied that George had a short temper and a sharp tongue. His concerned father offered to help him when he returned to get training to be a shipwright. It is not known if George followed this up but his brothers did and eventually owned a shipyard and became famous shipbuilders at Neyland [Pembrokeshire]. A letter from a friend, A. Randall, implies that George had previously let his friends in the British Isles know how unhappy he was, particularly with the heavy hand of his captain, William Henry McNeill. Both letters rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 7, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-5; YFASA 18; PortB 1; mutiny information from A.10/8, fo. 298, 309; ShMiscPap 14; log of *Columbia* 3; MiscI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 133-38

Goselin, Charles (fl. 1832 - 1833) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1832 - 1833).

Charles Goselin appeared as a trapper in the Snake Country in outfit 1832-1833.

PS: HBCA YFDS 5a

Goselin, Louis [variation: **Gossin, Gosselin, Gausselein**] (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, New Caledonia (1820); **HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1830); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman and boue, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Cook, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

Louis Goselin joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] from Sorel on January 4, 1820 to work as a middleman in New Caledonia. He helped to construct a new post at the end of Babine Lake and, on January 15, 1823, while he was at Fort Babine, he signed a contract (with an "X") for two years to be a voyager between New Caledonia and the Hudson Bay. With this contract, he received the usual two point blanket, a communal cloth, two shirts and six pounds [2.7 kg] of tobacco. In outfit 1829-1830 he also acted as a cook and in 1832 was back in Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7; HBCACont; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7; YFASA 1-2, 4-7, 9, 11; FtBabPJ 1; YFDS 1a, 3a-4a; FtVanAB 10; FtStJmsRD 3; FtStJmsLS 1; FtVanASA 2

Goudie, James [variation: **Goudy**] (1809 - 1887) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney - 1809

Death: at his residence on Blanshard St., Victoria, British Columbia - April 23, 1887

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Colville (1830 - 1851); Miller, Fort Colville (1830 - 1851).

As the Goudies of Stromness had been blacksmiths for generations, James Goudie probably found himself working at the forge from an early age. However, that did not prevent a nineteen year old James from seeking adventure by joining a seasonal whaling vessel which took him to the Davis Straits in 1828. Nonetheless, back in Stromness, necessity dictated that he return to his inherited profession and so, on May 6, 1829, he joined the HBC as a blacksmith for five years. Leaving behind a widowed mother, two sisters and a married brother for the last time, he sailed to York Factory, made his way across the continent and spent the winter of 1829 at a Peace River fort. That winter, the new working environment dictated that he learn French; additionally, that winter he learned to play the violin which he built himself. (His violin playing was to last for many years as, for example, in 1849, he asked John Charles who was passing through Fort Colville on the Columbia Express, to obtain a fiddle or strings for him.) In 1830, after reaching Fort Colville, he began a twenty-year career as a blacksmith at the HBC's grist mill. Naturally, the mill became synonymous with Goudie's name because of his years as the fort's miller grinding grain from not only the fort's extensive farms but also

local farmer's fields. In 1843 he constructed a new two-story mill which was rebuilt in 1872 and finally burned in 1914 (the stones are in the Cheney-Cowles Memorial Museum in Spokane.)

Before 1835, James chose a wife from the village of Schwenetekoo ["Keep Sounding Water" or Kettle Falls] and began raising a family in 1835. He retired in 1851 and in December of that year visited Fort Victoria no doubt to see his daughter, Sarah, and son-in-law, George McKenzie, a millwright by trade. The following year, 1852, the forty-three year old retired blacksmith decided to move the remainder of his family to Victoria. The journey, according to son-in-law McKenzie, was of epic proportions and took a year. Forty pack horses carried their goods south to Walla Walla and then to Vancouver where they picked up goods they had ordered from England a year earlier. They then followed the Cowlitz route to Fort Nisqually where he was persuaded to stay for three or four months to do much needed blacksmith work, and finally crossed the strait in three canoes to Fort Victoria. James carried on transactions with the Company until 1853, the same year his wife died and continued to live with McKenzie on Rowe's Stream [Mill Stream] possibly until after the death of son James who had been killed in an event known as the "Waddington Massacre" at the head of Bute Inlet. From 1868 James Goudie was listed mainly as a saw sharpener at various locations in Victoria and by 1882 had settled on Blanchard Street where he died in 1887. He, along with his second wife who died the following year, were buried in Ross Bay Cemetery.

James Goudie had two successive wives and seven children. Before 1835, he chose as his wife, Catherine, Schwayips [Kettle Falls] (c.1819-1853). Their children were Margaret (1835-1919), John (1836-1914), James (1837-1864), Sarah (?-?), Mirabelle (1846-?), Jane (1847-?) and Mary (1848-?). Catherine died November 29, 1853 in Victoria not long after their arrival. On August 31, 1861, he married Stromness widow Jane Fiddlar or Fydler (c.1815-1888) at Fort Victoria. Jane died in Victoria on July 16, 1888.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2-9; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 4a-7, 18-20; FtVicASA 1-3; PSACAB 37; HBCABio; BCA ordering violin in John Charles, Journal of the Columbia Express Party, 1849, BCA A/B/20.4/c38; death of Catherine in Melrose Diary, Tuesday, November 29, 1853; BCCR CCCath; 1868-1882, Victoria Directories; TacP-FtNis Huggins, April 28, 1904; SookeRM MacKenzie; Van-PL Colonist, April 26, 1887, p. 3 PPS: Dickey SS: James Goudie family genealogy
See Also: Greig, John (Son-in-Law)

Goudie, John (fl. 1844 - 1849) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Birsay, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Labourer, Thompson River (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Columbia Department (1846 - 1847); Fisherman, Fort McLeod (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Fraser (1848 - 1849) (in charge 3 months); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1849); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849).

John Goudie joined the HBC from Birsay in 1843 on a five-year contract, sailed to York Factory on the *Prince Rupert* and made his way overland to Thompson River. He spent the next five years at various posts in New Caledonia before returning to Orkney on the same vessel.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3, 10; YFASA 24-29; YFDS 18-19; FtVicASA 1; FtAlexPJ 8

Gouin, Pierre [variation: **Guein**] (c. 1807 - 1859) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1807

Death: Colville/Colville area, Washington Territory - 1859

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1846); Middleman, Thompson River (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1847 - 1848); Middleman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Colville (1849 - 1850); Boute, Fort Colville (1850 - 1851).

Pierre Gouin joined the HBC from Sorel in 1828. He retired in 1851 in the Fort Colville area and died there in 1859.

The specifics of his family have not been traced but his widow was still living in 1904.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 21; FtAlexPJ 7; FtVanASA 2-8, 10 SS: Hines, The History of North Washington, p. 294

Goulais, Jacques [b] [variation: **Goulait, Goulet, Goule**] (c. 1794 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Express (HBC) (1822 - 1823); Middleman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826).

Jacques Goulais [b], from L'Assomption, likely joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on May 1, 1816 as a middleman for three years at Fort William but may have joined as early as 1810. He worked for the HBC until 1825

when he returned to Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 2-5; FtVanAB 1

Goulait, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Goulet**] (fl. 1818) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Achigan, Lower Canada**Fur trade employee****NWC** Milieu, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1820); Menuisier, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1820).

Jean Baptiste Goulait joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on February 13, 1818 as a middleman and carpenter for three years. That same year, he crossed the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes in the NWC group lead by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. West of the Rockies, he worked at an undetermined fort site or sites until around 1821, when he returned to Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 6; FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Gower, John (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

John Gower made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Grahame, James Allen [variation: **Graham**] (1825 - 1905) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, Scotland - December 22, 1825**Death:** Victoria, British Columbia - June 19, 1905**Fur trade officer**

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1844 - 1845); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1845 - 1848); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1852); Clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1854); Chief Trader/Manager, Fort Vancouver depot (1854 - 1859); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1859 - 1860); Chief Factor, New Caledonia and Caribou District (1867 - 1869); In charge of HBC affairs, Pacific slopes (1870 - 1874).

Son of a well-known Writer to the Signet (a clerk who prepared writs for the royal signet) and a nephew of HBC officer and businessman, George Traill Allan, James Allen Grahame grew up in Edinburgh and was educated at the Academy. In 1843, he joined the HBC as an apprentice clerk and crossed the Rockies with Joseph McKay to Fort Vancouver 1844. A decade later he was appointed Chief Trader and in this capacity in the late 1850s while living in the decaying priest's house and acting as the last administrator at Fort Vancouver, he tried his best to keep the U.S. Army off what had been HBC property but finally turned the keys over to the Army in June, 1860. In 1858, he purchased land in the North Saanich and Cowichan Districts. In 1860, after winding up the affairs, he went north to Fort Victoria and went to England returning to British Columbia in 1867 for two years before returning to London again. In May 1870, he left England for the Pacific Slopes to take charge only to be recalled in January 1872 to London once again. This trip to London was short and he returned as sub commissioner in the spring just in time to pass through the smoldering ashes of the great Chicago fire. Two years later, in 1874, he was appointed Chief Commissioner in charge of the Western Department and left British Columbia to take up his post at Fort Garry. After retiring in 1884, he moved to Montreal for three years and then to Victoria. He died June 19, 1905 at the family home, "Allendale", on Hillside Avenue, Victoria.

James Allen Grahame had two successive wives and possibly seven children. On September 5, 1848, he married Susanne Birnie (c.1819-1854), daughter of James Birnie. Their children were James Ogden (1850-?), quite likely William (?-?) and Alexander Lowe (1851-?). In Victoria on September 5, 1860, he married Mary Work (1837-1919), a daughter of John Work about a week after the issuance of their marriage licence on August 31, 1860. Another possible son, according to Helmcken, was Harry (?-?). The Grahame/8Work children were Lilian (c.1869-?), Margaret (c.177-?) and Montrose (c.1859-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVanASA 9-16; FtVicASA 9-10, 15-16; G. T. Allan's January 25, 1851 Oregon City letter to George Simpson, A.11/62 fo. 567; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.; BCA AbstLnd; VICSMarriageL; BCCR-CCCat; 1891 Census; Van-PL Colonist, June 20, 1905, p. 2 PPS: CCR 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 250 SS: Hussey, A History of Fort Vancouver, p. 110; Hussey, Fort Vancouver, Historic Structures Report, Historical Data, Volume 1, p. 196-97; ChSoc VII, p. 107n3
See Also: Birnie, James (Father-in-Law); Work, John (Father-in-Law); Grahame, Jeffrey C. (Brother); Allan, George Traill (Relative)

Grahame, Jeffrey C. [variation: **Graham**] (c. 1831 - 1860) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland - c. 1831

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - January 1860

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1852 - 1853).

Jeffrey C. Grahame, a younger brother of James A. Graham and nephew of George Traill Allan, first appeared in 1850 living in the same house as merchant Thomas Lowe, Allan's business partner, in Clackamas County. He was then hired on by the HBC around March 1852 for three years as an apprentice clerk. He left his employment, however, in the following year and died in 1860 in Vancouver [Washington Territory] at the young age of twenty-nine.

In 1850, he appeared to have a wife, Mary Ann (c.1830-?) living with him.

PS: OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas Co.; Weekly Oregon Press, January 14, 1860, Jan. 9, 1860 p. 3; HBCA FtVanCB 39; YFASA 32; FtVanASA 9

See Also: **Grahame, James Allen (Brother); Allan, George Traill (Relative)**

Grandmaison, Louis (fl. 1849 - 1853) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Snake Country (1850 - 1852); Labourer, Snake Country (1852 - 1853).

Louis Grandmaison joined the HBC in 1849 and deserted in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVanASA 9-10

Grant, John (fl. 1852 - 1853) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853).

John Grant received a cash advance in England in outfit 1852-53 from the HBC and worked briefly on Vancouver Island.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1

Grant, Peter (c. 1806 - c. 1849) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1806

Death: between 1844 and 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1830); Boute, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1831 - 1833); Boute, New Caledonia (1833 - 1842); Boute, Fort Colville (1842 - 1844).

Peter Grant was hired on by the HBC as a middleman in 1825. In outfit 1825-1826, he deserted along with Ignace McDonell at Fort Laloche (?) on September 1, 1825. He re-enlisted as he was back on the books the following outfit. He died between 1844 and October 1849, leaving a widow.

Peter Grant married Anne, of the Chaudières and together they had one recorded daughter, Suzanne (?-?). Daughter Suzanne later married a Frederick Griffin and then Adolphus Ferron.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24; YFDS 1b, 3b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-8; FtAlexPJ 8; BCA BCCR StAndC
See Also: **Ferron, Adolphus (Son-in-Law); Leclaire, Aime (possible Son-in-Law)**

Grant, Richard (1794 - 1862) (Canadian: Scottish and French)

Birth: Notre Dame, Montreal, Lower Canada - 1794 (born to William Grant and Margaret Laframboise)

Death: Mill Creek, near Walla Walla, Washington - June 21 or 22, 1862

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1841); Chief Trader, Fort Hall (1842 - 1851).

In 1816, a nineteen year old Richard Grant joined the NWC and then the HBC serving at seven posts east of the Continental Divide until 1841. In 1835, a year before being appointed Chief Trader, his wife died and so he took the children to Montreal to be raised by his mother and sister, then took a year's furlough. In 1842, he replaced Francis Ermatinger at Fort Hall and, as the post was strategically located on the busy Oregon Trail, Grant provisioned a large number of migrants heading for Oregon and California. An astute businessman, he traded flour for the lame and exhausted migrants' short-horned cattle, fattened them up and traded the healthier cattle to following groups. In 1851, because of rheumatoid arthritis, the fifty-seven year old took a one year leave of absence and extended it to 1853, at

which point he retired to an abandoned military site near Fort Hall carrying on his trading operations with emigrants and natives. Richard joined forces with his son John Francis and continued the trading business; they drove cattle over the Continental Divide into Beaverhead Country in Montana for fattening and back again for trading. The 1857-1858 Mormon-US Army conflict saw Richard, in an act of self-preservation, retreat from his base north of Dillon [Montana] to just north of Hell Gate, [near Missoula]. Both he and his sixteen year old Helene died in a teepee on Mill Creek, near Walla Walla, while returning from The Dalles with a year's supply of provisions for the ranch. For the next several years his estate was administered by the HBC. Later his grave was moved to Mountain View Cemetery, Walla Walla and marked in 1923 with a simple stone, "Richard Grant, Chief Trader, H.B.Co."

Richard Grant had two successive wives and five children. He first married Mary Anne Berland (c. 1824-1835) and together they had at least three boys, Richard (?-?), Charles William (?-?) and John Francis (?-?); Mary Anne died in Montreal in 1834 or 1835. On March 29, 1845, Grant married Helen Kittson (c.1810-63), the widow of William Kittson. Three of their children were Hélène Wilhelmine (1846-1862), Julia Priscilla (1848-?) and Adelina (1850-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-9; YFASA 21, 24, 27-31; FtVanCB 36; FtVicASA 1-3, 12-16; SimpsonCB; Wills; FtVicCB 26; HBCABio; 1860 US Census, Washington Territory, Spokane Co., Bitter Root Valley PPS: HBRIS III, [bio] p. 442, HBRIS XXII, p. 451; CCR 1b SS: T. C. Elliott, "Richard (Captain Johnny) Grant", p. 1-13; Mountain View Cemetery grave marker
See Also: Kittson, William (Relative); McDonald, Finan (Father-in-Law)

Grave, Alexander [variation: **Graves**] (c. 1815 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Stepney, Middlesex, England - c. 1815

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1840).

Alexander Grave signed on with the HBC in London on February 13, 1836 as a seaman for five years and joined the *Nereide* for its voyage to the coast. He worked on coastal shipping and in December 1837 was temporarily left at Fort McLoughlin as he was ill. He was discharged in London April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7, 10; YFASA 19; ShMiscPap 14; log of Nereide 2

Gravelle, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Francis, Frank Gravel**] (c. 1817 - 1876) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Terrebonne, Lower Canada - c. 1817

Death: Deschutes River, Oregon State, United States - March 1876

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Langley (1847 - 1849).

François Gravelle joined the HBC in 1839 from Terrebonne and arrived in the area on September 1 of that year. He worked at a variety of coastal forts and was in on the construction of Fort Taku. He retired from Fort Langley in 1849 and set his sights south. In March 1849 he settled on a claim of 637 acres [257.8 ha] in Pierce County [Washington] and declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen in October, 1850. That same year he was given a warning by PSAC that his claim was trespassing on their land. Ten years later, on November 24, 1860, he ceded some land to Charles Wren. Later he moved to the Michell Valley of Saanich, possibly to be in the vicinity of the wife's family. There, he lived on for a number of years raising a family. Later, he appears to have moved back to the United States for, around March 1876, he died at the residence of John Birch on the Deschutes River, in Oregon, east of the Dalles.

François Gravelle had one recorded wife and five recorded children. On February 28, 1849, he formalized his marriage to Henriette/Harriet (?-1866), Saanich. Joseph (c.1841-1862) and Narcisse (?-?) may have been their children. Other children were Paschal (1851-1865), Mary (1852-?), Frank (c.1856-?) and Isidore (?-bap.1861-?). Henriette died in Saanich and was buried on May 26, 1866.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-30; FtVanASA 6-8; BCA BCCR StAndC; BCCR StElizRC; OHS Oregonian, March 16, 1876, p. 1; WSA Tacoma, March 4, 1892, p. 4 PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 149; Dickey
See Also: Harvey, George (Son-in-Law)

Gravelle, Gideon (c. 1827 - 1883) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada (born to Vincent Gravelle and Adelaide Bellaire)

Death: Walla Walla, Washington Territory - October 1883

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1844).

Gideon Gravelle joined the HBC in 1841 and worked a three year contract on the Pacific slopes. He returned to Canada but was quickly back, settling in French Prairie, Oregon as a settler. In 1848, during the Cayuse War, he appeared on the Muster Rolls as a Private in D, 7th Company. He settled a claim on March 20, 1850.

On February 1, 1847 he took Nancy Pin (daughter of Joseph Pin and Marguerite, Chaudiere) as his wife. There they had children Marie Anne (c.1848-?), Aloys (1849-?), Celestin (1851-?), Julie (1854-?) and Gedeon (1855-?). Sometime before 1870 they moved with daughter Julie to the Frenchtown (Lowden), Washington area. He died in 1883 and was buried October 19, 1883 in the Walla Walla(?) cemetery.

The Gravelle name is on a large marble monolith on the site of the old St. Rose Mission Cemetery of Frenchtown. Accompanied by a large wooden cross, it is all that remains of the old St. Rose site.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7 PPS: CCR 2a, 2b, 7c; Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 11; Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 509

See Also: Pin, Joseph (Father-in-Law)

Gray, Lewis (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Sailmaker, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Lewis Gray made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Gray, William [variation: **Grey**] (fl. 1833 - 1842) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Limehouse, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

William Gray joined the the HBC on December 7, 1833 and came to the coast on the brig *Eagle*. He then worked on coastal trade servicing coastal posts. He was a participant in the mutiny of January 1838 aboard the steamer *Beaver*. Gray left for the British Isles on the barque *Nereide* in October 1839 and was discharged in London April 22, 1840 but appears to have made one more run to Hudson Bay in 1842.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 14-15, 19; YFDS 5c-7, 10; FtVanASA 3-5; log of Nereide 2; log of Prince Albert 1

Green, James [2] (fl. 1833 - 1834) (British: English)

Birth: probably Portsmouth, Hampshire, England

Death: Pacific Ocean - 1834

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

James Green joined the HBC on May 4, 1833 as a seaman for three years to be served on coastal shipping on the Northwest Coast. He sailed on the *Nereide* on May 4, 1833 on an arduous almost year-long voyage to the Northwest Coast but drowned just before he reached the Northwest Coast when he fell overboard from the main rigging. (In an apparent record oversight, he was listed as being on the *Nereide* when it left Fort Vancouver for its return journey in May, 1834.)

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Nereide 1; ShMiscPap 14

Green, Richard (fl. 1826 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

Young Richard Green shipped on with the HBC in London in September 1826 and sailed to the coast on a supply voyage of the *William & Ann*. The vessel did no coastal trading and it was an uneventful voyage for Green, except that one of the two ship's boys (unnamed) accidentally broke the ship's barometer. He arrived back in London with the vessel in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Green, Thomas (fl. 1853 - 1856) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Engineer (2nd), *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1854); Engineer, Nanaimo (1854 - 1856); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856).

Thomas Green [3] came to the coast on the HBC steamer *Otter* as assistant engineer. Around December 1854, he was taken from the *Otter* because of his drinking habits and placed in Colville Town [Nanaimo] where he had less access to alcohol. He didn't reform his drinking habits and so on February 12, 1856, he, along with his wife and child, boarded the *Princess Royal* for their voyage back to the British Isles where they arrived in June.

The names of his wife and child have not been traced.

PS: HBCA log of *Otter* 1; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVicCB 11, 13

Green, William (fl. 1834 - 1846) (British: English)

Birth: probably Northampton, England

Death: possibly England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1836); Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1842); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

William Green joined the HBC at Fort Vancouver on March 30, 1834 as a seaman although it appears that he reached there from Oahu where, according to the District Statements of 1834-1835, he was engaged. He made return voyages to England as well as serviced HBC coastal posts for the next twelve years. He was last tracked returning on the barque *Cowlitz* to London, where he arrived on June 27, 1846. Green appears to have lost contact with the HBC for a credit of £5 remained on his account for two more years.

An undelivered 1838 letter from his friend, George Jones, a cooper living by the London docks, rests at the HBCA. It provided the latest news and gossip about family and friends.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15, 20, 24-25, 27; YFDS 5c-6, 11-12; FtVanASA 3, 5-8; log of *Columbia* 3; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 145-47

Greenberry, John (fl. 1835 - 1839) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Other

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1835 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836+); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1838 - 1839).

John Greenberry had an association with the HBC, perhaps selling goods to the Company in outfit 1835-1836. In outfit 1838-1839 he appeared only on the Fort Vancouver sundries account - indicating transactions rather than employment. If he were the John Greenburg who appeared in the Fort Hall Accounts, he may have been an American settler.

PS: HBCA YFASA 21; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 5; OHS FtHallAB

Greenwood, Caleb (fl. 1811 - 1825) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

PFC Trapper, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1811); **U.A.** Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Caleb Greenwood, later known as "Old Greenwood", first appeared on records as a member of Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition. He got as far as the mouth of the Nodaway River [Kansas, Nebraska & Missouri borders] where he left the expedition. He was at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] and probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains. As a joke, he told the Crow nation that James J. Beckwourth, actually a mulatto, was a long lost member of the Crow Nation who had returned from the dead. According to Beckwourth, this elevated him to chief's position for a number of years. Greenwood was married to a Crow woman and spoke the language fluently, indicating that he spent some time in the Crow area.

PS: MHS Ashley 1 PPS: Beckwourth, p. 127-133

Greenwood, George [variation: Thomas] (? - 1869) (Irish)

Birth: Ireland (born to Patrick Greenwood and Sara Kriston)

Death: between Esquimalt and Nanaimo, Colony of Vancouver Island - July 12, 1869

Fur trade employee

HBC Crew member, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853); Sailmaker, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853); **PSAC** Sailmaker, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1855); Sailor, Craigflower Farm (1855 - 1859).

George (also called Thomas) Greenwood sailed from England on August 17, 1852 as sail maker and crew member of the *Norman Morison*, arriving at Fort Victoria in January 1853. He was discharged on arrival, the reason possibly being Isabella Russell, a passenger who was destined to work at Craigflower and a woman whom he married the following month. He may have worked at Fort Victoria until July 1855, when he was "removed to the Farm" (Melrose 1, July 30, 1855). Kenneth McKenzie had purchased a schooner, renamed it Jessie and used it in his farm-related work. He appeared to work at Craigflower until 1859 when, according to the baptismal records of that year, he was registered as a farmer at Burnside. That same year he purchased one hundred acres [40.5 ha] in the Lake District. He may have continued to live at the farm but it is not clear. By 1869, he was running the steamer Emily Harris between Nanaimo and Esquimalt. In 1869, he died, probably of heart failure, while steering the steamer Emily Harris toward Esquimalt harbour from Nanaimo. As he left a wife and eight children, a plea went out in the newspaper, The Colonist for assistance.

On February 8, 1853 at Victoria, George Greenwood married a Scot, Isabella Russell, who travelled in steerage on the same ship. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary Russell of Haddington, Scotland. They eventually had eight children, five of whom were Mary Crangle (1853-?), a son (?-bap.1855-?), Sarah Crangle (1857-?), Isabella (?-bap.1859-?) and Catherine (?-1863).

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 3; FtVicASA 1-3; BCA AbstLnd; BCCR StAndC; BCCR CCCath; Diar-Rem Melrose 1; Van-PL Colonist, p. 3; July 17, 1869, p. 3

Gregg, William [variation: **Cregg**] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

William Gregg joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3

Gregoire, Antoine (c. 1823 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably New Caledonia [British Columbia] - c. 1823 (born to Etienne Gregoire and Marguarite Shuswap)

Death: probably Oregon State, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1840 - 1841); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1840 - 1841); Middleman, New Caledonia (1841 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844+).

Antoine Gregoire was born into the fur trade, raised in the Fort Alexandria area, and began working with the HBC as a seventeen year old in New Caledonia as an interpreter. Not having a contract at that time, he was paid through his father, a horse keeper of the large number of Company horses in the area. Antoine went on contract the following outfit and had a short career (1841-1843) as a middleman. In outfit 1842-1843 he with his parents and siblings moved south to become settlers in the Willamette Valley, and in that same year young Antoine was engaged to the Catholic Mission. He married and raised a family in the St. Louis, Oregon area and has not been traced after 1857.

By 1857, Antoine Gregoire had one wife and three recorded children. On September 17, 1849, in St. Louis, Oregon, he married Thérèse Ouvre (c.1836-?), daughter of J. B. and Genevieve (Jany) Ouvre. Their children were Maxime (1853-?), Medard (1855-?) and Marie Louise Selina (1857-1857).

PS: HBCA YFDS 11, 13; FtVanASA 6-8 PPS: CCR 2a, 3a, 4a
See Also: Ouvre, Jean Baptiste (Father-in-Law)

Gregoire, Etienne (c. 1791 - 1867) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1791 (born to Etienne Gregoire and Marie Savigny)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - December 1867

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Columbia District (1814 - 1815); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1826); Middleman, New Caledonia (1826 - 1827); Horsekeeper, Fort Alexandria (1827 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842 - 1842).

Etienne Gregoire probably joined the NWC in 1813 and served in the Athabasca Department until he came to the

Columbia in the following year. In 1827 at Fort Alexandria, now a family man with a son and daughter, he was found to be a "steady" and "good horsekeeper" (HBRX X, p. 200). He retired on July 31, 1842, settling in the Willamette Valley north of St. Louis and on May 2, 1843, being fresh out of the service of the HBC, voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government at Champoeg, Oregon. He died on in 1867 at the parish of St. Louis.

Etienne Gregoire had one wife and seven children. At Fort Vancouver on June 24, 1842, he formalized his marriage to Marguerite, Kamloops (Shuswap [Shouchauabel]) (1790-1860). Their children were Julie (c.1819-?), Antoine (c.1823-?), Sophie (c.1826-1900), David (c.1828-?), Felix (c.1830-?), Thérèse (c.1832-?) and Simon Etienne (c.1833-?).

PS: HBCA FtGeo[As]AB 10; YFASA 1, 4-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22; FtAlexAB 1; FtAlexPJ 5; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 1b-4a, 5a-7, 11; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a, 3b; HBRX X, p. 200
SS: Holman, p. 116
See Also: Gagnon, Luc (Son-in-Law)

Gregoire, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Freeman

NWC Freeman, Flathead District (February, 1810); Member, Columbia River (Summer 1811) (with David Thompson); Freeman interpreter, Fort Okanagan (winter 1813 - 1814); Clerk, Fort Okanagan (winter 1813 - 1814).

François Gregoire was a person with some literacy skills. He was first found on February 24, 1810 in the Columbia in as a freeman in the Flathead area where he was paid by David Thompson for a Mr. Courter's furs, a kind of payment for having buried the unfortunate Mr. Courter, who had been killed by the Blackfeet Indians. Gregoire's subsequent movements are hard to trace but, a year later on July 3, 1811, he joined Thompson at Kettle Falls for his trip to the lower Columbia. He appeared to have stayed on with the North West Company and he signed a contract with the NWC on January 5, 1813 for one year to be free in the Columbia District on July 1, 1814. In 1813-1814 he wintered at Fort Okanagan where he functioned as a clerk. He may have returned to the Flathead area after that.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Belyeah, p. 142; ChSoc XL, p. 339

Greig, John (c. 1825 - 1892) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Kirkwall, Orkney - c. December 1822 (born to Francis Greig and Amelia [Gaudie] Greig)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - October 1892

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1844); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Colville (1846 - 1851).

The early life of John Greig, a tall, thin, wiry Orcadian is obscure but he was likely born in Kirkwall and, as a nineteen-year-old worked on Lingro farm, near Kirkwall. As the name "Burness" figures in family oral tradition, he may have transferred to the nearby Burness farm to work before he joined the HBC in 1844 from St. Ola, on a five-year contract. He sailed to York Factory and, after making his way to the Columbia, he began work at Fort Colville as a labourer in 1845. Very little is on record of Greig at Fort Colville but, no doubt working with blacksmith/miller James Goudie, John came to know the Goudie family and eventually his daughter, Margaret, whom he married. An engaging character, described by an anonymous writer as being humorous, an avid reader and fiddle player, and very religious while liking his "nip", Greig retired in 1851 from his work at the Kettle Falls fort. (John's musical ability ran in the family for a lateral distant cousin, Edvard Grieg, who composed music in Norway.) Like others at the time, he then moved north to Fort Victoria where he carried on transactions with the company until outfit 1853-1854. In 1853, he set up a lime producing operation on land he purchased in the Esquimalt/Craigflower area in 1852. At the same time, he grazed cattle in the Craigflower Creek Valley and, in 1855, he began to raise a family in the area. He purchased thirty-six acres [14.6 ha] in the Esquimalt District in 1859. By 1870, being dissatisfied with the quality of lime in the Thetis Lake area, he purchased land on Tod Inlet in Saanich. Part of his quarry was subsequently converted into now the well-known Butchart Gardens. John died October 14, 1892 and he was buried in St. Stephen's Churchyard, Saanich.

John Greig had one wife, Margaret Goudie (1835-1914) and twelve children. Their children were John (1853-1922), Robert Wesley (1856-1940), Margaret (1858-1940), William (c.1861-1910), Alice Amelia (c.1863-?), James (1865-1948), Mary Elizabeth (c.1866-1936), Thomas (c.1868-1890), Emily Jane (1871-1946), George (c.1873-1900), Francis (1876-1951) and Donald (1879-1928). Margaret [Goudie] Greig died December 30, 1914 in St. Joseph's Hospital in Victoria.

An avenue in Brentwood and an Island off Sydney, B.C., have been named after John Greig.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 4; YFASA 25-32; FtVanASA 9; HBCABio; BCA BCGR-AbstLnd; BCCR CCCath; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver district, North & South Saanich subdistrict; SookeRM anonymous; James Goudie family genealogy; John Greig descendant
See Also: Goudie, James (Father-in-Law)

Grenier, Charles (fl. 1821) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Charles Grenier, who may have entered service with the NWC as early as December 29, 1810 from Maskinongé, is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9

Grenier (Massa), Joseph (1796 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada - 1796 (born to Joseph Grenier and Marie Sicard)

Death: Dalles, The, Columbia Department - July 1830

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1815 - 1822); **HBC** Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Snake Party (1827 - 1830).

Joseph Grenier joined the NWC from Maskinongé on January 3, 1815 and that year began work in the Columbia. As a freeman in 1821, he transferred to the HBC and worked when required, participating in several of Peter Skene Ogden's Snake expeditions. Otherwise, he had a wife but had little communication with his parents in Ruisseau des Chênes, although Henri or Joseph Lacharité may have conveyed news of Grenier back to Maskinongé in the summer of 1830. Joseph worked quietly and competently until July 1830, when, as part of Ogden's party, he drowned with eleven others at the Dalles.

He left behind wife Thérèse (?-?), Spokane/Quilquil/Sehan and child, Marie Ann (1830-?). His widow married Joseph Cornoyer on July 11, 1839.

Two undelivered 1831 letters from his concerned father rest in the HBCA. He wanted his son to return as his grandmother was then eighty-nine years old and parents Joseph and Marie wanted him to care for them in their advancing years. The 16.11.0 he had saved probably went to Thérèse, his wife.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 1-11; YFDS 3a; FtVanASA 1-2; D.4/125, p. 50; SnkCoP] 2; MiscI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 286-93; CCR 1a, 1b

See Also: Cornoyer, Joseph (Relative)

Grennell, Francis (fl. 1830 - 1832) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

U.A. Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1830 - 1832).

Francis Grennell, any captain's nightmare, joined the Boston brig *Lama* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston before October 6th to sail to the Coast. Not long into the voyage, he fell ill for a couple of weeks and, on January 4, 1831, near the Falkland Islands, fell from the mast, hurting himself badly. On July 18, 1831 at Kaigane harbour in a moment of drunken bravado, he tried with several of the crew to take over the vessel, which earned him two dozen lashes. Three weeks later, on August 9th at Sitka, Grennell, Milton Hurst and William Robinson, took all their belongings, stolen muskets and cartridges as well as a small boat, and deserted. Local natives, however, brought them back. He appears to have continued with the *Lama* until August 1832 when McNeill sold the vessel to the HBC in Oahu. Grennell appears to have been left in Oahu.

PS: BCA Lama 1

Grey, John (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

John Grey appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria abstracts with no other information.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1

Griffin, Charles John (? - 1874) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada

Death: Ottawa [Bytown], Ontario - July 1874

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk disposable in district, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850); Apprentice clerk, Fort Langley (1850)

- 1851); Clerk, Fort Langley (1850 - 1851); Clerk in charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1851 - 1852); Clerk, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1853); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1853); Clerk in charge, San Juan Island (1853 - December, 1857); Chief Trader, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1857 - 1862).

Charles John Griffin joined the HBC from Montreal around 1846 and spent his first three years in two posts (Fort Coulouge, York Factory) east of the Rockies. On June 9, 1849, he took passage to Norway House on his way to the Columbia. For the next thirteen years he worked in the Columbia/New Caledonia Districts as a clerk and, latterly, Chief Trader. In August 1853, he was temporarily second in command of Fort Simpson. In December 1853, he established the Company sheep farm on San Juan Island and was in charge of it during the San Juan dispute in 1859. He asked the Americans to withdraw their troops from British territory; the territorial dispute was not settled until arbitrator Emperor William I of Germany awarded it to the United States of America in 1872. Griffin's friend, Doctor John Sebastian Helmcken described him as a:

splendid fellow--a rushing active spirited lithesome and blithesome fellow—a Canadian, at home with a canoe and horses--a sort of typical Canadian young man--with a French dash in him (Helmcken, p. 131).

Griffin went on furlough in outfit 1863-1863 and headed three more posts (Red River, Island Lake and Churchill) east of the Rockies until 1874. He died that year in Ottawa, Ontario.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 23; FtVicASA 1-10; FtVicCB 6; HBCABio PPS: Helmcken, p. 130, 283
See Also: Helmcken, John Sebastian

Griffith, William [a] [variation: **Griffiths**] (fl. 1834 - 1840) (British: English)

Birth: probably Sussex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

William Griffith joined the HBC in London on December 13, 1834 and came to the Northwest Coast on the *Ganymede*. He returned to the British Isles on the barque *Nereide* in the fall of 1839 at the end of his contract and was discharged in London, April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 15, 19; YFDS 6-7, 10; FtVanASA 3-5; log of Nereide 2

Griffith, William [b] [variation: **Griffiths**] (c. 1786 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Plymouth, Devonshire, England - c. 1786

Death: possibly England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Forty-nine year old William Griffith [b] worked on the American merchant vessel *Diana* before he joined the HBC in Honolulu on February 13, 1836 on the outward voyage of the *Columbia*. After arriving at Fort Vancouver on April 10, 1836 he made a side trip on the vessel to Honolulu before sailing from the coast and arriving back in England in the spring of 1837.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a, 14; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16

Griffiths, Thomas J. (c. 1830 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England - c. 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1850); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1851 - 1852).

Thomas J. Griffiths joined the HBC in London on September 19, 1846, came to the coast on the *Mary Dare* and deserted on August 1, 1852.

PS: HBCA Portledge Book [1844-60] C.3/7, [joined Mary Dare, Sept. 19, 1846] fo. 23; YFASA 27—32; FtVicASA 1; FtVicDS 1; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Groat, Malcolm (fl. 1834 - 1839) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly in or near Widewall, South Ronaldsay, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1836 - 1839).

Malcolm Groat joined the HBC on May 10, 1834 as a labourer for five years. He left the area for the British Isles at the

end of his contract in 1839 and sailed home via the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14-15, 18-19; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Groom, George (c. 1826 - ?) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Steward, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Willamette Falls (1847 - 1848); Assistant salesman, Willamette Falls (1848 - 1849); Salesman, Champoege (1849 - 1850).

George Groom joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845. In 1850, the same year he retired, he was listed on the U.S. Census as a miller. He carried on transactions with the company until 1853.

George Groom had one wife and a daughter by 1850. His wife was Morieh (c.1838-?) from Calle or California. Their daughter was Marguerite (c.1849-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-31; YFDS 17, 19; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.

Groslin, Charles [variation: **Grosliu, GrosLouis, Gros Louis, Groslui**] (? - 1833) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lorette, Lower Canada

Death: "McLeod's" [McCloud] River, California, United States - September 17, 1833

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1818); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Trapper, Snake Party (1831 - 1832); Trapper, South Party (1832 - 1833).

Charles Groslin, from Lorette or Loretteville, signed on with the NWC on January 28, 1817 as a winterer for three years in the Northwest. That same year he crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party and likely continued to work in the area for he was in the Columbia when he transferred to the HBC at the time of coalition in 1821. He spent most of his years working in Snake Expeditions and died of the fever in California in 1833 while on a southern expedition.

Charles Groslin married Thérèse (?-?), a Flat Head or Pend d'Oreille woman, their children being Ursule (c.1821-c.1841), Henriette (c.1826-1844), Joseph (c.1829-?), Pierre (c.1827-?), Jean Baptiste (John) (c.1831-?) and Charles II (c.1832-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoP] 1, 2; YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b, 5b; Wills; BCA BCCR-CCCath PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a

Guerin, Morise [variation: **Marice**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: La Prairie de la Madeleine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1813 - 1814).

Morise Guerin travelled to the Columbia either overland or on a ship. When the NWC took over the assets of the PFC in 1813, he joined the NWC on October 10, 1813 and wintered in 1813-1814 at Flatheads post. He appears to have continued his career elsewhere with the HBC in 1818 on a contract that ended on February 12, 1820.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste

Guerin, Solimine [variation: **Solimene**] (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Constant, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bouté, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836).

Solimine Guerin joined the HBC from St. Constant around 1833 and spent the next three years on the Pacific slopes. He returned to Montreal in 1836 and picked up his pay there.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-16; FtSimp[NJP] 3; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3

Guibache, Martin [variation: **Guibauche**] (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1832).

Martin Guibache joined the Hudson's Bay Company from Berthier. He spent the majority of his career in New Caledonia and the last two years at Fort Vancouver. He may have left New Caledonia in 1832 because of sickness as on December 30, 1829, John Tod reported him as being "rather sickly."

PS: HBCA FtStJmsLs 1; YFASA 4-9, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-4b; FtStJmsCB 8

Guibeauche, Joseph [variation: **Giboche**] (fl. 1818 - 1819) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1819).

Joseph Guibeauche joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 28, 1816 and the following year came across the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes with a NWC group led by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He spent the following winter on the slopes.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 3, 4

Guier, John (fl. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

John Guier worked as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Guilbeau, Paul (c. 1800 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: probably California, United States - 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Columbia Department (1826 - 1828); Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1830); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Settler, Cowlitz (1840 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842+).

Paul Guilbeau joined the fur trade in 1819 from L'Assomption and appears to have spent a good deal of time at Fort Vancouver before becoming a settler in the Willamette in the early 1840s. He settled in the Willamette and died around 1849 (possibly in the gold fields of California). He did not live to patent his claim under the Donation Land Claim Act.

He had two successive wives and six children. On December 29, 1838 he formalized his marriage to Caty/Catherine Sakaian, Walla Walla (?-1848). Their children were François (1833-1855), Louis (1837-?), Paul (1838-?), Marie (1841-?), Vincent Abraham (1844-?) and Joseph (?-?). After the death of Catherine in 1848 he married Françoise, Cayuse, Walla Walla, the widow of his Iroquois friend, Thomas Tawatcon, on November 5, 1848. After Guilbeau's death in 1849 his widow married Laurent Sauve on April 9, 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 5-9, 11-15, 19-20; YFDS 1a, 3a-7; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsRD 3; FtVanASA 1-6; BCA BCCR CCCath
PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a

See Also: Tawatcon, Thomas (Relative)

Guille, Simon (c. 1822 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Death: possibly Washington Territory, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Snake Party (1844 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849).

Simon Guille joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1842 and worked at various locations throughout the Columbia Department. In 1848-1849, he received a gratuity for trading wheat. He retired in 1849, probably around June and by 1850 was living in the Lewis Co. area [Washington].

By 1850, Simon Guille had one wife, Mary (c.1834-?), born in the Oregon Territory and one child, Simon (c.1844-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 24-30; YFDS 16, 19; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.

Guillemette, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1846 - 1848) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1846 - 1848).

François Guillemette appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1846-1847 and was probably a member of the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-27

Guillion, William [variation: **Gullion**] (c. 1816 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Westray, Orkney - c. 1816 (probably born to George and Marrion Thomson)

Death: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839).

William Guillion joined the HBC from Westray, Orkney in 1833 or 1834 and made his way to the Pacific Northwest where he hoped to stay. He appeared to work competently for the first five years, but in January 1838 when he was sent aboard the steamer *Beaver* as a stoker to assist in bringing in wood, he refused and consequently, along with Donald McDonald, was flogged by Captain Wm. H. McNeill. As a result, in 1839 he was sent overland and returned to the British Isles on the Prince Rupert but indicated, before he left, that he intended to return to the Columbia via the Missouri to settle. However, William's plan did not materialize. He returned to Westray and in 1841 was founding living at "Sanguay" with his parents and several others who were likely a brother and sisters. The following year he was married and by 1861, he was found at "Cowgate" raising his family. He has not been traced after that.

William Gullion appears to have had one wife and five children. On January 22, 1842, he married Elizabeth Scott. Their traceable children were Helen (1843-?), George (1845-?), James (c.1847-?), Thomas (1854-?) and John (c.1860-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 18-19; FtSimp[N]PJ 4; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-5; FtVanCB 24; OrkA 1841 and 1861 U.K. Census, Orkney-Westray

Guinette, Antoine (fl. 1814 - 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Gunner, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814 - 1815).

Antoine Guinette worked as a gunner aboard the schooner *Columbia* on the Northwest Coast in 1814-1815. He rejoined on March 26, 1815 as gunner, but, on July 4, misbehaved and was demoted to seaman. On February 29, 1816, he left the Columbia and entered the Portuguese service.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Gullickson, Johan [variation: **John Gallicksen, Gulbretson, Gibertson, Gibertson**] (c. 1823 - 1893) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Sanfoard/Sandford, Norway - c. 1823

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - April 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1855); Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854).

Johan Gullickson was one of the Norwegian labourers who came to the coast to work for the HBC. On the voyage out on the *Princess Royal* he was pulled from the ranks of the passengers and put to work as a carpenter. He was one of the few crew who worked consistently without protest and when he left the vessel to work on the *Beaver*, he was sorely missed. He appears to have sought gold in the Caribou and then became a proprietor of a fruit store on Johnson Street in Victoria.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 1; FtVicASA 1-2; Van-PL Colonist, April 2, 1893, p. 7

Gullion, Charles Fraser [variation: **Guillion**] (c. 1828 - 1911) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1828 (born to William Gillon and Isabella Drever)

Death: Nanaimo, British Columbia - April 1911

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Nisqually farms (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1858 - 1859); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1867 - 1868); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1867).

Charles Gullion received an advance from the HBC in 1849 for his 1849-1850 voyage on the *Norman Morison* to Vancouver Island. After his arrival on March 24, 1850, he worked at Fort Victoria until July 1, 1852 when he quit. He soon re-enlisted for, on December 2 1852, he was noted as being sent out to take charge of the sheep at Sastuc farm outside Fort Nisqually. On March 30, 1853, however, he reappeared at the Nisqually gates having been sent back by Thomas Dean, the Tithlow farm manager claiming that Gullion was "worthless and lazy" (Dickey, Mar. 30, 1853). Gullion's subsequent work at Nisqually until October did not bear out this assessment, for the next five months he worked in the gardens, slaughter house, swamps etc., without any complaint. On October 20, 1853, he sailed back to Victoria on the *Alice* to complete his contract there. From that point on his record is not clear and he appears to have worked off and on. He reappeared at Nisqually in March 1855 delivering mail from Fort Victoria. He appeared to work again in outfit 1855-1856. He worked at Fort Simpson in 1867-1868 but by 1871 was in Nanaimo. Charles and his wife both died in 1911 in Nanaimo and were buried in the Nanaimo Cemetery, Bowen Park.

On April 2, 1860, Charles F. Gullion married Irish-born Margaret Sullivan (c.1830-1911), daughter of John & Ellen Sullivan of Sandon (?), Ireland. She had arrived in Victoria before October, 1851 and died November 18, 1911. Their children were Mary (1853-1915), William (1856-1882), Isabella (1858-1932) and Charles Stockand Gullion [adopted] (1867-1887).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-6, 14-16; BCA BCGR-VICSMarriageL; BCA Nanaimo Free, March 29, 1882, January 22, 1887, p. 1 PPS: Dickey SS: Mouat, p. 213; "Pioneer Registry", vol. 27, No. I, March, 1998, p. 7-9; family information from family relation, 1997

Gunn, Adam (c. 1814 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: "Naversdeal", Orphir, Orkney - c. April 24, 1814 (born to George Gunn and Margaret [Leask])

Death: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1835); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Passenger, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Adam Gunn's intention to use the fur trade to acquire capital did not go according to plan. Born into a crofter family in Orphir and baptised on April 24, 1814, by 1821 seven-year-old Adam was likely assisting his father and older brother tend their twenty-four black cattle, four sheep, twenty-four geese, and six swine within their allotted acreage. As the single family plough and cart was not enough to wrest a living from the soil, at twenty-one Adam joined the HBC on April 6, 1835 as a labourer for five years. He sailed to Moose River on the *Prince of Wales* and thence on the *Prince Rupert* to York Factory where he began his overland journey to the Columbia. While in the Columbia, he worked most of his time at Fort Vancouver, likely doing a variety of tasks, but around September 1838, Gunn developed a disease in his ankle which laid him up for the next fourteen months. As a result, James Douglas sent him home on the *Nereide* on September 30, 1839 and followed it up with an October 24, 1839 note to Company secretary, William Smith:

You may possibly procure him admission into one of the London hospitals where he will obtain the best medical treatment, and should his recovery not follow, he may still earn a living, at any Sedentary trade, in his native place, instead of remaining a burden upon us here, and receiving food and pay, while really unfit for duty (FtVanCB 24, fo. 42-42d).

Adam recovered from his ankle problems in Britain (possibly at a hospital) and returned to Orphir, Orkney where, on December 23, 1841, he married Shetlander Inga Johnston. He returned to farming and by 1851 he and Inga were raising a family at "Bournside", Orphir and by 1861, they were farming four acres [1.6 ha] at "Lochend", Orphir. He has not subsequently been traced.

Adam Gunn and Inga Johnston had seven or eight recorded children in Orkney. Their children were James (1843-?), William (1844-?), George (1848-?), Morison (1851-?), John (1854-?), William [cannot confirm 1861 census] (1856-?), Jessie (1859-?), and Robina (1861-?).

PS: OrkA OPR; 1821, 1851, 1861 Censuses, Orkney-Orphir; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 12; log of Prince Rupert IV 8; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7, 10; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19; FtVanCB 24, James Douglas Oct. 24, 1839 letter to William Smith, B.223/b/24, fo. 42-42d

Gunn, Donald (1830 - 1913) (British: Scottish)

Birth: North Tolsta, Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland - 1830 (born to John Gunn and Ann Martin)

Death: North Tolsta, Scotland - June 26, 1913

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1854 - 1856); Labourer, New Caledonia (1856 - 1858); Labourer, Fort Langley (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

Donald Gunn joined the HBC from Lewis in 1852 to work on the Pacific slopes as a labourer. He appears to have spent the majority of his time in New Caledonia as a labourer. It is not certain when he returned to Lewis but it was likely in the early 1860s for his HBC accounts showed movement until 1863. In 1869, back on the Isle of Lewis, Donald married Kirsty MacIver (?-1913), and in 1871, they had the tenancy of the croft at 70 Tolsta. Donald and Kirsty

had no children but they must have been close as Donald died on June 26, 1913, and Kirsty died seven days later, on July 3, 1913.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-10 SS: genealogical researcher, Northton, Harris

Gunn, John (fl. 1833 - 1842) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Stornoway, Ross, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1842).

John Gunn joined the HBC from Stornoway June 17, 1832 as a boat builder, originally for five years. The eighteen-year old boat builder boarded the *Prince Rupert IV* on June 23, at Stornoway, sailing June 26. After a two-month voyage, he disembarked at York Factory on August 24 and began work in the Columbia in 1834. He worked at various locations in the Columbia and must have carried on quietly and competently as he did not appear in extant records. In 1842 he left the area overland for east of the Rockies and eventually to the British Isles sailing via the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 13-14, 19-22; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-7

Gunnell, George (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

George Gunnell made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Guoin, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1810) (probably Canadian: French)

Freeman

U.A. Trapper with American Party, Columbia River (1810).

François Guoin appears on the records only once, on March 4, 1810, as a member of Mr. Courter's party. He was paid off by David Thompson for looking after Mr. Courter and his belongings after the death of Courter. As such, Guoin, spelled Goin by Thompson, was probably with a group of traders who had drifted into the upper Missouri, where he joined Courter's party.

PS: OA Thompson's Journals

Guthrie, Daniel (fl. 1826 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

Daniel Guthrie, who may be the following Guthrie, shipped on with the HBC in London in September 1826 and sailed to the coast on the second supply voyage of the *William & Ann*. It was strictly a supply voyage and the vessel did no coastal trading; hence, it was likely an uneventful voyage for Guthrie. He arrived back in London with the vessel in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Guthrie, David (fl. 1828) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Kirkwall, Orkney

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, Columbia Department (1828).

David Guthrie joined the HBC from Kirkwall, Orkney on September 6, 1828 as a boatswain for three years. He was assigned to the Columbia River but did not appear on those abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Guthrie, William Logie (1831 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Kirkwall, Orkney - October 1831 (born to Thomas Guthrie and Elizabeth Swany)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Cook, *Otter* (steamer) (1853 - 1854);

Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855).

William Logie Guthrie had a peripheral attachment to the fur trade. In his youth, he lived with his father, a labourer, and mother, along with at least six brothers and sisters at "Strynd", Kirkwall. When he was approaching twenty years of age he decided to leave the Orcadian city and join a group of HBC settlers destined for Vancouver Island. For this, he received a cash advance in England in 1850 and reached Vancouver Island on the chartered barque *Tory* on May 9, 1851. After his arrival, he worked on and off for three to four years with the Company, likely to pay off debts, before retiring and purchasing a town lot in Victoria. He joined the HBC steamer *Otter* in September 1853 for three months as a cook. There was movement on his account until 1856 and he has not been traced further.

On April 14, 1853, he married Ellen Fisher (?-?) at Victoria.

PS: OrkA OPR; 1841 Census, Orkney-Kirkwall; HBCA YFASA 30-32; YFDS 23; FtVicDS 1; log of *Otter* 1; FtVicASA 1-3; BCA BCGR-Land; BCCR CCCath

Gwynn, Rhys [variation: **Ryth Gwynn, Gwyon, Gidyn**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (probably British: Welsh)

Birth: probably Wales

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Rhys Gwynn sailed to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. Shortly after his arrival at Victoria he deserted and has not been traced further.

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 4; PortB 1

Hackland, Gilbert Spence (1828 - 1901) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Birsay, Orkney - January 1828 (born to William Hackland and Catherine [Firth] Hackland)

Death: probably Manitoba, Canada - 1901

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852); 2nd mate, *Recovery* (brig) (1853 - 1854).

Two of thirty years of Gilbert Spence Hackland's career with the HBC were spent on the Pacific Northwest coast. After signing on with the HBC on May 25, 1852 in Stromness, Hackland sailed as a second mate on the HBC brigantine *Vancouver* to the Pacific Northwest coast where, after it was wrecked at Rose Point, he was transferred to the schooner *Recovery*. He then sailed the coast for approximately two more years until 1854, when he was discharged along with the other mate, Robert Ellis, and crew of the *Recovery* when they refused to sail to the Hawaiian Islands without a raise in pay. From that point he disappeared from the coast and, in 1858, he was found as chief officer of the *Lady of the Lake* at Port Natal, S. E. Africa. He rejoined the HBC on January 3, 1862 and served until 1874 as sloopmaster of the schooner *Fox* in the Eastmain District. During this time, he arranged passage for his wife and two children to Moose Factory. In outfit 1873-1874 he was a freeman and in 1874 was a clerk temporarily in charge of Rat Portage at Lac La Pluie. From 1875-1876 he was clerk in charge of the North West Angle post on Lac La Pluie [Rainy Lake]. From 1876 to 1882 he was master of the steamer *Colville* at Red River and between 1882 and 1890 was a clerk at Red River. Hackland died in 1901 and his sea chest is in the Reston & District Museum, Reston, Manitoba.

Hackland appears to have had one wife and nine children. His wife was Anne Sharpe (?-1902) whom he married September 30, 1856 in London, England. The children were Margaret Jane (1858-?), Mary Helen Polly (?-c.1926), Annie Marie (1862-1941), James Gilbert (1864-1915), Hector Dalrymple (1867-70), Maxwell (?-1874), Winnifred (1870-1905), Alfred Ernest (1872-1955), and Beatrice [Birdie] Ann Hamilton (1875-?).

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA initial appointment C.2/7, fo. 64d-65; FtVicASA 1-3; FtVicCB 11; discharge C.3/15, fos. 99d, 100; South African information in notebook E.52/1; HBCCont; HBCABio; BCA Vancouver SS: Hackland descendant

Hadley, James (fl. 1828) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Blackwall, All Saints, Poplar, Middlesex, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Columbia Department (1828).

James Hadley joined the HBC from Poplar on September 6, 1828 as a carpenter for three years. He was assigned to the Columbia River but did not appear on the abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Hadley, Jesse (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1853).

Jesse Hadley joined the HBC in London on December 24, 1852 as a cook on the *Otter* and sailed on February 4, 1853. Shortly after arriving in Victoria in August, Hadley deserted.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1

Hadley, Ruben (fl. 1814) (possibly British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

Ruben Hadley worked as on the NWC schooner *Columbia* in 1814 on the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Haft, George (fl. 1814) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

George Haft was a crew member on the NWC schooner *Columbia* when it was on the coast in 1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Hainault (Dechamp), Henri (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1846 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849).

Henri Hainault was probably in the Columbia during outfit 1846-1847, for he drew wages for that outfit, but he was caught up in the fever of the California gold rush and deserted, probably in early 1849.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-29

Hains, Charles (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Charles Hains made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Halcrow, Gideon Gifford [variation: **Halcro**] (? - 1870) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - July 1870

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Carpenter, Columbia Department general charges (1851 - 1852); Carpenter, Fort Victoria depot (1852 - 1853); Sponsored settler, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Gideon Halcrow arrived at Fort Victoria on the *Norman Morison* on October 30, 1851 as a HBC sponsored settler. There he was to work on contract until 1853 as a carpenter and purchased a Victoria town lot in 1854. A former crofter doing carpentry work, plastering, and anything connected with housebuilding, Halcrow constructed the house of the local medical doctor, John Sebastian Helmcken and his wife Cecilia, the daughter of James Douglas. Also, in 1859, he was contractor for one of the early "birdcage" parliament buildings in Victoria and that same year, purchased almost two hundred acres [80.9 ha] in the Lake District. He was not a man to be trifled with - from 1860, the now resident of Government Street became involved in more than one assault case, although, he did not appear to be the instigator. Halcrow appeared to carry on transactions with the Company until 1862 and his name remained on the books until 1867. He died around July 11, 1870 in Victoria of heart disease.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; FtVicASA 1-4, 9-14; PSACAB 23; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 30; Van-PL Colonist, Dec. 5, 1860, p. 2, Nov. 18, 1862, p. 3, Jan. 12, 1870, p. 3; PPS: Helmcken, p. 128, 133

Haldane, John (? - 1857) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland

Death: Edinburgh, Scotland - October 1857

Fur trade officer

NWC Officer, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1819); Officer, Fort George [Astoria] (1819 - 1820); **HBC** Chief Factor, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822).

John Haldane's five years on the Pacific slopes represented the end of a long fur trade career. He entered the service of the XY Company in 1798 and, in 1804, he was one of the six wintering partners to sign an agreement for amalgamation with the NWC. From 1806-1817 Haldane was at various locations east of the Rockies and around 1817 was appointed to the Columbia. At the time of amalgamation in 1821, Haldane, now Chief Factor, was one of four commissioned officers appointed to the Columbia by the HBC; two others were former fellow NWC officers, John Dugald Cameron and James McMillan, and HBC Chief Trader John Lee Lewes. In 1822 after he was granted further furlough and succeeded by C. F. Alexander Kennedy, he left the Pacific slopes and arrived in England in November, 1822. In 1823, he returned to east of the Rockies, retired in 1827, sold his fur trade interests to the HBC, and lived out the rest of his life in Haddington, Scotland.

John Haldane had a wife and family during the fur trade but their names have not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 SS: HBRS XXII, p. 443; HBRS II, p. 215-216

Hale, Albert F. (? - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Shushartie (near Fort Rupert), Colony of Vancouver Island - July 7, 1850

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Deserter, Fort Rupert (July, 1850).

Albert F. Hale sailed from England to Vancouver Island on the Hudson's Bay Company supply and immigrant ship, the *Norman Morison*, which arrived at Fort Victoria on March 24, 1850. On May 11, while the ship was still in the harbour, and, no doubt motivated by the stories of California gold, Hale, along with Charles Lobb and brothers James and George Wishart, deserted to be secreted aboard a coal carrier, the barque *England*, then at anchor in the Offing. The *England* then sailed to Fort Rupert with the four deserters on board. When the small group heard that the Fort Rupert magistrate, John Sebastian Helmcken, was about to apprehend them aboard the *England*, three or four of them left the ship in a canoe, paddled north to hide themselves in some woods at Shushartie, near the north end of Vancouver Island. When the three, Hale, Lobb and George Wishart, were in a canoe, they encountered some Newitsee natives who, wishing to tell them where the other deserters were, approached them. Misreading the Newitsee intentions, the three frightened sailors landed and, not having weapons, brandished an axe. Another flung a stone and smashed the Newitsee canoe, sinking it. The infuriated Newitsees shot and killed the three, sinking Hale's body into the ocean. Wishart was stripped and placed upright in a hollow tree while Lobb was placed at the foot of the tree and covered with brush. After the two stripped bodies were discovered, they were brought back to Fort Rupert, where, on July 16, Hale and the others were buried in the garden at the back of the fort.

Some months later, on Governor Blanshard's insistence, magistrate Helmcken went to the Newitsee village with an interpreter and constable and asked for the surrender of the murderers of the three. Upon hearing Helmcken's demand, the chief offered a traditional compensation of blankets, furs, and any other goods. Helmcken refused the offer but did not press the issue further. Shortly afterwards, in October, punitive action for the murders was exacted by the corvette, HMS *Daedalus* (Captain Wellesley), from which three armed boats were sent to the then deserted Newitsee village. Finding no one there, they torched the cedar houses, thus forcing a relocation of the Newitsee. Not having caught the perpetrators, the *Daedalus* sailed for San Francisco. Less than a year later, in July, 1851, and again on Blanshard's insistence on retribution, the eighteen gun sloop HMS *Daphne* (Captain Fanshawe) went to the area and torched the new Newitsee village during an exchange of gunfire in which some of *Daphne* sailors were injured. Newitsee chief Lookinglass and three of his men were also killed. Because of such punishment on their village and possibly because of further inducement of an award, the Newitsees produced the mangled bodies of two murderers who were killed while being "captured". Both bodies, one of which was rumoured to be a substitute slave, were taken to Fort Rupert and buried in the garden. For all their efforts, the Newitsees were not given their reward, but were given a letter and told to collect in Victoria.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Norman Morison* 1; YFASA 30-31 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. lxxii-lxxviii, 124-127; Helmcken, p. 312-318

See Also: Lobb, Charles; Wishart, James; Wishart, George (Friend)

Hall, Albert F. B. (fl. 1825) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Maritime employee

MW 3rd mate, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Albert F. B. Hall shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After trading for a season on the coast, he returned to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy*.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Hall, Joseph (fl. 1842 - 1843) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Maritime employee

HBC Crew member, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

Joseph Hall was a crew member of the barque *Columbia* in outfit 1842-1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22

Hall, Richard (fl. 1845 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1848).

Richard Hall joined the HBC in London on September 2, 1844 and, in October, 1846, left the *Columbia* for the British Isles on the barque *Vancouver*. He rejoined the vessel for its return to the coast but the vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the *Columbia* when it arrived on May 7, 1848. He was subsequently employed elsewhere by the HBC.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17

Hall, William Henry (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Henry Hall made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Halls, George (fl. 1853 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

George Halls served out part of his apprenticeship on the HBC vessel *Vancouver* which left London in June 1852, sailed for the coast, but came to grief on Rose Spit, Queen Charlotte Island in August 1853. Halls made his way back to London on an unidentified vessel.

PS: HBCA PortB 1 FtVicASA 1-2

Halsey, John Cook (? - c. 1837) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: possibly New York State, United States

Fur trade employee

PFC Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Untraced vocation, Willamette or Wallace House (1812); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

John C. Halsey first came to the coast on the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle], arriving at Fort Astoria on May 11, 1812. He left shortly thereafter with a party of fourteen men on November 23, 1812 to establish a post (Wallace House) and winter in the Willamette. He did not join the North West Company when it purchased Fort Astoria and left on the *Pedlar*, April 2, 1814 and was left by Wilson Price Hunt at Sitka, Alaska. He appears to have made his way back to New York where he established a company and continued doing business with the American Fur Trading Company. He emerged as the subject of AFC correspondence in the 1830s. (A letter dated April 20, 1837 from John B. Whettene of the AFC in New York announced Halsey's business failure to Pierre Chouteau.)

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; MHS Chouteau PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 114, 116, 118-19, 131, 145, 194; ChSoc LVII, p. 615, 619, 620, 662, 697, 698

Halvorsen, Christian (fl. 1853 - 1859) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Jeanages, Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Uplands Farm (1854 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1857 - 1859).

Christian Halvorsen was likely one of the few who arrived on the HBC charter vessel, *Colinda*, at Fort Victoria on April 17, 1854. He worked for the HBC until 1859 when he retired.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7

Ham (? - c. 1851) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - c. 1851

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1850).

Ham joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845. He worked for five years at Fort Vancouver until he died around 1851.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32

Hamel, Charles (fl. 1849 - 1853) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1852);

Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853).

Charles Hamel joined the HBC in 1849 and appears to have worked at least to the end of his contract in 1852. He may have stayed in the area for transactions continued on his account until 1856.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-3; FtAlexPJ 9

Hamelin (fl. 1811) (possibly Canadian: French)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Columbia River (1811) (with David Thompson).

(The Hamlin of the David Thompson journals is possibly Jacques or Joseph Hamelin.) Thompson's Hamelin is first on record with Thompson as a freeman arriving at Ilthkoyape [Kettle Falls] on August 21, 1811 when Thompson was returning up the Columbia. Hamelin travelled with the group up the Canoe River as a hunter but has not been traced after September 21, 1811.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Belyea, p. 170, 173, 177

Hamer, John (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

John Hamer made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Hamilton, Gavin (1835 - 1909) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney - January 1835 (born to John MacAulay Hamilton and Marion [Rae] Hamilton [sister of John Rae, the explorer])

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - July 1909

Fur trade employee

HBC Cabin class passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853); Apprentice clerk, Fort Langley (1853 - 1857); Clerk disposable in Department, Western Department (1857 - 1859); Clerk, New Caledonia (1859 - 1860); Clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1860 - 1866); Clerk, McLeod Lake Post (1866 - 1870); Clerk in charge, Fort St. James (1870 - 1872); Chief Factor, Fort St. James (1872 - 1878).

After Gavin Hamilton ran away to sea for a year, his magistrate father, whose wife had HBC connections, secured a clerkship position for the young lad in the London company. The privileged youth (his grandmother was a near relative of Lord Macaulay, the historian, while a cousin was Sir Robert Hamilton, at one time Governor of Tasmania) sailed for

North America on the *Norman Morison* on August 17, 1852, arriving the following January. Hamilton worked at Fort Langley under J. M. Yale until 1857, when he resigned; however, P. S. Ogden persuaded him to remain in the service and so Hamilton accompanied Ogden to Stuart Lake [Fort St. James], where he was to stay for the rest of his career. Hamilton was obviously competent and popular with his future father-in-law Ogden; for example, in 1855, he saved seventy or one-hundred barrels of gunpowder from a burning store-house, and received a premium of £100 for his efforts. As he had some knowledge of medicine he practised surgery, which held him in good stead with the natives. On the other hand, according to Morice, he may have used liquor in his trade with the natives in his efforts to drive out non-HBC competition. Hamilton succeeded Ogden at Fort St. James, reaching the rank of Factor and, in 1878, went on furlough for six months. Similarly the following year, he went on furlough for six months from Quesnel. In 1872, Hamilton had pre-empted 320 acres [129.5 ha] at Stuart's Lake but, in 1878, moved south to 150 Mile House where he obtained a crown grant. There, on the Caribou Road, Hamilton erected saw and grist mills but a combination of bad luck and bad management forced him to sell 150 Mile House in 1886. Son Peter saw his parent's plight and built 114 Mile House, and had them move in with him there in 1891. Hamilton and his wife spent some time there, but spent most of their time at 122 Mile House, travelling between the two locations by sail boat or ice boat on Lac la Hache. In November 1908 Gavin became ill with pneumonia after a rough day on the lake and was taken to Victoria for medical care but died the following year.

Gavin Hamilton had one wife and eighteen children. At Fort St. James, he married Margaret Juliana Ogden (1844-1918), daughter of Peter Skene Ogden and Julie (1788-1886), Flathead. Together, they had: Peter Ogden (c.1863-?), John Rae (c.1864-?), Thomas McAulay (1865-1955), Colin Alexander (c.1866-?), Charlie Ogden (1868-1954), Richard Rae (c.1870-?), Gavin James (c.1873-?), Moffat Hamilton (1873-1971), Margaret Jessie (c.1874-1958), John Alexander (?-bap.1877-?), Robert Tibbet (?-bap.1877-?), William Rae (1875-1953), Rae (1877-1953), Christine M. (1879-?), Isaac Ogden (1881-1963), Ellen/Helen Kate Rae (1883-?), Mary S. R. (?-?) and Theodore Henry (1892-1967). After the death of Gavin, Margaret [Ogden] Hamilton married Ewen Duncan McKinlay, son of Archibald McKinlay and Sarah Jane Ogden, in Kamloops, B.C. on November 6, 1917.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 3; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-16; FtVicCB 18, 22, 23, 27; HBCABio; BCA Lac La Hache, B. C. cemetery readings; BCCR StPetStLk; BCCR Kincolith; BCGR-BCVS-RBDM: Van-PL Colonist, July 31, 1909 p. 7 SS: Morice, *The History of*, p. 307, 310-11, 326, 327; Laing, p. 515; Forbes
See Also: Ogden, Peter Skene (Father-in-Law); Flathead, Julia (Mother-in-Law); McKinlay, Archibald (Relative)

Hamilton, William (fl. 1836) (probably British: English)

Fur trade officer

HBC 1st mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

William Hamilton joined the HBC at an unspecified location on August 29, 1835 as a first officer for five years. He returned to England on the *Ganymede* in 1836.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 7; log of Ganymede 4; YFASA 16

Hamlyn, Dr. Richard Julian (fl. 1824 - 1832) (British: English)

Birth: probably Plymouth, England

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Surgeon, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830).

Dr. Richard Julian Hamlyn, a genial perfectionist, was not entirely suited to the fur trade. He likely trained or practised at Guy's Hospital in Southwark, England and was quite possibly middle-aged when he joined the HBC March 10, 1824 to be a surgeon at the Red River Settlement. In the summer of 1824, he sailed to York Factory on the *Prince of Wales* [John Davison] and arrived at the Red River settlement in October to look after active and retired employees within the area. For the next three years he practised medicine, dispensing concoctions, for example to a satisfied David Douglas, and boarding with the Bishop [J. N. Provenchner]. However, in 1827 George Simpson wanted him either returned to England or fully engaged in the fur trade. As a result, he was appointed clerk and surgeon at York Factory in 1827-1828 but after travelling there found he was not needed. Consequently, Hamlyn set out with Simpson from York Factory on July 12, 1828 to make the journey to the Columbia where he would be clerk and surgeon at Fort Vancouver. During the journey, he was the object of ridicule by the tougher fur traders who noted that he slept on his watch, complained endlessly of the portages, and yearned for the days at York Factory. At another point in the journey he wanted a war party to strike at the Babines as one of them had offended him. Eventually, on October 25, 1828, the party arrived at Fort Vancouver where Hamlyn took up his post. There he stayed for a year and a half but quarrelled with McLoughlin, who felt that Hamlyn wasn't doing his job properly. By 1830, Hamlyn received permission to return to the Red River Settlement, and left in the spring of 1830. He spent the next outfit there but Simpson had little confidence in him. Before Hamlyn could collect his debts, he sailed to England in the autumn of 1831 on the chartered ship *Camden* [Robert Royal]. In England he tried unsuccessfully to collect his debts and by 1832, was in Sydney, Australia.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9; D. Douglas, *Journal*, p. 78, 287, 289; HBRS III, p. 124, 159; HBRS X, p. 250-252; ChSoc XXIV, p. 18, 23; ChSoc III, p. 124-25, 159; ChSoc IV, p. xcix; HBRS X, [bio] p. 250-52

Hammond, Edward (fl. 1853 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Stoker, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855); Crew member, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855).

Edward Hammond joined the HBC in London on December 23, 1852 as a stoker and came to Vancouver Island on the *Otter*. However, he was ill for many weeks prior to the arrival, and on August 4, 1853 had to leave the vessel to recover on shore. He appears to have worked at Fort Victoria until January 12, 1855 when he joined the *Princess Royal* for its voyage back to the British Isles.

PS: HBCA log of *Otter* 1; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanASA 9; log of *Princess Royal* 1

Hammond, Thomas William (c. 1829 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Plymouth, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1848); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1848 - 1850).

Thomas Hammond was apprenticing with the HBC from 1844-1846 on runs to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Albert*. When he came to the Columbia he was still serving his apprenticeship and by 1848 had become a seaman. He worked until 1850 and may have remained in the area.

PS: HBCA log of the *Prince Albert* 3-5; PortB 1; YFASA 27-32

Handley, William [variation: **Handly, Hanley**] (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably Portsmouth, Hampshire, England

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Mate, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1835).

William Handley joined the HBC on December 7, 1833, as a 2nd mate for five years. He sailed to the Columbia on the brig *Eagle*, and arrived on the coast in October, 1834 whereupon, on November 10, 1834, he was drafted to the Columbia services working out of Fort Simpson. He worked out of Fort Simpson for one month until December 10, 1834 when he was put off duty for syphoning off a keg of HBC "bright Varnish" (HBRS IV, p. 135-36) from the *Eagle* cargo for the aging Captain Peter Corney of the Columbia. He was asked to give a statement in writing by Dr. John McLoughlin. When he refused to put it in writing, he was put off duty and, being made an example of by McLoughlin, was subsequently sent to Oahu as a passenger on the *Eagle* in the spring of 1835. Handly appears to have taken on the job of captain of the English brig *Clementine* out of Oahu. In April, 1837, the *Clementine* landed two Catholic priests at Oahu who had been banned from the Sandwich Islands in 1831 by King Kamehameha I, who had felt threatened by them. After the ship was seized and no loading or unloading could take place, Handly boarded the priests and took them back to California. Handley may also have gone by the name of James Hanley and may have commanded the *Loriot* in 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5c; YFASA 14; ShMiscPap 14; USNA DespHon PPS: HBRS IV, John McLoughlin's March 14, 1835 letter to Governor and Committee, p. 135-36

Hanihowa (fl. 1822) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Columbia Department (1822).

Hanihowa worked for the HBC until the summer of 1822, when he returned to the Sandwich Islands.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 2

Hanna, John (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

S & C Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

John Hanna was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's southwest expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south to the Colorado River and west into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the

Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members (including Hanna) in camp except one, who managed to escape the attack.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith," p. 97-104

Hansen, Anders [variation: **Hanson**] (fl. 1853 - 1855) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Sigdal, Norway

Death: probably Fort Simpson [Nass] [British Columbia] - November 3, 1855

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1855).

Anders Hansen appears to have come to the coast on the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, arriving April 17, 1854 on a five year contract. He worked for one year before going to Fort Simpson. Two days after his arrival he was struck by a falling tree and died the following day.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2; FtSimp[N]PJ 8

Hansen, Martin (fl. 1858 - 1860) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1858 - 1860).

Martin Hansen worked for the HBC for two seasons in New Caledonia.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6, 8

Hansill, Charles (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Charles Hansill made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Hanson, Ephraim (fl. 1832 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Lama* (brig) (1830 - 1831); 1st mate, *Lama* (brig) (1831 - 1832); 2nd mate, Fort Simpson naval service (1832); 2nd mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1833); 2nd mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); 2nd mate, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

Ephraim Hanson joined the *Lama* [William Henry McNeill] as second mate before October 7th 1830, when the brig sailed from Boston for the Northwest Coast. Hanson, a competent ship's officer who came to know the coast well, traded on the coast for two seasons. On October 16, 1831, with the departure at Sitka of the first mate, Mr. Selman, Hanson took on the former's duties until the vessel was sold to the HBC in Oahu in August 1832. Hanson (along with fellow mate William Ulderich and crewmen Samuel Ferguson, Joseph Hursey and William Robinson/Robertson) was re-engaged by the HBC at Oahu by Duncan Finlayson as second mate on September 1, 1832. Under the HBC, Hanson worked on coastal shipping out of Fort Simpson for two years to November 15, 1834, when he was discharged and shipped as passenger to Oahu aboard the brig *Eagle*.

PS: BCA log of Lama 1; HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c; FtVanCB 8, 10; log of Dryad 1

Hanson, Johan (fl. 1858 - 1859) (probably Scandinavian)

Birth: probably Scandinavia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1858 - 1859).

Johan Hanson appeared to work for the HBC for one outfit although his contract was to go until 1862.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6, 9

Hanwell, Henry Jr. (1791 - 1834) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - September 1791 (born to long time Hudson Bay Company Captain Henry Hanwell and wife Ann)

Death: probably Hudson Bay, Rupert's Land - 1834

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1828).

Henry Hanwell's four year period in the Pacific Northwest region did not leave a favourable impression. After spending most of his career on the Hudson Bay route on a variety of vessels he rose from boy to gunner, mate, and finally captain in 1824. That year his first assignment was on the newly-purchased *William & Ann* and on April 16, 1825, he arrived in the Columbia with a ship in need of repair. He eventually left on a northern exploratory cruise on June 2. Even though Hanwell had instructions to proceed as far north as Sitka to gather information on what furs were available and what the natives would take in trade, the captain stopped at very few locations; he did stop at Friendly Cove, one of the few vessels to do so. He was terrified of the unfamiliar coastal sailing conditions, traded very few furs, but managed to trade liquor with the Indians, contrary to Company policy. When an American Captain Kelly of the Owhyee offered to show Hanwell how to properly outfit for the coast, Hanwell didn't bother to take him up on his offer. After journeying north he returned to the mouth of the Columbia but refused to come up the river to Fort Vancouver. He returned to England and found his way back to the coast as master (once again) of the *William & Ann* in the spring of 1827, along with the schooner *Cadboro*. Once again he refused to cooperate with the *Cadboro* to help establish Fort Langley and gather furs, thus putting a dent in company plans. In 1828 Hanwell was transferred back to Hudson's Bay runs as master of the *Prince of Wales* but the ship was unable to return from the 1833 voyage to Moose Factory and Hanwell and first mate Thomas Terry died in April 1834 before the ship was able to return.

Henry Hanwell, Jr., had one wife, Elizabeth Anne, and three children. One son's name was Henry (1823-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanPJ 1, Alexander McKenzie's remarks, B.223/a/1, fo. 2-39; log of William & Ann 1-2, 4 PPS: HBRV IV p. 2, 16-17, 345

Haona [variation: **Houna**] (fl. 1845 - 1847) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Hall, Oregon Territory - April 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Hall (1847).

Haona joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years. He died two years later at Fort Hall on April 24, 1847.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-26; YFDS 18; SandIsAB 3

Happy, John (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Boatswain, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

John Happy was part of a planned mutiny on June 22, 1814 on a ship heading for the Northwest Coast. It started when the schooner *Columbia*, of which he was a crew member, was rounding Cape Horn on June 14, 1814, and the plan of Happy and seamen John Decruz, John Peterson and boatswain Joseph Carpenter to kill the first mate captain and officers was exposed by fellow crew member Thomas Smoke. As the officers had been warned, the mutiny didn't materialize and the four were put in irons. As Carpenter confessed, he was put in irons separate from the rest who had threatened to murder him for his confession. He presumably disembarked at Fort Astoria where he disappears from record. (His friend, Carpenter, on the other hand, continued to make a nuisance of himself).

PPS: Barry, "Peter Corney's", p. 356-57

Haquet, Marie Louis [variation: **Hacquet**] (c. 1817 - c. 1860) (French)

Birth: probably France (born to Louis Haquet and Jeanne Lemoine)

Death: Chinook, Washington Territory - c. 1860

Fur trade employee

HBC Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1849); Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1853 - 1854).

Marie Haquet joined the HBC in 1841, probably in Montreal, and spent his entire career as a cooper at Fort Vancouver both at the shed, southeast of the fort, and at the cooper's shop near the river. He quit on March 1, 1849 and went to California, presumably to the gold fields. He may have come back for one outfit and served as Mario Hoguet under Captain Maxon in the Indian War of 1855-1856. In October 1860 he was in Chinook and was drowned, possibly in the area, that same year.

On February 16, 1844 he married Helene Poirier, daughter of Louise Moatwas, wife of Basile Poirier and had five children. Their children were Luis Mari (c.1845-?), Jeanne (1847-1847), Jeanne Ce'cile (1848-?), Pierre Etienne (1851-?) and Julie (1855-?). His widow married Ramsey (son of Jack Ramsey).

Harber, George (fl. 1850 - 1855) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1855).

George Harber came to Vancouver Island as a servant settler for the HBC. Several months after he arrived on May 9, 1851, he began work as a stoker on the steamer *Beaver* from which he likely deserted two years later. At that time, on August 30, 1853 at Fort Nisqually, Dr. Tolmie engaged Harber, whom it was noted was a deserter, as a gardener and general labourer. Here he performed a whole range of tasks, from gardening to dipping sheep to taking logs out of swamps. He was last on record in the journals on November 8, 1854 when he was off to attend court as a witness in the case of Richard Fiander (who was a fellow passenger on the *Tory*) and Varner, who were squatters on the Muck PSAC farm. He appears to have retired shortly after.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; log of Beaver 1; FtVanASA 9-11; FtVicASA 1-2 PPS: Dickey

Hardisty, Joseph Wordsworth (1823 - 1906) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Albany, Northwest Territories - March 16, 1823 (born to Richard Hardisty and Margaret Sutherland)

Death: Westmount, Quebec, Canada - December 4, 1906

Fur trade officer

HBC Apprentice post master, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1848); Apprentice post master, Fort Walla Walla/Champoeg (1848 - 1849); Apprentice post master, Champoeg (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1853); Clerk, Honolulu (1853 - 1858); Clerk in charge, Honolulu (1858 - 1859); Clerk, Honolulu (1859 - 1860); Chief Trader, Honolulu (1860 - 1861); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Victoria (1861 - 1864); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Shepherd (1864 - 1869); Untraced vocation, Kootenae House (1869 - 1872).

Joseph Wordsworth Hardisty joined the HBC in 1847 as an apprentice post master but did a variety of tasks, including washing clothes. Upon the very favourable recommendations of his superiors, he rose through the ranks in a variety of posts in the Columbia and Sandwich Island areas to become a Chief Factor in 1872. He then served at four more posts east of the Rockies until 1879 at which point he went on furlough and retired in 1884. He died in 1906 at Westmount.

Joseph Wordsworth Hardisty had one wife and three children. On November 4, 1873, he married Elizabeth Kate Dance. Their children were Alfred Charles Wordworth (1876-1956), Richard Henry Moore (1877-1946) and James (1890-1896).

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVanASA 9-12; FtVicASA 9-16; (left for Victoria cited in Joseph Hardisty March 14, 1861 Honolulu letter to Thomas Fraser, secretary HBC, Inward Correspondence, A.11/63, fo. 595) ; Wills; HBCABio and search file

Hardy, Francis Joseph (c. 1811 - ?) (Irish)

Birth: possibly Ireland or in Limehouse, London - c. 1811 (born to Henry William and Mrs. Hardy)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1837).

Francis Hardy, or "Frank" to his family, served on the Dunkin Gibbs [Thomas Wheeler] before he signed on with the HBC from Limehouse, Middlesex, England on August 29, 1835 for five years. He sailed to the Pacific Northwest on the *Columbia*, but on the way showed rebellious behaviour in Oahu. After his arrival in the Northwest on March 22, 1836, he served on two more ships which were in coastal service. He was likely partial to alcohol - on February 18, 1836 he was noted as being drunk. He was discharged after he deserted in Oahu from the brig *Lama* in August 1837.

Two undelivered letters now in the HBCA and written from Ireland, one in 1836 from a sister Louisa A. in Inishgort, Co. Galway and one in 1838 from his father, Henry William, a lighthouse keeper near Kinsale, Co. Cork, reflect inculcated middle class values which Francis would have shared with his family (Beattie & Buss, p. 86).

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a, 14; Servants' Accounts A.32/32, fo. 71; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7; YFASA 17; MiscI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 84-89

Haries, Gilbert (fl. 1848 - 1849) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Gilbert Haries worked for the HBC and returned to England in outfit 1848-1849.

Harkness, Andre [standard: **André**] (fl. 1838 - 1839) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1838 - 1839).

Nothing is known of André Harkness. (He may have been the same André Harkness from L'Assomption who signed on with the HBC on August 24, 1823 at Montreal as a middleman).

A June 15, 1837 will indicated that André Harkness's family had but two sons, one in the Southern Department and one named William (?-?), as well as several daughters.

PS: HBCA Servants' Accounts A.32/32, fo. 73; FtVanASA 5; Wills

Harkness, William [b] (c. 1835 - 1857) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1835

Death: probably Fort Langley, British Columbia - January 1857

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1854); Cooper, Fort Langley (1854 - 1857).

William Harkness [b] worked for the HBC and around January, 1857, he died in a fatal accident.

In 1856 he appears to have had a daughter, Rosalie by an unnamed woman of the "Quyslen" (Kwantlen?) tribe. Rosalie was baptised on June 29, 1856 at Fort Langley.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-5; FtLangCB 2; BCA BCCR StAndC

Harmes, John (fl. 1830 - 1833) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Apprentice, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

John Harmes began his work with the HBC in the Columbia area on August 18, 1830 and served his apprenticeship working out of Fort Simpson. He left the Columbia for England aboard the *Eagle* on October 26, 1832 and arrived back in England the following year.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4a-5a; log of Dryad 1

Harmon, Daniel Williams (1778 - 1845) (American)

Birth: Bennington, Vermont, United States - February 19, 1778 (born to Daniel Harmon and Lucrecia Dewey)

Death: Montreal, Canada East - March 26, 1845

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Fraser Lake (1810 - 1811); Clerk, Stuart's Lake [Fort St. James] (1811 - 1814); Clerk, Fraser Lake (1814 - 1816); Clerk, Stuart's Lake [Fort St. James] (1816 - 1819); Clerk, Fort McLeod (1819).

The serious and sober Daniel Williams Harmon, an astute observer of native life, languages, flora and fauna, is largely remembered for his journals, published in 1820 in his native Vermont. He did not have a classical education in Vermont but, in April, 1800 the twenty-two year old Daniel went to Montreal and contracted with the NWC as a clerk for a period of seven years. For ten years he served at various posts east of the Rockies and during this time took a wife. In 1810, he crossed the Rockies into New Caledonia where he spent eight and a half years working in three forts, Fraser Lake, Stuart Lake [Fort St. James] and McLeod Lake. In 1812, he visited the Babines and found that they were getting goods from the maritime traders at the coast and in 1814, Harmon went back to re-establish the Fraser Lake post after it had been closed down. In 1816 he returned to work at Stuart Lake, and three years later returned to the east with his wife and children, arriving in Vermont in early 1820. Earlier journals had been sent to friends in 1815 but all the journals were given to the Rev. Daniel Haskell who rewrote them, making them more readable but somewhat more pious; however, they were still a reflection of Harmon's character (DAB Ghent, p. 276). Harmon likely returned to the Northwest for Colin Robertson records in September 1820 that Harmon, quite out of character, goaded the arrested Robertson with news of Lord Selkirk's then recent death (HBRS II, p. 125). Harmon retired on June 1, 1821, three months after being awarded a Chief Trader rank upon the amalgamation of the NWC and HBC, (HBRS II, p. 333, 339) and sometime after that he apparently lived on the shores of Lake Champlain. He died in Montreal, where, it is assumed, his family remained.

On October 10, 1805 Daniel Williams Harmon took a mixed descent wife (Cree and French), Elizabeth (Lizzette) Laval and later formalized his marriage to her in Burlington, Vermont. Some of their fourteen children were: George

(1807-13), unnamed premature twin boys (1810-10), Polly (1811-?), and Sally (1817-?).

Published Manuscript: Harmon, Daniel Williams, *A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America Between the 47th and 58th Degrees of North Latitude, Extending From Montreal, Nearly to the Pacific, A Distance of About 5,000 Miles, Including an Account of the Principal Occurrences During a Residence of Nineteen Years In Different Parts of the Country*, Burlington, Vermont, 1820 (1911 Courier Press Ltd reprint);
PPS: Harmon, *A Journal of Voyages*, p. 129, 150, 166; HBRS II, p. 125, 275-76, 333, 339 SS: HBRS XXII, p. 455; DAB Ghent

Harmsworth, Henry William (c. 1816 - 1906) (British: English)

Birth: probably Havant, Hantsire, England - c. 1816 (born to Henry Harmsworth and Elizabeth Ann Burney)

Death: England - July 22, 1906

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 – August 11, 1831); Apprentice, Naval Department (1831 - 1833); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832); Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1832); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1834 - 1835); Apprentice, *Esquimaux* (ship) (1835); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1835 - 1837); Apprentice, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

Around 1826, because of his father's misfortunes in the Royal Navy, a young Henry Harmsworth was placed in the Royal Hospital School in Greenwich to be trained. In 1830, the fourteen year old pupil joined the HBC for apprentice training. He came to the coast on the *Ganymede*, was discharged at the Columbia River on August 11, 1831, and served the next three years on the coast before returning home on the *Nereide* in May 1834. In 1833 his father died. From June-November 1835 he was on the *Esquimaux* on the Ungava Bay run. In November, he joined the *Nereide*, which didn't leave Gravesend until February and so was able to purchase a large number of clothing items for his voyage. In spite of growing family poverty, they seem to have sent him boxes of goods. Henry stayed on the Pacific Northwest coast until October 26, 1837 when he left for England on the *Sumatra*. After completing his apprenticeship in 1838 and becoming a full seaman, he worked on such vessels as the *Mayflower*, *William Broderick* and *Waverley* and achieved the rank of master in 1848. He raised a family and died in England in 1906.

In 1856, Henry Harmsworth married Ann Brooke (1827-1917) and together they had seven children, three boys and four daughters.

Six undelivered letters, 1835-1837, now resting in the HBCA, chronicle the family's saga and descent into poverty. A privately published family history fleshes out the Harmsworth story.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15; YFDS 4b, 5b-5c, 7-8; log of *Dryad* 1; ShMiscPap 14; log of *Nereide* 1; FtVanASA 3-5; log of *Sumatra* 1; Misc 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 49-58 SS: Glegg

Harper, John (c. 1799 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1820); Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

John Harper was one of the few HBC employees to actually trade furs west of the Rockies before 1821. He was engaged by the HBC as a labourer in 1818 and was stationed in the Manitoba area. In 1819, he became involved in the HBC/NWC dispute when he and fellow HBC employees attempted to arrest NWC officer William McIntosh at Kettle Falls, near Frog Portage. In December, 1819, when he was working in the Athabasca area, he started with a band of free Iroquois led by clerk Ignace Guissan across the Rockies into new Caledonia. In the spring of 1820, the small group was trading at the forks of the Fraser River. By October, he had returned east over the Rockies with his furs. After the amalgamation of 1821, he returned west of the Rockies again for one outfit but has not been subsequently traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1 PPS: HBRS I, p. 441; HBRS II, p. 107, 261, 274

Harper, Mr. [variation: **Young W.**] (fl. 1841 - c. 1844?) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1844).

Mr. Harper, also referred to as "young Mr. Harper", joined the HBC in London on August 30, 1841 and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. For unstated reasons, sometime in 1841-1842 Harper was replaced by William Pitt as cook and on August 15, 1842, Harper became violent, chasing the captain and throwing tea and hot water over him. The next day, the rest of the crew stated that he was so dangerous that they wanted him off the ship (log of *Vancouver* [3], 1, fo. 126-126d). Just what happened after that is unclear. As he was found on no further record, he may have been discharged and may not have returned with the vessel, which arrived back in London on June 11, 1844.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of *Vancouver* [3] 1

Harper, William (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Harper made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Harrier, John (fl. 1844 - 1846) (British: English)

Birth: probably Portsmouth, Hampshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Steward, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844); Steward, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Steward, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

John Harrier joined the HBC in London in September 1843 as a steward and arrived on the coast in the *Cowlitz*. In September 1844, on the way to Sitka, Captain William Henry McNeill of the *Cowlitz* found rotten food and damaged tinware (log of *Cowlitz* 2, fo. 119d) and as a consequence asked Captain James Scarborough of the *Cadboro* to take Harrier to Fort Vancouver. On September 12, 1844 aboard the *Cadboro*, John Harrier was given the option of working for pay or remaining idle without pay as he travelled between Fort Victoria and Fort Vancouver (log of *Cadboro* 5, fo. 81d). He began to receive pay from November 1, 1844 and arrived back in London on the *Cowlitz* on June 27, 1846.

An undelivered 1845 letter from his wife, Mary Anne, then in Brixton [London] and longing for the return of her husband, lies in the HBCA. She enclosed a lock of her hair.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25; YFDS 15; log of Cowlitz 2; log of Cadboro 5; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 208-11

Harrington, John (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

John Harrington joined the HBC supply vessel *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856. After reaching Victoria, he deserted on February 27, 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Harriott, John Edward (c. 1797 - 1866) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England - c. 1797

Death: Montreal, Canada East - February 1866

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Columbia Department (1828); Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (September, 1829); Chief Trader, New Caledonia (1829 - 1830); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1832).

John Edward Harriot spent forty-six years in the fur trade, four years of which were spent on the Pacific slopes. In 1809 and at the young age of twelve this nephew of Peter Pruden joined the HBC, sailing for York Factory. He spent the next nineteen years east of the Rockies during which time he was made clerk. In 1828 both Harriot and John Warren Dease mistimed their canoe travel west over the Rockies and jeopardized the flow of provisions to the posts (HBRS X, p. 238-39). As well, in late 1828 or early 1829, Harriot's wife had gone "raging mad" at Fort Alexandria and had to be taken north with the assistance of two others; on July 31, 1830, his wife and family were sent east of the Rockies (HBRS X, p. 239). On October 25, 1830, he missed disaster in the rapids below the Okanagan Dalles when seven of his men in one of four canoes drowned. As he spoke fluent Cree, George Simpson (who had considerable admiration for Harriot's qualities) felt Harriot was wasting his time at Fort Vancouver and sent him east of the Rockies where he spent the rest of his career. He went on to become Chief Factor in 1846 and retired from the service on June 1, 1855 to live in the Red River Settlement. On February 7, 1866, he died in Montreal and was buried two days later.

John Edward Harriot appears to have had three successive wives and seven or more children. The names of his first wife and children have not been traced. On September 18, 1838, while the Catholic priests were at Fort Edmonton, Harriott and Nancy Rowand (1818?-51), daughter of Chief Factor John Rowand and Louise Umphreville, had their marriage formalized. Two of their daughters were Christine (1836-?) and Flora (1837-?). After Nancy/Anne's death in 1851, Harriot married Francis Bunn of the Red River Settlement. According to a will dated June 25, 1858 his children by Frances were Margaret (?-?), Rachel (?-?), John Edward (?-?), Victoria (?-?) and Alexander (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9; YFDS 3b, 4b; FtVanASA 2; FtColPJ 1; FtVanCB 6; SimpsonCB; Wills PPS: HBRS II, [bio] p. 216-17; HBRS III p. 233, 252; HBRS X, p. 238-39; HBRS XXX, p. 197; CCR 1a

See Also: Rowand, John Sr. (Father-in-Law)

Harris, Harry (fl. 1832 - 1834) (possibly Hawaiian or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

Harry Harris, who may have been a Hawaiian, was engaged by the HBC in Oahu on September 5, 1832 and appears to have come to the Northwest Coast aboard the *Lama*. He worked as a seaman on coastal shipping until November 1834, when he was sent back to Oahu on the *Eagle*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c; SanIsAB 1

Harris, Moses "Black" (fl. 1826 - 1847) (American)

Birth: probably Union County, South Carolina, United States

Free trader

Ash. Trapper, Pacific slopes (1826 - 1847).

Moses "Black" Harris, who joined William Ashley before or in 1824, was already an experienced mountain man who could travel great distances and live under conditions of great privation when he came on record. His weather beaten face had acquired a blue-black tint, hence the name "Black." He trapped for many years along the Continental Divide but spent much of his time east of it. He was travelling companion to many trappers such as James P. Beckwourth, William Sublette and Andrew Drips. In 1826 he was sent out by Ashley for that Rendezvous and returned to St. Louis after an extremely arduous journey in March 1827 with Sublette to confirm the agreement in supplying the 1827 Rendezvous. He stayed with Sublette as a travelling companion until at least 1834. In 1839 he was working for Chouteau Pratte & Co. and probably attended the last Rendezvous in 1840. Moses "Black" Harris was still in the mountains as late as 1847.

Black's Fork in southeastern Wyoming may have been named after Moses "Black" Harris.

PS: St. Louis Democrat, June 12, 1844 [from Union County, S. C.] PPS: Beckwourth, p. 38; M. C. Ross, p. 67 SS: D. L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith, p. 218-220; Gowans, p. 24, 31, 50, 185, 198; Ferris, p. 46; Audubon, p. 35

Harris, Mr. (fl. 1834 - 1836) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

U.A. Supercargo, *La Grange* (barque) (1834 - 1836).

Mr. Harris, who does not appear to be one of the following Harris's, worked as a supercargo along the Northwest Coast in 1836, in opposition to the HBC. He may have been on the first voyage of the Salem or Boston based barque *La Grange* [B. F. Snow] in 1834 to the Northwest Coast but does not appear on the records as such. He sailed to Oahu from Boston, and would have arrived in Oahu on *La Grange* on March 21, 1836. He left on April 11 to trade its merchandise on the Northwest Coast. This time, when he traded at Sitka, Fort Simpson and Fort McLoughlin, Mr. Harris, appeared to be the major spokesman for its aggressive trading. He was still trading on the coast in the fall and soon after the vessel sailed back to Boston via the usual route, presumably with Mr. Harris on board.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 12; USNA DespHon PPS: W. F. Tolmie, p. 281

Harris, William (c. 1803 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Hantsire, England - c. 1803

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

William Harris joined the HBC October 2, 1846 in London and sailed to the coast on the tumultuous voyage of the *Cowlitz*. He was one of the few of the crew that did not desert after catching gold fever and completed the return voyage.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28

Harrison, Benjamin (fl. 1833) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America (born to William H. Harrison)

Free trader

U.A. Fur trader, Rendezvous (1833).

Attending the Green River Rendezvous of 1833 was Benjamin Harrison, the son of future US President William H. Harrison [1841] who had been sent west by his father in the hopes of curing his drinking problem. The young Harrison left Lexington, Missouri with supplies in early May of that year with Robert Campbell bound for the Green River. For his return, Harrison was charged with conveying a Thomas Fitzpatrick letter back to St. Louis to Milton Sublette and contained the Fitzpatrick-Nathaniel J. Wyeth agreement for supplies for the next Rendezvous. It appears that Harrison opened the letters and revealed the contents to William Sublette who found that Wyeth was now a threat as a supplier of goods. Harrison's career in the fur trade appears to have ended around this time for he has not been traced further.

PPS: Larpenteur, p. 17-18 SS: Gowans, p. 103-04

Harrison, Joseph (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

Joseph Harrison joined the HBC on September 3, 1827 and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. He arrived back at the London docks on February 13, 1829.

PS: HBCA log of Eagle, 1

Harrold, John (fl. 1831) (British: English)

Birth: probably Deptford, Kent, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Columbia Department (1831).

John Harrold joined the HBC on September 24, 1831 as a carpenter for three years. He was assigned to the Columbia River but did not appear on those abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Harrow, James [variation: **Harran**] (fl. 1852 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1856).

James Harrow came to Vancouver Island as carpenter for the HBC steamer *Otter* in 1853. He stayed with the vessel on its many journeys from Fort Simpson to San Francisco until about 1856 when he appears to have left the ship.

PS: HBCA log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-4

Harry [1] (fl. 1814) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Employee, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1814).

Sandwich Islander Harry joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a seaman in February, 1811 when the Astor vessel stopped at Hawaii and picked up twelve locals to work for the PFC. After arriving at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811, and two days of efforts to establish a safe passage across the bar, the captain sent out Harry, fellow Sandwich Islander Peter, Stephen Weeks, Job Aiken and John Coles in the pinnace to take soundings. However, when the vessel filled with water, Aiken and Coles were lost but Weeks, Harry and Peter stripped off their shirts and managed to right the pinnace, bailing it out with their hands. The cold, however, was too much for Peter, and he succumbed to the cold after the pinnace made it to shore. Harry threw himself on Peter's body probably as much in grief as to get what body heat he could. Weeks and Harry were rescued and, on March 28, six Sandwich Islanders along with PFC clerks Gabriel Franchere and François Benjamin Pillet returned and interred Peter's body at the beach. Harry took some time to recover and appears to have continued working at Fort Astoria during the takeover by the NWC. He was on record on April 4, 1814 as being prepared to work for the NWC through the summer at Fort George [Astoria].

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 73-74; LVII, p. 711

Harry [2] (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Harry [2] shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853 during the height of the smallpox epidemic, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

Harry [3] (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Harry, who may be the same as the above two, shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill], at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 for the Northwest Coast as a labourer, Harry and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. He may have continued to sail with the *Convoy*.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Harry, George (fl. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Gunner, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

George Harry worked as a gunner on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast. He may be the same as the above Harry.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Harry, Jack (fl. 1831 - 1835) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835).

Jack Harry was engaged by the HBC on June 16, 1831 in Oahu as a seaman to work in Columbia shipping. When he was in Oahu in January 1834, he took a few days off, without liberty, to stay ashore, probably visiting friends or relatives. He returned to the Northwest Coast and worked on coastal shipping as a seaman and landsman until October 3, 1835, when he embarked on the barque *Ganymede* for his final return voyage to Oahu where he was paid his final HBC wage.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11; YFDS 4b, 5b-6; FtVanASA 3; SandIsLonIC 1

Harry, William [variation: **Harray**] (1828 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Harray, Orkney, United Kingdom - November 1828 (born to Thomas Harray and Mary [Flett] Harray)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1856); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856).

William Harry came to the Pacific Coast on the immigrant ship *Norman Morison* as a HBC sponsored settler. For the next five years, he worked largely as a carpenter accumulating a credit of £72.17.8 whereupon he boarded the *Princess Royal* February 12, 1856 and arrived back in England on June 21, ostensibly to gather his wife and family to come out to the coast. As there is no further record of him on Vancouver Island, it can only be assumed that Mrs. Harry may not have been pleased with the idea.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-4; log of Princess Royal 2

Hart, Edwin (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Edwin Hart made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Harteau, Jacques [variation: **Hurteau**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Middleman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Jacques Harteau came to the Columbia possibly overland in 1810-1812 with Wilson Price Hunt. On May 25, 1814, on his return with the brigade to Fort William and Montreal, he was rescued from the Athabasca River when the group's boat capsized. Olivier Roy Lapensée and André Bélanger both drowned and were buried by Franchère; Harteau finished the voyage unscathed.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: HBRS XLV, p. 164

Hartridge, H. M. (fl. 1823 - 1824) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Mate, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

One of the few things known about H. M. Hartridge, who was a seaman aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC, was that he liked to drink. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie and the boy William Forbes; as a result he swore out a deposition on July 2, 1823. The *Lively* arrived at Fort George on July 15, 1823 and loaded HBC furs bound for London. A few days before he was about to sail, Hartridge became very intoxicated and verbally abusive to the captain. As a result of this, a court of enquiry, attended by the officers and crew, was held at Fort George August 3, 1823. The following day, Hartridge was replaced by the ship's carpenter and the ship got underway August 6 and arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; ShipExt

Harvey, Andrew (c. 1823 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Birsay, Orkney - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1844 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1846 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849); Seedsman, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Snake Country (1853 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Colville (1855 - 1856); Shepherd, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1857).

Andrew Harvey joined the HBC from Orkney in 1843 on a five-year contract, sailed to York Factory and made his way overland to the Pacific Northwest. On September 1, 1849 he went to California, likely lured by the gold fields, but returned within the year as he appeared in September, 1850 back in Clark County (Fort Vancouver) where he began work again on October 22, 1850. He worked on and off for the HBC and was last seen in Victoria.

Andrew Harvey appears to have had one wife, an unnamed native, and unnamed child (?-1858) which was buried in the vicinity of Victoria on October 24, 1858.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; YFASA 24-31; YFDS 16-17, 20-22; FtVanASA 9-12; FtVicASA 4-6; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County; BCA BCCR StAndC

Harvey, Daniel (c. 1812 - 1867) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Deptford, Kent, England - c. 1812

Death: Portland, Oregon - 1867

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Miller, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1846); Farmer, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1846); Farmer, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1848); Superintendent, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849); Post master, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850); Miller, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850).

Daniel Harvey joined the HBC in London on August 17, 1840 as a miller largely because McLoughlin, who was in London at the time, felt the need for a miller for a grist mill in the Columbia District. Harvey brought with him on the *Cowlitz* his own draining plough and proof staff (used in preparing mill stones) both of which were to be used as models for copying in the area. He became superintendent of the Company's 640 acre [259 ha] farm until 1846 and retired in March, 1850. Generally a peaceful man, he was beaten in 1843 by one of his own men, Joseph Dupre, when he ordered him to do something. In 1850 he was found living in the house of Dr. J. McLoughlin and Eloise Rae, his daughter. Later he became one of the first directors of the Oregon City Woolen Mills owned by Dr. John McLoughlin. He moved to Portland in 1867, died the following year, and was buried in Lone Fir Cemetery.

In 1850 he married Eloisa, the widow of William Glenn Rae (who fathered three children by her) and had three additional children from the marriage. Eloisa died in Portland in 1884.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-9; FtVanCB 30; YFDS 19-20; HBCA Daniel Harvey search file; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas County; Oregonian, Oct. 25, 1884, p. 5; Rae Harvey PPS: HBRS VI, p. 390-91
SS: H. W. Scott, History of the Oregon, vol. III, p. 180, vol. V, p. 313; OHQ, vol. I, p. 195; vol. III, p. 220
See Also: McLoughlin, Dr. John (probable Father-in-Law); Rae, William Glen (Relative)

Harvey, George (c. 1822 - 1879) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Birsay, Orkney - c. 1822 (born to Christopher Harvey and Catherine Johnson)

Death: possibly Fort Langley, British Columbia - March 1879

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Seedsman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Seedsman, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1850); Storekeeper, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Storekeeper, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Bailiff, Uplands Farm (1861 - 1874); Bailiff, Fort Langley (1874 - 1877).

George Harvey joined the HBC from Orkney in 1843, sailed to York Factory and made his way overland to the Coast. On September 1, 1849, after working uneventfully for five years, he went to California, probably for the gold there but was soon back at work. In 1853 three months after the marriage to his first wife, he left for the British Isles on March 8 aboard the *Norman Morison* as a passenger in intermediate class, reflecting his new status. By the following outfit, however, he was working as a storekeeper and later manager at the Uplands farm. While in Victoria, he lived in the Cadboro Bay area. He spent his last years working for the HBC at Fort Langley, retired in 1877 and died two years later.

George Harvey had two successive wives and five recorded children. On December 30, 1852, he married Sophie Jolibois and they together had an unnamed infant (c.1858-1858). The fate of Sophie is unknown. On March 5, 1867, he married Mary Gravelle (?-?), daughter of Francois Gravelle (?-?) and Henriette, native (?-?). Their children were George Jr. (1869-?), Charles Edward (?-bap.1871-?), Edward (?-bap.1872-?) and Alexander (?-bap.1874-?).

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; YFASA 24-32; log of Norman Morison 3; FtVicASA 1-16; YFDS 16-18, 20, 25-26; BCA BCCR CCCath; BCCR StAndC
See Also: Gravelle, Francois (Father-in-Law)

Harvey, Robert (fl. 1847 - 1849) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Stromness, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1845); Boatbuilder, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Boatbuilder, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1850).

Robert Harvey joined the HBC in 1845 from Stromness on a five year contract, sailing to York Factory. He appears to have quit before the end of his contract, perhaps lured by the gold of California.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 6; YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1

Harvey, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1856) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Birsay, Orkney

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - September 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1856).

Thomas Harvey joined the HBC in 1851, sailed to Hudson Bay and worked his way overland to Fort Victoria. He worked as a labourer for four years but died of an inflammation of the lungs in 1856 and was buried in Victoria.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 2; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-5; FtVicCB , 13, 15; BCA BCCR CCCath

Hatchiorauquasha (Gray), Ignace [variation: **John Hatcheorauquasha, Grey**] (c. 1795 - 1843) (Mixed descent)

Birth: St. Regis/Akwesasne, Lower Canada - c. 1795 (born to William L. Gray and a Mohawk woman)

Death: Westport, Missouri, United States - c. 1843

Freeman

HBC Freeman on sundries account, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Snake Party (1824); **U.A.** Trapper, Rendezvous (1832); Trapper, Rendezvous (1833).

The Jesuit educated Ignace Hatchiorauquasha, or John Grey (to Alexander Ross)/Gray (to descendants, et al) appears to have come onto the Pacific slopes in 1816 with his sixteen year old wife. He made his early base camp in an area in

Idaho near the Wyoming border, known as "Gray's Hole." When he appeared in fur trade records at Fort Spokane in outfit 1822-1823, he was a freeman. At that point, he was noted as being part of Miaquin Martin's band of independent trappers working out of Spokane. He did not take well to HBC paternalism for, at the beginning of one expedition with the HBC, Grey wanted to see the HBC books, not trusting the whites. On February 10, 1824, when Gray was camped at Prairie de Cheveau, eight miles [12.9 km] from Flat Head House waiting to join Alexander Ross on his Snake Country expedition, an equally truculent and suspicious Ross felt that Grey was not worth equipping for the expedition. Mutual suspicion lingered and a month later Grey did not co-operate with Ross when asked to build a path or road for the party saying that he was "neither a soldier nor engage nor was he a slave." However, a month later, his temper cooled when he made a fiddle and helped give a "concert" to his fellow trappers and he continued the journey without incident. On December 20, 1824, he set out with Ogden's Snake expedition, returning two days later to Flat Head post to pick up his wife and children. William Kittson had little faith in Gray as he questioned the authenticity of some of Gray's stories. Finally, on May, 23, 1825 when Ogden was actually deep in Snake Country south of the forty-second parallel (and technically in Mexican territory), independent-minded Grey and eleven others, tired of their near-indentured status, deserted to Johnson Gardner's American party. He trapped in the mountains until the 1830s when the fur trade began to wane and eventually retired in the fall of 1835 to Missouri to a small French community of Westport, now part of Kansas City. He brought with him a group of twelve Iroquois families to settle in the area. In 1841, as part of the Bidwell Bartleson California Overland Party, he was the main hunter for Fathers Pierre de Smet and Nicolas Point who were to establish Catholic missions in the Flathead area. In July of that year in what is now central Wyoming, he carved his name on Independence Rock and in August, nostalgically visited his base camp at Gray's Hole, a place which he preferred over the flatlands of the Midwest. Around 1843 in Missouri he was stabbed by a neighbour, a Shoshone woman who had been on bad terms with the family.

John Gray had one wife, Maryanne/Marienne Naketchon/Neketichon [Mary Ann Charles] (c.1800-1862), a Caughnawaga Mohawk, and several children. Four of their children were Peter (1818-?), Mitchell (c.1823-?), Cecile (c.1827-?) and Thomas (c.1832-?). After John's death, Marianne was flooded out in 1844 and in 1850 moved to Fort Scott, Kansas.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Asst]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a; 1850 US Census, Missouri, Jacson Co. PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 211
SS: Wells, "Ignace Hatchiorauquasha" p. 161-175; http://www.hunterbear.org/family_stuff.htm

Hathawiton (Thaawitha), Pierre (1819 - 1820) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Trapper, New Caledonia (1819 - 1820).

Pierre Hathawiton, one of the many free Iroquois who roamed the west and occasionally worked for either the NWC or HBC, actually trapped and traded for the HBC prior to 1821. In December 1819, he was a member of the HBC party of free Iroquois which went from Smoky River into New Caledonia to trap. Throughout 1820, they trapped and traded, much to the surprise of the NWC. They returned east of the Rockies in October, 1820 with a great quantity of furs, much to the consternation of the NWC.

PPS: HBRS II, p. 214, 261

Hauxhurst, Webley John (1809 - 1874) (American)

Birth: probably Long Island, New York - January 1809

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - January 1874

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1837); Settler, Willamette (1843+).

Webley Hauxhurst, from Brooklyn, New York, had a fleeting association with the Hudson's Bay Company. His life took a distinct turn when he went to sea, reached California, and deserted to see the country. After spending three years in Monterey as a furniture maker and carpenter, and becoming imbued with Hall J. Kelly's enthusiasm for Oregon, he joined Ewing Young on his trek north into Oregon in 1834. The following year he built, along with the possible assistance of Dr. John McLoughlin, a grist mill on Champoege Creek and in 1836 may have done some work for the HBC. It was at this time, at the depth of his intemperate ways and his rough handling of the native girl that he was living with, that he changed his life by converting to the Methodist faith and becoming a community leader. In 1838 he even signed a petition against the distilling activities of Ewing Young. At the end of 1839 it appears that Hauxhurst sold out his interest in the mill to Thomas McKay and moved to Mill Creek where he settled on a claim the following year. On May 2, 1843, he voted in favour of the Organization of the Provisional Government at Champoege, Oregon and was a Trustee of Willamette University when it was established in 1853. He died in 1874.

Webley Hauxhurst had one wife. On February 25 or March 16, 1837 he was married by Jason Lee to Mary, Yamhill (1820-1907) at the Mission House.

PS: HBCA YFDS 7 PPS: Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, vol. I, entry #1096; vol V, p. 44; Carey,

Hawaapai (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Hawaapai served on the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* from February 3 to September 17, 1850 from Oahu to the Northwest Coast and back again. On August 27, at Honolulu he and the other Kanaka crewmen refused to work, claiming their contract was up, but nonetheless returned to work for another month while the ship was in harbour. After that he has not been traced.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Hawaii (fl. 1841 - 1843) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaii

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1842 - 1843).

Hawaii joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841 and began receiving wages on July 9 of that year. He spent the next two outfits likely at Fort Vancouver where he worked until October 31, 1843. At that point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12-14; YFASA 23

Hawell, Thomas (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Thomas Hawell made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Hawkins, George Frederick (c. 1829 - ?) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1852).

In 1849, George Hawkins, a bachelor apprentice gardener working in Kent, England, noticed that the HBC was recruiting married couples to settle on Vancouver Island. He convinced his sweetheart, Sarah Kingsley to go with him and so they received an advance from the HBC for their voyage on the *Norman Morison* to Vancouver Island. After their arrival, he worked at Fort Victoria until September 17, 1850 at which point he was transferred to Governor Blanshard's party. As such, he was considered a freeman and was eventually discharged on September 2, 1852. They first settled at the Gorge but a native expecting hospitality was given the boot when he was found in the buff warming himself in front of their fireplace. This spooked Sarah and they took up land at Happy Valley. (They purchased land in the Victoria and Esquimalt Districts between 1854-1859.) According to family tradition, in 1858 a trip to England for the family was unfortunate as both a son and daughter died on the trip. In 1860 the family, George, Sarah and Emma, returned to the British Isles aboard the *Princess Royal* for a visit before returning to Victoria. Six years after their return to Vancouver Island, Sarah died.

George F. Hawkins had one wife, Sarah Kingsley (?-1866) and four children: Emma Sophia (c.1851-?), Ellen (1856-?), George (?-c.1858) and Annie (1859-?). Sarah Hawkins died in 1866 and was buried in the Quadra Street Cemetery.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicDS 1; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1-2; log of Princess Royal 6; BCA BCGR-CrtRF-Land; Mallandaine, p. 70; BCCR CCCath; Diar-Rem Hawkins SS: Mouat, p. 213

Hawkins, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853?); **PSAC** Labourer, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1859).

Thomas Hawkins sailed to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would

have visited several coastal posts and it was likely here that he deserted. A Thomas Hawkins appeared to be working at PSAC farms in 1859 and is assumed to be the same person.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; PSACAB 38

Haws, Jasper [variation: **Hawse**] (fl. 1818) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821).

Little is known of Jasper Haws, who disappeared into obscurity, but his name is carried today by a Canadian National Park, named after Jasper House, a post he took charge of as a NWC clerk in 1817. When Ross Cox arrived at Rocky Mountain House, as Jasper House was called in 1817, he described it as follows:

a miserable concern of rough logs, with only three apartments, but scrupulously clean inside. An old clerk, Mr. Jasper Hawes, was in charge, and had under his command two Canadians, two Iroquois, and three hunters (Cox p. 254).

The following year, Haws crossed over the Rockies to the Pacific side where he stayed for the next three years at an unknown location. He appears not to have joined the HBC after 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 3, 6, 7 PPS: Cox, p. 254

Haycock, William (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

William Haycock joined the *Nereide* on December 18, 1833 in Valparaiso, Chile on its voyage to the Northwest Coast, replacing a mutinous crew member. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834 and a quick turnaround, Haycock left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for the return voyage. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA log of *Nereide* 1; ShMiscPap 14

Hayne, Leonard John (fl. 1829) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime officer**

HBC Captain, *Ganymede* (barque) (1828 - 1830).

Leonard John Hayne was probably the captain of the barque *Ganymede*, owned by Richard Drew, when it was chartered by the HBC. On September 16, 1828, he sailed from Plymouth in company with the *William & Ann* for the Columbia. Eight days later they parted company in a gale and the *Ganymede* sailed on to the Columbia. When the "obliging and accommodating" (FtVanCB 5, fo. 12d) yet habitually drunk captain entered the Columbia River on May 8, 1829, he mistook Chinook Bay for the Columbia and would have wrecked the boat had it not been for the presence of mind of his first mate, Mr. Hall (FtVanCB fo. 9, 12d). In July or August of that year, Hayne traded a gun for a beaver pelt, an action strictly against the exclusive HBC trading rights (FtVanCB 5, fo. 13d-14). Although his personality was pleasant enough, Hayne's drinking appeared to get worse, for after arriving in Hobartstown, Van Diemens Land [Tasmania], his conduct became so bad and his behaviour so deranged that he had to be replaced and the vessel sent home under another captain.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 23; FtVanCB 5, McLoughlin to Gov. & Committee, Aug. 5, 1829, B.223/b/5, fo. 8-13 & McLoughlin to Gov. & Committee, Aug. 13, 1829, B.223/b/5, fo. 13d-14d; London Correspondence Outward, Governor and Committee's November 10, 1830 letter to John McLoughlin, A.6/22, fo. 78

Hays, John (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

John Hays was a seaman with the HBC when he sailed on the *Nereide* [J. M. Langtry] on May 4, 1833 on an arduous, frustrating almost year long voyage to the Northwest Coast. The voyage was delayed months after stopping at Plymouth and Lisbon for repairs. During a mutinous stopover at Valparaiso, Chile, Hays was arrested along with James McKay, James Moore and John Thoms and had to be bailed out of jail by the captain. He subsequently stole a cutter and threatened officers and could have lost his job but carried on with the ship. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834 and a quick turnaround as the ship was not needed for coastal trading, Hays left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for an equally long return voyage. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in

London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA log of Nereide 1; ShMiscPap 14

Heald, Edward (fl. 1838 - 1843) (British: English)

Birth: probably Springfield, England**Maritime officer**

HBC Officer (2nd), *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Officer (2nd), *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840); 2nd mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1843).

Edward Heald joined the HBC in London on November 5, 1838 as a second officer for five years. He served on two vessels before shipping on the barque *Cowlitz* August 24, 1840. However, to Governor George Simpson, Heald's alcoholism symbolized all that was wrong with European ships' officers. He wanted him replaced as, for example, Heald's log writing was so inaccurate that no notice had been taken "in the Log book of the Cowlitz of the drunkenness & misconduct of Heald at Monterey, Santa Barbara & the Sandwich Islands" (HBR VI, p. 292). In the fall of 1842, Heald returned to England on the *Cowlitz*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; log of Nereide 2; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 13; YFASA 22; HBCA Edward Heald search file PPS: HBR VI, p. 292 (Simpson to McLoughlin, Sitka, May 18, 1842, D.4/27, fos. 47d-52d)

Heath, Thomas (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Thomas Heath made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Heath, William (1810 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England - May 15, 1810 (born to Joseph Heath and Mrs. Heath)**Death: probably Buckinghamshire, England****Maritime officer**

HBC 2nd mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833 - 1835); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); 1st mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1836); 1st mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1840); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1842); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1842); 1st mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Master, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1846).

William Heath, brother to Joseph Thomas Heath, spent his career with the HBC on supply and coastal ships. Heath initially joined the HBC on September 15, 1832 as a second mate on the *Ganymede* and in April 1833, narrowly escaped drowning when he fell from a rope ladder (Tolmie, p. 152-155). After four years of coastal shipping, he left for England on the *Columbia* November 30, 1836. Because on the way back he refused duty in Oahu, he petitioned to get back into the *Columbia* and returned to the coast on May 24, 1838. On the coast he had disputes with Captain Charles Humphries and William Brothie but otherwise appeared to be a competent officer. However, the head office did not appear to think so. When he arrived back in London on June 27, 1846, he was dismissed for intoxication and soon after wrote to Sir Henry Pelly asking for passage to the coast to join his brother. He was refused and when he asked the company to certify his abilities as a navigator and seaman he did not get a response (Beattie & Buss, p. 132). As a result of this he took up farming at the family farm at Mill End Farm, West Wycomb, Buckinghamshire.

Undelivered family letters to William from 1838-1839 from a brother and sisters, reveals an educated middle class family replete with humour, dysfunction and a zest for life life. The four family letters as well as one from Captain William Darby requesting payment of a debt, rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Ganymede 1, 3; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 13-16, 20, 22, 24-25; YFDS 5b-7, 11; FtVanASA 3, 6-9; FtVanCB 29; log of Columbia 4; MiscI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 123-133; W. F. Tolmie, p. 152-55; ChSoc IV, [bio] p. 345-46

Hebert, Cadmin [variation: **Cassimir**] (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1823**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1844).

Cadmin or Cassimir Hebert joined the HBC from LaPrairie in 1841 and returned to Canada east of the Rockies at the end of his contract in 1844.

Hellerand, Martin Larson [variation: **Helbernd**] (fl. 1853 - 1860) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1860).

Martin L. Hellerand appears to have been one of the seventeen Norwegians who continued on with the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda* to Vancouver Island, when most everyone else left it in Chile. He worked until 1860.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7, 9

Helmckin, John Sebastian (1824 - 1920) (British: English and German)

Birth: Brick Lane, Whitechapel, Stepney, Middlesex, England - June 5, 1824 (born to Claus Helmcken and Catherine [Mittler] Helmcken)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - September 1, 1920

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Surgeon, Fort Rupert (1850); Clerk, Fort Rupert (1850); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1854); Surgeon, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1854); Surgeon, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1863); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1863 - 1865); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1865 - 1869); Surgeon, Fort Victoria (1865 - 1869).

John Sebastian Helmckin was born in East London; his South German grandparents and father had emigrated there during the Napoleonic Wars. At first running errands for and then apprenticing under family physician, Dr. William Henry Graves, Helmcken went on to study at Guy's Hospital where he won several awards. The experience had made him restless and so he sailed to York Factory as surgeon aboard the *Prince Rupert* before returning to London and passing his examinations in 1848. After eighteen months of sailing to Asian ports as surgeon on the Malacca, Helmcken was offered the post of surgeon at Fort Vancouver to replace the retiring Dr. Forbes Barclay. He arrived at Esquimalt on March 24, 1850 aboard the *Norman Morison* and in May was sent by James Douglas to Fort Rupert where a miner's dispute was taking place. He was made magistrate; however, after three deserting seamen were murdered by the natives, Helmcken offered his resignation, which Douglas refused to accept. In December, 1850, Helmcken returned to Victoria to take care of the ailing then Vancouver Island governor Richard Blanchard, and from that point on, Helmcken's career was centred in Victoria, rather than Fort Vancouver. The next seventy years of Helmcken's life were more settled and he became an active participant in the fledgling colony. His first appointment in Victoria was in 1851, when he became surgeon to the jail in the bastion of Fort Victoria and on July 2, 1856 was elected as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island for Esquimalt and Victoria District being elected Speaker, a position which he held until 1866. He was one of three delegates to Ottawa in pre-Confederation talks with Ottawa. After British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871, he retired from politics but continued to work as a surgeon and, in 1885, became the first elected president of the British Columbia Medical Society. He wrote articles, including his Reminiscences and finally in 1910, retired as physician to the Provincial jail in Victoria. In 1920 he died in Victoria and his body was cremated in Vancouver. Two weeks later his ashes were placed alongside his wife's in Pioneer Square. John Sebastian Helmcken's house is now open in Victoria as a museum.

John Sebastian Helmcken had one wife and seven children. On December 27, 1852, he married Cecilia Douglas (c.1835-1865) daughter of James Douglas. Their children were Claude Douglas (1853-1854), Catherine Amelia (1855-1922), Margaret Jane (1856-1858), James Douglas (1858-1919), Henry [Harry] Dallas (1859-1912), Edith Louisa [Dolly] (1862-1939), and Cecil Roderick (1865-65). Cecilia died a few short weeks after the birth of their last child. J. S. Helmcken never remarried.

Helmcken Island, Johnstone Strait, B. C. and Helmcken Fall, Well's Gray Provincial Park, B. C. were named after John Sebastian Helmcken.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 8; PortB 1; YFASA 29-31; FtVicASA 1-16; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: Helmcken
See Also: Douglas, Sir James (Father-in-Law); Benson, Dr. Alfred Robson (Friend); Griffin, Charles John

Henderson, Alexander York (c. 1813 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Portsmouth, Hampshire, England - c. 1813

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1834); Apprentice, Columbia Department (1834 - 1835); Apprentice, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1835); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1836); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Alexander York Henderson, a Greenwich Hospital apprentice hired on in the British Isles January 1, 1830, came to the

Northwest Coast on the *Dryad*. For the next six years, he served his apprenticeship on vessels that serviced coastal posts and, in May 1834, he returned to the British Isles on the barque *Nereide*. In 1835 he made one return run to Hudson Bay before returning to the coast. Henderson left Fort Vancouver on the barque *Columbia* on November 15, 1836 and arrived in London in the spring of 1837.

PS: HBCA ShMisPap 4a, 14; FtVanASA 2-3; YFASA 11-14; log of Prince of Wales I 11; YFDS 4a-5c

Hendricksen, Andreas (fl. 1854 - 1855) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Strang, Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1854 - 1855).

It is not certain how Andreas Hendricksen came to the coast. It is possible that he was a stray from the *Colinda* who found his way to Fort Victoria on his own. He worked for the HBC at Fort Victoria for one year before returning to Norway in May 1855.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-3

Henly, Hugh [variation: **Henley**] (fl. 1846 - 1854) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1848); Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852); Seaman, *Otter* (steamer) (1853 - 1854).

Hugh Henly first made a return voyage to the coast on the HBC barque *Columbia*, then in 1849, made a Hudson Bay run on the *Prince Rupert*. He returned to the Coast again as seaman on the *Norman Morison* filled with colonists and their families. Henly decided to stay and worked for the HBC for six months the following year.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 26-27, 31-32; log of Norman Morison 2; YFDS 22; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Henri, Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1807 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivieres, Lower Canada - c. 1807

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Nez Perces (1833 - 1834).

François Henri worked for the HBC west of the Rockies for four years.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 11-13

Henry, Alexander ‘the younger’ (? - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - 1814

Fur trade officer

NWC Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Alexander Henry the Younger was nephew of Alexander Henry the Elder and cousin to William Henry. In 1791 he entered the fur trade and worked for the NWC for twenty-three years before drowning at the mouth of the Columbia River. Henry wrote invaluable journals covering fifteen years of fur trading. Unfortunately there are gaps for there is no record written by him leaving Fort William on July 3, 1813, to his arrival at Fort Astoria on November 15, 1813. The records commence at that point, which was shortly after Fort Astoria had been taken over by the NWC, and continue until his death on May 21, 1814. While at Fort George he served as clerk. In January 1814, he was part of a punitive expedition to retrieve stolen goods at the Cascades on the Columbia River. In the spring of 1814, he found himself caring for barmaid, Janes Barnes, the travelling companion of proprietor, Donald McTavish who was preparing to abandon her and leave on an overland trip back to Canada. However, on May 22, 1814, before McTavish was able to leave, Henry, McTavish and four others drowned while crossing the Columbia River in a boat.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII; ChSoc XLV, p. 131, 140-42, 145; Coues
See Also: **Henry, William** (Relative)

Henry, Andrew (c. 1775 - 1832) (American)

Birth: Fayette County, Pennsylvania, United States - between 1773 and 1778

Death: Harmony Township, Washington County, Missouri, United States - January 10, 1832

Fur trade officer

MFC Leader, Fort Andrew Henry (winter 1810 - 1811).

According to Chittenden, Andrew Henry drifted west probably before the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 and in 1809 joined the Missouri Fur Company as one of the original incorporators. The following year, in 1810, while in the Three Forks area of Missouri, conflicts with the Blackfeet Indians forced him to leave and cross the Continental Divide and eventually to the Upper Snake River where, with his group of men, he built a fort of several buildings (on the south bank of the river, upstream from Egin, Idaho, noted by a roadside marker). As food gathering in the winter of 1810-1811 was a problem, Henry abandoned his fort and returned in the spring with his men to the settlements east of the Rockies. During the subsequent war of 1812, Andrew Henry served in the Missouri Territorial Militia under lieutenant colonel William H. Ashley. For the next ten years, it is assumed that Henry went into the mining business. In 1822, Henry joined his old friend Ashley in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and led an expedition up the Missouri. In 1824 he was at the first Rendezvous and appears to have left the fur trade shortly after. He likely had considerable money at one time but, instead of putting his assets in his wife's name, went broke when creditors pursued the many debtors who had used Henry for surety. In 1832, he died at his residence in Missouri.

Henry married late, and had one child. His wife, a woman of French birth, was considerably younger than Henry. Their son was Patrick (?-1898).

Henry's Lake and Henry's (Upper Snake River) Fork, both in Idaho, were named after Andrew Henry.

SS: Chittenden, p. 251-52, 263-272; Clements, p. 29-24; Brooks, p. 7-10
See Also: Ashley, William Henry

Henry, Joseph (fl. 1833 - 1835) (possibly British: English)

Birth: possibly England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

Joseph Henry worked for the HBC on coastal shipping. On November 10, 1834, he was transferred to the brig *Eagle* which arrived back in England the following June.

PS: HBCA YFDS 5b-5c

Henry, Norman [variation: **Henre**] (c. 1819 - 1845) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1819 (born to William Henre' and Agathe Baptiche)

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - November 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Snake Party (1836 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Middleman, South Party (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845).

Norman Henry joined the HBC in 1835 from the Rupert's Land area and for ten years worked mainly in the southern reaches of the Columbia Department as a middleman. He died on November 30, 1845 or on December 4, 1845 and was buried as Henry Le Normand on December 8.

He married native Nancy Walla Walla on January 29, 1844 and had no recorded children.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24-25; FtVanASA 3-8; YFDS 7 PPS: CCR 1b

Henry, William (1784 - 1864) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - March 4, 1784 (born to Alexander (the Elder) Henry and Julia [Calcutt] Kittson)

Death: Newmarket, Canada West - 1864

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Clerk, Willamette Post or Wallace House (1813 - 1816).

William Henry was the son of Alexander Henry, the Elder (1739-1824) and Julia (Calcutt) Kittson (c.1756-1834), as well as cousin to Alexander Henry, the Younger. A young seventeen year old William joined the Montreal-based NWC as a clerk in 1801 and from that point until 1811 served east of the Rockies. Around 1812 he was transferred to the Columbia, arriving at Astoria October 7, 1813 in the company of J. G. McTavish and Angus Bethune to take over that PFC fort. He took charge of the Willamette post over the winter of 1813-1814. On May 18, 1814, according to Alexander Henry's journal, he had a quarrel with Donald McTavish, who drowned four days later in the Columbia along with William's cousin, Alexander. William likely remained in charge of the Willamette post until 1816, returning east of the Rockies in 1817 and continuing with the HBC past 1821 until 1823 when he retired. At that point he returned to Canada becoming a surveyor and civil engineer. About 1840, he settled in Newmarket, Upper Canada, and here he died about 1864.

William Henry had one known wife, the sister of John Felton, who had been the signal midshipman on Nelson's flagship

Victory at the battle of Trafalgar. The Henrys had several children, one of whom was Charles (?-1897).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 143-44, 159; ChSoc LVII, p. 611, 615, 628, 643, 659, 660, 675, 699, 704, 725, 726, 742; HBRS vol. I, p. 442 SS: Kittson, p. 10
See Also: Henry, Alexander 'the younger' (Relative)

Heramb, Toller [variation: **Thawler**] (c. 1812 - ?) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Nas/Nais, Norway - c. 1812

Death: possibly Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1854 - 1855); Labourer, North Dairy farm (1855 - 1856); Carpenter, Fort Shepherd (1856); Labourer, Fort Colville (1856 - 1859); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1859).

Toller Heramb joined the HBC in 1853 and, in London, boarded the chartered vessel *Colinda* for its voyage to Vancouver Island in August of that year. The voyage was tumultuous and many deserted but Heramb stayed with the ship and arrived at Fort Victoria on April 17, 1854. There he spent the first two years working on the dairy farm and was hired to help with the construction of Fort Shepherd, the replacement for Fort Colville. He returned to the coast in 1859 and sailed for the British Isles on March 27, 1859 and thence, likely returned to Norway.

PS: HBCA log of Colinda 1; FtVicASA 1-7; FtVanASA 12-15; log of Princess Royal 5

Herbert, John (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

John Herbert made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Herbert, P. J. (fl. 1849 - 1851) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850).

A mystery entry. P. J. Herbert appears on the 1849-1850 abstracts with a credit owing him as of June 1, 1849, and no other information. His name appeared on the 1850-1851 abstracts with no further information.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-30

Hereea [variation: **Hareea, Haarea, Hiria**] (c. 1798 - 1837) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1798

Death: probably Fort Langley or possibly Fort Vancouver - September 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Colville (1827 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Colville (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Langley (1833 - 1837).

Hereea joined the fur trade around 1817, age about nineteen, likely working in the Columbia for the NWC until the merger with the HBC compelled him to join the latter. He worked largely in the Fort Vancouver area and is recorded as dying at Fort Vancouver in September of 1837. He may have returned to Oahu earlier that same year for at that time a man named Haario engaged with the Company there in July 1837 and sailed to Fort Vancouver. No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 2a, 3a-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-4; SandIsAB 1 PPS: W. F. Tolmie, p. 191

Heriot, P. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

P. Heriot made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Heron, Francis (1794 - 1840) (Irish)

Birth: Donegal, Ireland - 1794

Death: possibly Europe - April 1840

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort Colville (1829 - 1833); Chief Trader, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Chief Trader, Fort Colville (1834 - 1835).

Francis Heron, brother to James Heron, an HBC employee who worked east of the Rockies and uncle to George Heron, joined the HBC at the age of eighteen in 1812. For the next seventeen years he worked his way up through the ranks east of the Rockies, becoming Chief Trader in 1828. In 1829 he conducted the brigade to Fort Colville where he took charge; however, soon after his arrival, he ran afoul of Dr. John McLoughlin who appeared to have few kind words for him including that he was generally "very unpopular" (UBCSC Ermatinger). As well, George Simpson who as early as 1822 heaped praise on him, had changed his mind by the 1830s claiming Heron was idle and "indolent" (HBRS XXX 195, 195n), remarks perhaps brought on by Heron's drinking. Perhaps because of his drinking, from 1835 the Chief Trader took a four-year furlough in Europe and retired in 1839 because of illness, dying the following year.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-14; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 5b-5c; SimpsonCB; Correspondence Simpson's July 30, 1830 private letter to J. G. McTavish, B.135/c/2, fo. 43; UBC-SC Ermatinger, February 1, 1824 PPS: HBRS I, p. 442; HBRS XXX, p. 194-95n; HBRS XXII, p. 457 SS: Oliver, p. 737

See Also: Heron, George (Relative)

Heron, George (c. 1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1824 (born to HBC employee James Heron)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Apprentice, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Apprentice, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844).

George Heron, who was brought up in the area of Lachine, joined the HBC in 1839. When he came to Fort Stikine in the spring of 1840, William Glen Rae had a low opinion of him and Dr. John McLoughlin thought even less of him, possibly motivated by McLoughlin's previous dislike of George's uncle Francis. As well, Rae and McLoughlin's assessments belie the journal entries in which Heron appeared to carry on normally doing such jobs as filling in window stops, making bed sheets, cutting wood and cleaning furs without getting into trouble. On April 21, 1842 he was present at, and implicated in the murder of John McLoughlin Jr. and hence gave a deposition to the events of the evening. However, as his evidence of McLoughlin Jr. being excessively drunk in December 1840 could not be corroborated by Rae, the veracity of Heron's deposition is open to question. Heron, along with fourteen others implicated in the crime, were sent to York Factory in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19, 23; FtVanASA 6-8; FtStikPJ 1; HBCA James Heron search file; FtVanCB 29 PPS: ChSoc VI, p. 43n, 47, 86, 87, 138, 149, 344, 349, 356, 357, 359, 364, 365, 367; ChSoc VII, p. 19, 27

See Also: Heron, Francis (Relative)

Heroux, Jean (c. 1814 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Anne de Yamachiche, Lower Canada - c. 1814

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842).

Jean Heroux joined the HBC from St. Anne De Yamachiche in 1839. At the end of his contract in 1842, he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6-7

Heroux, Urbain (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844?).

Urbain Heroux, a rogue in the fur trade and chronic alcoholic, is best known as the executioner of Dr. John McLoughlin's son, John McLoughlin, Jr. in the very early morning of August 21st, 1842. Even though he came from an honest Trois Rivières family, around 1832 an impetuous twenty year old Heroux got himself involved with the wrong crowd and turned to alcohol, burglary and robbery. In 1833 he was convicted of breaking into a store on a wharf in Trois Rivières and sentenced to one year in jail; however, he was pardoned provided that he leave the area for three years

(FtVanCB 29, fo. 6; ibid 30, fo. 90; ibid 31, fo. 163d-164). As a result, on March 15, 1833, Heroux joined the HBC and he worked at posts east of the Rockies and was sent to Fort Vancouver in 1837. It was during this time that he took a Chinook wife. In 1840 he was in on the building of Fort Taku and that same June was already in the newly acquired Fort Stikine [Wrangel, Alaska]. At first labelled "A good man" by the new post manager, William Glen Rae, (FtStikPJ 1, p. 2) Urbain appeared frequently in the records carrying out mainly carpentry duties, and was put in the store to assist the trader but when he was found by Rae to be stealing rum from the store and getting drunk, he was put out. John McLoughlin Jr. had been at the fort for almost a year and his drinking and violent streaks were becoming more pronounced. In drunken stupors, he would pummel his servants with his fists and whip them until the blood ran, according to deposition. Around Christmas 1841, all the servants but one signed a pact that if McLoughlin were not sent out, he would have to be killed. In the early morning hours of April 21, 1842 after being threatened by William Lassart and Heroux, a drunken John Jr., armed with his own rifle, tried to find the hidden pair to either punish or kill them. Failing to find them, he rushed into the centre area yelling "Fire! Fire!" but four shots rang out, the fatal one entering his shoulder blades and exiting his throat. It appears that Urbain Heroux was responsible for the fatal shot. Also implicated was Pierre Kanaguasse. By coincidence, George Simpson arrived five days later and after a brief investigation found the murder to be "justifiable homicide", a verdict for which Dr. John McLoughlin never forgave the governor.

Simpson took Heroux to Sitka where he was held by the Russians but by late 1843 the Baron Wrangel indicated that he had no intention of prosecuting him. Orders were then given to Governor Etholin at Sitka to send Heroux and the men back. Heroux was noted on March 17, 1844 as being on the way from Fort McLoughlin to Fort Langley as a prisoner (along with Pierre Kanaguasse) on the schooner *Cadboro* and being transferred to the steamer *Beaver* which was proceeding to Fort Victoria. They were brought back to Fort Vancouver and then sent, along with all the witnesses, to Norway House, an expense which, eventually, McLoughlin personally had to bear. To add insult to injury, the men were given their wages and finally, by 1846, it was determined that, as the men would have to be sent to England for trial at a cost of £10,000, all charges and proceedings were dropped. Urbain Heroux was once again a free man. The London Committee, once presented with all the evidence, accepted that the murder had been a preconceived plot; nevertheless, Heroux remained free.

Urbain Heroux had one or two wives and two recorded children. While in Fort Vancouver, before 1840, Urbain took an unnamed Chinook wife. Their son was Julien (1840-?). If he took this wife with him to Fort Stikine, then they had a second child, a daughter born on February 24, 1842.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 4-8; YFASA 18-21, 23; FtStikPJ 1; ; log of *Cadboro*, 5; PPS: Simpson, Narrative of a Journey, p. 1FtVanCB 29, McLoughlin to Gov. & Committee, June 24, 1842, B.223/b/29, fo. 6; FtVanCB 30, McLoughlin to Gov. & Committee, Nov. 18, 1843, B.223/b/30, fo. 90; FtVanCB 31, McLoughlin to Simpson Feb. 1, 1844, B.223/b/31, fo. 163d-16482; ChSoc VI, p. 310-311; CCR 1a

Hersey, Joseph [variation: **Hussey**] (fl. 1832 - 1835) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1830 - 1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

Joseph Hersey joined the *Lama* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston before October 6th 1830 and sailed to the Northwest Coast. On July 18, 1831 in Kigany harbour and in a fit of intoxicated bravado, Hersey, Samuel Ferguson and William Robinson tried to take over the brig, but, failing that, jumped into the harbour. They were brought back and given the lash. When the *Lama* was sold to the HBC in August 1832, Hersey continued on under the employ of the London company from September 4, 1832 and returned to the coast on it. He worked in Columbia coastal shipping but obviously violated some rules and, on October 11, 1834 was placed on board the *Eagle* as a prisoner at large. On November 10, he was transferred to the brig *Eagle* and sailed to Oahu on it and appears to have left the ship there.

PS: BCA log of *Lama* 1; HBCA log of *Eagle* 2; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Heseltine, Samuel [variation: **Haseltine**] (c. 1817 - 1859) (British: English)

Birth: Enfield, Middlesex, England - c. 1817

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - September 6, 1859

Maritime employee

HBC Engineer, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1858).

Samuel Heseltine, "the son of a member of a highly respectable firm in the City of London," (Gazette, p. 2) had a short career with the HBC. He joined the HBC on August 13, 1858 as engineer on the steamer *Labouchere* for five years and the following year was carrying the title of Inspector of Steamboat boilers. In February 1859 he purchased over one hundred acres [40.5 ha] in the Lake District near Victoria. On August 25th 1859, he fell and broke his leg in two places and managed to crawl back to his place where he was found, insensible. He never recovered from his accident and died in Victoria.

Hetherington, Alexander (fl. 1830 - 1831) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Stockwell, York, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

Alexander Hetherington joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as a seaman for three years. He did not get very far with the Company for while on the brig *Eagle*, he was discharged at California in outfit 1830-1831.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 10; YFDS 4a

Hetherway, Felix [variation: **Nathaniel**] (fl. 1829 - 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830).

Felix Hetherway, also called Nathaniel in the HBC records, may have come out on the *Isabella* and went on to work on the *Vancouver*. On November 10, 1830, he was discharged at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA ShMisPap 14; YFASA 9-10; YFDS 3b; FtVanASA 2

Hetling, Henry E. (c. 1831 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Clifton, Gloucester, England - c. 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852); Apprentice clerk, Columbia Department general charges (1852 - 1853); Apprentice clerk, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver (1854 - 1855); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1855); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856).

Henry E. Hetling joined the HBC in England in 1850 on a contract that ended in 1855. In outfit 1851-1852 shortly after his arrival, as apprentice clerk he was in charge of the Express to and from York Factory and received a gratuity for washing during that time. At the end of his contract in 1855, he returned to England with a letter of recommendation from James Douglas.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9-12; YFDS 22-23; FtVanCB 40; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVicCB 12, 13; HBCA Henry E. Hetling search file; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County

Hill, Robert (c. 1791 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably Albany, New York - c. 1791

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Boy, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Robert Hill joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a ship's boy some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Hill departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn but managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper and measures of the captain. After a brief stopover in February, 1811 in the Sandwich Islands, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22. Hill stayed on the vessel as it proceeded north to Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island. There, in June, the vessel was attacked and all crew members, except the interpreter, died when the ship was attacked and blown up.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49

Hillier, Captain (fl. 1813 - 1815) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

NWC Captain, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1813 - 1815).

Captain Hillier had the distinction of carrying the first NWC furs to China. Hillier commanded the *Isaac Todd* as a letter of marque during the height of the War of 1812. He sailed from Portsmouth March 25, 1813 with such passengers as Donald McTavish and the English barmaid Jane Barnes on a very slow sail and had to put into San Francisco for the winter. Hillier and the *Isaac Todd* finally arrived at Astoria April 23, 1814, loaded furs, and finally departed September 26, 1814 for China, where it dropped the furs for sale and loaded tea for England.

SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Hines, Rev. Gustavus (fl. 1840 - 1873) (American)

Birth: New York State, United States - 1809**Death:** Oregon State, United States - 1873**Other****U.A.** Missionary, Willamette Mission (1840 - ?).

Rev. Gustavus Hines came with his wife and child to Oregon in the Lausaune [Captain Spaulding] in 1840 in the fifty person so-called Great Reinforcement. Originally sent to set up a Umpqua River post, he realized the impracticality of it and returned north, working out of the Willamette Mission with Jason Lee. He barely made a mention of the fur trade in his writing, was in on the founding of the Oregon Institute [Willamette University], and presided over the first meeting of the Oregon Provisional Government. He helped close the Willamette mission in the 1843, published his observations in 1851, and returned to New York in 1845. He returned to Oregon in 1853 and lived there until his death.

Publications: Hines, Rev. G. Oregon: its History, Condition and Prospects, Buffalo, 1851; Oregon and Its Institutions, 1868
PS: HBCA FtVanCB 30 PPS: Hines, Oregon, Its History; Boyd, People of the Dalles, p. 315

Hobough, John [variation: **Hobaugh, Hubbough, Hoback, Hauberk**] (? - 1814) (American)

Birth: Kentucky, United States**Death:** Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - January 1814**Freeman****PFC** Freeman hunter, Snake Country (1811 - 1814).

John Hobough suffered from two misfortunes: one was being accused of cannibalism and the other was being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Hobough worked for the Missouri Fur Company before 1811 but at the Aricara village on May 26, 1811, joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition bound for Astoria. He crossed the Continental Divide with the new company in late summer, 1811, and on October 9, 1811, in order to trap the area for beaver, separated from the expedition at the abandoned Fort Andrew Henry. Hobough, along with fellow trappers Jacob Resner and Edward Robinson, was subsequently robbed twice by the natives. Another companion, Martin H. Cass disappeared from the group sometime during this period. His fate is unknown for it was said that he either deserted, was killed by the natives, or was killed and eaten by the trio. On August 20, 1812, the party of three, now minus Cass, was encountered by Robert Stuart's returning party. They asked Stuart to join his party for the journey to St. Louis but eight days later, changed their minds deciding instead to stay to make their fortunes. Some time in early September, 1813, after about a year of trapping in the Snake area, the trio was robbed again by the Indians of everything they had. Two weeks later, they stumbled on John Reed's group, where Reed supplied them with clothing and traps and accepted them as new members of his trapping party. John Hobough met his end on January, 1814, when, in an apparent retaliation for Clarke having handed a native for stealing a metal cup, some Bannock Indians killed all members of Reed's party. The trapper had been in the wrong place at the wrong time.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 107-08; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 228-29, 277-282; ChSoc XLV, p. 153

Hodgens, Francis William [variation: **Hodgins**] (fl. 1813 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Blacksmith, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); **NWC** Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (October 13, 1813); **PFC** Milieu, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1814); **NWC** Trapper, McKenzie's Snake Party (1819 - 1820); Blacksmith, Columbia Department (1821); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823).

Blacksmith Francis William Hodgins joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition likely at St. Louis by March 4, 1811. He crossed the continental divide late summer, 1811, went down the Snake and Columbia, reaching Astoria on February 19, 1812. He joined the NWC on October 13, 1813 and likely summered in Montreal in 1814. While on a Snake party in the winter of 1819-20, he was separated from Donald McKenzie's Party and almost froze to death but was brought back to health by the War-are-ree-ka (Shoshone) Chief Ama-ketsa, eventually rejoining the party. In 1821, at the time of the coalition, he transferred to the HBC and it appears that he was one of fourteen who deserted in the Snake Country in the fall of 1822. By 1825, Ogden noted that of the fourteen who deserted, six were dead and the remaining eight were working with the Spanish at St. Louis or in Missouri.

PS: HBCA NWCab 10; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; NWCAB 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1 PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 174-75; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108

Hodgson, John (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

John Hodgson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Hodgson, Thomas [variation: **Hodgins, Hodgens**] (c. 1789 - 1865) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably in or near Henley House or Fort Albany - c. 1789 (born to John Hodgson and an unnamed Native wife)

Death: Saskatchewan District [Saskatchewan] - August 1865

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1820 - 1821); In charge, Chala-oo-chik [Fort George] (1821); **HBC** Servant, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Carpenter, Fort St. James (1822 - 1824); Boatbuilder, Fort St. James (1822 - 1824).

In 1800, Thomas Hodgson began as an apprentice to a shipwright at Albany on James Bay and in 1807 became a boat builder. In 1807-1808 he accompanied his father to England and in 1808 returned to Moose Factory. In 1814 the young carpenter, and his brother James, left Albany for Canada where he served in two districts until 1820. At that point, he went to the Columbia. Between October-November 1821, he was in charge of Chala-oo-chik, an early site of Fort George in New Caledonia but was replaced by James Murray Yale who thought that Hodgson drank too much. On April 26, 1822, for signing his contract at Fort St. James, Stuart's Lake, he was promised a wage of sixteen hundred livres and received, as "presents", one three-point blanket, one plain two and a half point blanket, two common cotton shirts, one fathom of common cloth, one silk and one cotton handkerchief, four carrots of tobacco, three large and three small knives, one quarter pound [0.1 kg] of vermillion, one cloth capot, one hat, one fine cotton shirt, one fine vest, one pair cotton trousers, one large black silk handkerchief, one pair of worsted hose, one pair shoes, four pounds [1.8 kg] of ____?, and twenty-five pounds [11.3 kg] of sugar. After leaving New Caledonia in 1824, he went east of the Rockies where he served in two more posts, becoming a freeman in outfit 1853-1854. He died in 1865.

Thomas Hodgson had one traced wife, Ann Thomas, daughter of John Thomas.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7; HBCA HBCACont, A.32/33, fos. 15-22; FtStJohnCB 1; YFASA 1-2; HBCABio SS: J. S. H. Brown, Strangers in Blood

Hodson, Joseph (fl. 1831) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Limehouse, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832).

Joseph Hodson joined the HBC in London, first on September 24, 1831 and sailed twice to the Columbia on the brig *Eagle* returning to England on the same ship.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5a; ShMiscPap 14

Hogarth, William (c. 1820 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Aberdeen, Scotland - c. 1820

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1847); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1849); Boatswain, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849 - 1850).

William Hogarth joined the HBC in London on September 29, 1845 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. After joining the *Mary Dare* on October 29, 1847, he worked servicing coastal and Sandwich Islands posts to 1850 when he disappeared from record. However, as movement appeared on his account for the next five years, he may have still been in the area.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 9; YFASA 26-32; FtVicASA 1-2; YFDS 18

Hogg, William (c. 1813 - ?) (probably Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1833 - 1834).

William Hogg, from Montreal, joined the HBC on February 28, 1833 but apparently didn't like it. Apparently after coming to the Columbia, he deserted at Athabasca River in the Saskatchewan and returned to Canada in 1834. By doing this, and by the order of Governor George Simpson, he forfeited his wages.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 13; YFDS 5b

Hogue, Amable [variation: **Hoog**] (c. 1796 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Ecores vis-a-vis La Riviere des Prairies, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - February 26, 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829).

Amable Hogue joined the HBC on January 12, 1821 and between 1821-1823 served at two posts east of the Rockies. He spent one outfit in the Columbia before the following year transporting Governor George Simpson back to Montreal. He stayed in Montreal for three years (1825-1828) before returning to the Columbia possibly transporting Simpson on his second visit. From 1830 he was at Red River where he functioned as a mason helping to build Lower Fort Garry.

On 24 March 1831 Hogue married Margaret Taylor, who had been abandoned by Governor Simpson. This connection with Simpson may have begun in 1824.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 3-5, 8-9; FtVanAB 1, 2a, 26; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12; HBCABio

See Also: **Simpson, Sir George (Relative)**

Holland, Abraham (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Abraham Holland shipped on with HBC in London on the *Columbia* on September 6, 1848. On May 6, 1849 after his arrival at Fort Vancouver, Holland, along with eight others, deserted his ship, for the more promising gold fields in California. The gold fever must have been running high, for just a couple of days before Holland deserted, the whole crew had asked for a discharge.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 10; Ogden's May 16, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, Correspondence, A.11/70, fos. 368-69; HBCA YFASA 30-32

Holland, George (fl. 1836 - 1851) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near St. Pancras, London, Middlesex, England

Death: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1835 - 1837); Seaman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1839); Schoolmaster, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Seaman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Schoolmaster, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Schoolmaster, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Post master, Fort Langley (1843 - 1846); Post master, Fort Victoria (1846 - 1847); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848); 1st mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

George Holland, an "honest worthy soul," (HBRs XXXII, 13n) had a varied career with the HBC after joining it on August 29, 1835. A few days after his appointment he sailed from Gravesend on the "steamer" *Beaver*, temporarily rigged as a brig, and arrived at Fort Vancouver seven and a half months later. After working on coastal shipping, he became a schoolmaster, replacing the Rev. Herbert Beaver. He moved quickly through the ranks as he became a post master at Fort Langley. In November 1847, after serving "the Company for 12 years with an unblemished character" (FtVanCB 36, fo. 89) and because the climate did not agree with him, he worked until November 10, 1847 returning to England on the barque *Columbia*. In 1848, in England, he qualified as a master mariner and unsuccessfully reapplied to the HBC. However, in the following year, 1849, he took the job as first mate of the *Norman Morison* (D. D. Wishart), arriving in Victoria on March 24, 1850. One passenger, John S. Helmcken, thought Holland when compared to Captain Wishart, was "not much of a sailor or anything else" (Helmcken, p. 80). After sailing to Fort Simpson and Sitka, the *Norman Morison* left the coast on September 23, 1850, arriving at Gravesend, February 20, 1851. On April 2, 1851, because he had an ongoing disagreement with Wishart and wished to resign, he applied to London for land service in Victoria but was refused.

Holland Point, off Dallas Road, Victoria, was named after him.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 3-8; YFDS 7, 10, 18; YFASA 19-20, 24-27; FtVanCB 36, Douglas to Gov. & Committee, Nov. 6, 1847, B.223/b/36, fo. 89; FtVanCB 38; George Holland's April 2, 1851 London letter to Governor and Committee, A.10/30; PortB 1 PPS: HBRs XXXII, p. 12, 13n, 15; Helmcken, p. 76, 80 SS: Wolfenden, "The Naming of Holland", p.

Holland, James (c. 1825 - 1868) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - October 1868

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1855 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1857 - 1858).

James Holland came to Vancouver Island as a servant settler of the HBC aboard the *Tory*. He arrived on May 9, 1851 and sailed to Fort Rupert where he worked until 1857, with the exception of 1854-1855. The latter might have had something to do with the death of Thomas Holland, a possible relative. He then appeared to move to Fort Victoria around 1858 where he worked as a private messenger for Governor James Douglas. In 1862, he lived on Fisgard St., Victoria and went on to become a messenger in the Treasury Department in the colony. He appeared not to marry and on October 10, 1868 the forty-three year old was found dead in bed, apparently from natural causes.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-7; BCA 1862 Victoria Directory, p. 66; Van-PL Colonist, October 12, 1868, p. 3
See Also: **Holland, Thomas (possible Relative)**

Holland, John (fl. 1824 - 1825) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: possibly Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - September 1859

Maritime employee

MW Ordinary seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

John Holland shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. After arriving at Honolulu on March 16, 1825 and discharging cargo, it took on supplies for the Northwest Coast, departing April 1. Holland and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy* back to the Northwest Coast for the 1826-1827 trading seasons. (He may be the same long-term resident American J. W. Holland who died in Honolulu on September 13, 1859.)

PS: BCA log of Convoy; HHS Friend, p. 79 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Holland, Thomas (fl. 1839 - 1840) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1840).

Thomas Holland joined the HBC in London on November 18, 1837 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. He serviced various coastal posts on the vessel until October 23, 1838 when he joined the *Nereide*. He returned to the British Isles on the *Nereide* and expressed his frustration on Christmas day, 1839 by refusing an extra ration of port. For that outburst, his allowance of spirits was stopped, probably until he was discharged in London April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; log of Columbia 3; YFDS 9-10; YFASA 18-19; log of Nereide 2
See Also: **Holland, James (possible Relative)**

Hollyman, Edward (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Edward Hollyman made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Holman, Thomas (fl. 1849 - 1852) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Harbledown, Canterbury, England

Death: possibly England

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1851); Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852).

After service between 1847-1849 on the Wanderer, Earl Durham, and Earl Stanhope, Thomas Holman joined the HBC on December 31, 1849. On January 2, 1850, he was appointed first officer on the HBC brig *Una* on which he sailed to

Vancouver Island. However, by June 25, 1851 he was in bed with an undetermined illness at Fort Victoria, quite unable to perform his duty as first mate. As some of his relatives had tuberculosis, he may have had the same. Anxious relatives knew of his illness and requested from the London officer that Holman be allowed to come home on the *Norman Morison*. Consequently, around six months later on January 16, 1852, he left for Europe as a passenger on the *Norman Morison* as a retired servant. He appears to have returned to Harbledown or Canterbury.

Five undelivered 1850-1852 family letters now resting in the HBCA give detailed account of the events in the lives of his friends and relatives and the death of his father and the very caring concern of a worried sister.

PS: HBCA A.1/66, p. 139; ShMiscPap 9a, 10; YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 2 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 194; Beattie & Buss, p. 264-280

Holmes, George (? - 1833) (American)

Birth: possibly New York, New York

Death: in the mountains en route to St. Louis - 1833

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1833).

George Holmes, a well educated New Yorker, was a trapper in Lucien Fontenelle's party at the 1833 Green River Rendezvous. There, Holmes, who had befriended George Larpeur, was badly bitten in the face and ear by a rabid wolf. Holmes foresaw his own end when the animals that had been bitten by the same wolf died. He started back to St. Louis with Fontenelle and began to have fits. Soon he was terrified of crossing streams and showing signs of encroaching madness. Finally while at a camp, he stripped off his clothes and ran into the woods never to be seen again.

PPS: Larpeur, p. 30, 33-34

Holmes, John (fl. 1820 - 1821) (possibly British: English)

Birth: probably England

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1820 - 1821).

John Holmes who joined the NWC on September 9, 1812 for three years, may have been the Holmes (a tailor) who was eaten by his comrades in 1817 but the records did not catch up to him for three years. If Ross Cox is to be believed, Holmes and six others were to leave the Pacific slopes via the Athabasca Pass in 1817 as part of a much larger group, but were unable to face the arduous of the climb and were ordered back by Duncan McDougall and Angus Bethune and to make their way back to Spokane House. On the way back the group lost their canoe with provisions at the Dalles des Mortes. With no food, Holmes was the second to die and subsequently was eaten by his comrades. Four others also died (Cox, p. 244-46).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7 PPS: Cox, p. 244-46; HBRS II, p. 220-21

Home, David (? - 1838) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - January 1838

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, Columbia Department sundries account (1835 - 1836); Master, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Master, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

David Home, who joined the HBC in 1836, arrived that same year in the Columbia without his papers of engagement and right away asked for a Chief Tradership position or he would quit. McLoughlin found him a "steady good Officer fit for any command in our Navy" (FtVanCB12, fo. 2d). In May and June of 1837 dissatisfaction and mutiny of the crew alleging severity & excessive duty caused a flurry of twenty-three notes between Home and John McLoughlin while the ship was anchored on the Columbia. In one, McLoughlin found no fault with Captain Home and in fact ordered that nine crew members be put on prisoner's rations of bread and water, and later, that some be flogged for insubordination. Captain David Home's career did not last long for he drowned on January 26, 1838 while crossing the Columbia from Point Ellice to Fort George, at the same location where George Simpson almost came to grief in 1824. A sudden gust of wind upset the boat throwing the men into the cold Columbia. The vacancy caused by this accident was filled by William Brothie of the *Cadboro*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15; YFDS 7; FtVanASA 3-5; YFASA 17; FtVanCB 12, McLoughlin to Gov. & Committee, Nov. 15, 1836, B.223/b/12, 2d; FtVanCB 18, 20

Homock, Charles Aug. (fl. 1823 - 1824) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

Charles A. Homock was an apprentice aboard the *Lively* [Robert Ritchie], chartered by the HBC. After arriving at Fort George, the *Lively* took on HBC furs bound for London. However, three days before the ship was to sail, Homock and the boy, James Purvis, absconded with the Jolly boat. Purvis was captured by the natives and sent back to the boat and Homock returned after twenty-six hours absence. He profusely apologized and had to forfeit his wages and payment of clothes for breaking the articles. The ship sailed from Fort George on August 6 and arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; HBCA ship extract

Hong (fl. 1840) (probably Chinese)

Birth: probably China, Asia

Death: possibly Pacific Ocean - September 1840

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840).

Hong joined the HBC in Oahu as a steward on the barque *Vancouver*. He appears to have joined the ship on February 16, 1840 and drowned on September 16, 1840 while serving as a steward.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6

Honno (fl. 1844 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Langley [British Columbia] - 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1848).

Honno probably joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844. He spent almost four years as a labourer at Fort Vancouver and died in 1848, apparently at Fort Langley. In 1846, one barrel of salmon was purchased in his name, possibly as a gift to his family back home in the Hawaiian Islands.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27, 29; SandIsAB 5

Honnu (fl. 1837 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PSAC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1839 - 1841); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Oahu (1840).

Honnu joined the HBC in July 1837 from Oahu and began work at Fort Vancouver as a middleman on August 10th of that year. He appears to have served one contract, as he was discharged in Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 8; YFASA 19-21

Honolulu [variation: **Henry**] (fl. 1845 - 1851) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1825

Fur trade employee

PSAC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851).

Honolulu joined the HBC in 1845 from Oahu. He stopped working for the Company in 1851 but showed transactions on his account until 1852, whereupon he disappeared from record. He may be the same person who appears in the 1850 US Census of Clark County as Henry Honolulu.

Honolulu had a wife and one son. He and an unnamed native woman had Pierre Honololo (1851-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County PPS: CCR 1b

Hoolapa [variation: **Hoolapu**] (fl. 1837 - 1850) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands**Death:** Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - April 1850**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1841); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1848); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1848 - 1850).

Hoolapa entered the service of the HBC from Oahu in 1837 and began his work on July 31 of that year in the Snake Country. Nothing was recorded of his personality or work habits when he acted as a goer and comer, transporting trappers in and out from Fort Vancouver, until November 20, 1841. At that point, he returned to Oahu but reentered the service. Back in the Columbia he spent the next five years at Fort Vancouver and his last two years as a labourer on the Cowlitz farm. On April 6, 1850, while in the vicinity of Fort Vancouver, Hoolapa became involved in a scuffle between a well-known claim jumper, Amos Short, and a Mr. Gardiner. Both Gardiner and Hoolapa were shot and killed by Short and Short's son-in-law. The following day an inquest was held and Hoolapa was likely buried that day or the next in the Fort Vancouver cemetery.

Nothing is known of Hoolapa's family in the Columbia but he may have been married, as there was movement on his account after his death.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; YFDS 8, 12; YFASA 19-21, 23-32; BCA Lowe 1

Hoole, Antoine [a] [variation: **Hool**] (c. 1808 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1808**Fur trade employee****HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Member, Ogden's Snake Party (1829 - 1830); Hunter, Work's Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Work's Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Nez Perces (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1832 - 1834).

Antoine Hoole [a] joined the HBC in 1824, likely from the Rupert's Land area, and spent six years in the Columbia Department. The records on Hoole are slim but he was mentioned in Work's expeditions on November 9, 1830, when he was fired upon by the Blackfoot. On April 21, 1831, while Hoole and Augustine Finlay were hunting buffalo, they sighted fourteen Blackfeet with eight or ten horses and foolishly pursued them before returning to camp. On August, 18, 1831, while he was leaving Fort Vancouver with Work's second Snake party, he came down with malaria and had to be left at Fort Nez Perces on September 8 as he was too sick to continue. He recovered and was back working two months later.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11, 13; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b—5b; FtVanASA 2; SnkCoPJ 9-11

Hoole, Jacques (c. 1722 - 1814) (French)

Birth: France - c. 1722**Death:** Flathead or Snake area, Pacific Northwest - 1814**Freeman****U.A.** Freeman trapper, Flathead District (1814); Freeman trapper, Snake Country (1814).

If Ross Cox is to be believed, Jacques Hoole had one of the most extraordinary careers and was a marvel of longevity. Born in France, Hoole became a soldier and began his military career in 1745 in Scotland where he was slightly wounded and made a prisoner at Culloden [Scotland]. He was exchanged and sent to Canada where he became actively engaged in the French-English war in North America and fought on the Plains of Abraham in September 1759. After the British Conquest, he married and became a farmer. However, during the American Revolutionary war, when the American rebelling colonies laid siege to Quebec in 1775, he, then a sergeant in the militia, was wounded in the knee. This made him somewhat lame for the rest of his life. As the American republicans had destroyed his farm, he was not getting along with his wife, and his children were disobedient - he abandoned everything and went into the interior to work as a freeman trader amongst the natives. His trading career is difficult to follow but, in 1814 at the incredible age of ninety-two, the heavy smoking "Père Hoole" was shot in the temple by the Blackfeet, stripped, and scalped. His horses, traps and arms were taken and his body was found close to a beaver dam. The irony of this last act is not lost in that the Blackfeet had laid claim to all the Beaver trade within their territory.

SS: Cox, p. 171-72

Hoole, James (fl. 1829 - 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee**HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830).

James Hoole may have been a member of the cross-country brigade or express.

Hoole, Louis Capois (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1813 - 1814).

Louis Capois Hoole wintered at Flatheads post in 1813-1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

Hooton, Quinton [variation: **Hootur**] (1812 - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: Wapping Wall, Shadwell, Middlesex, England - August 11, 1812 (born to William Hooten and Sarah Hooten)

Death: Todd's Bay, Pacific Northwest - January 26, 1838

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838).

Quinton Hooton joined the HBC as a seaman on February 13, 1836 for a very brief but eventful career. He began his work in coastal shipping in September of that year. In June of 1837, because of what he perceived to be harsh working conditions on the *Nereide*, Hooton, along with eight others, mutinied against Captain David Home while the boat was at Fort Vancouver. He was put on prisoner rations of bread and water but avoided the lash and the punishment of only one cup of grog a day by returning to duty. In a twist of fate, he, along with Home, were drowned at Tod's Bay the following year on January 26, 1838.

An undelivered letter to Quinton from his mother sending greetings from the many members of his family, indicates that Quinton wrote home only once in three years. The letter, written unknowingly in London six months after his death in the Columbia, rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA A.10/8, fo. 286; HBCCont; ShMiscPap 9, 14; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7; YFASA 17; FtVanCB 18, 20; MiscI 5

Hopkins, David (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

David Hopkins made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB

Hopkins, Edward Martin (1820 - 1893) (British: English)

Birth: All Saints, West Ham, Essex, England - July 18, 1820 (born to Martin Edward Hopkins and Ann Manley)

Death: Orchard Dene, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England - April 20, 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Personal secretary and assistant to George Simpson, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842).

Edward Martin Hopkins spent only a couple of months in the Columbia as personal secretary and assistant to George Simpson. Uncle to the future poet, Gerald Manley Hopkins, Edward was at first a parliamentary reporter. Soon after joining the HBC and becoming secretary to George Simpson, he embarked on a round the world voyage. In early 1841, Hopkins and Simpson departed Liverpool and, from Boston, made their way from Montreal across land and arrived at Fort Vancouver on August 25, 1841. After a short stop at Fort Vancouver, the group headed north but, on September 8, 1841, Hopkins took charge of Fort Nisqually while Simpson went north to Sitka. When Simpson returned, Hopkins joined him for the trip to California and eventually the Sandwich Islands, where Hopkins rested for one month. As Simpson felt that Hopkins could not hold up under the rigours of the voyage, he sent Hopkins back to Fort Vancouver with dispatches for London on March 14, 1842. From there he made his way up the Columbia to York Factory where he boarded the *Prince Rupert* for London. He arrived in London in October, 1842 a few months before Simpson arrived from the other direction, and both headed back to Lachine where he was to act as Simpson's personal secretary and assistant until Simpson's death. He rose up through the ranks to Chief Factor, but it was his second wife's reputation as a painter that far outshone Edward Hopkin's achievements.

Frances Anne [Beechey] Hopkins was, and still is, celebrated as a distinguished painter of Canadian scenes. Daughter of Admiral Beechey (1796-1856) and granddaughter of renowned portrait painter Sir William Beechey (1753-1839), Anne Hopkins travelled with husband Edward, sketching and painting scenes along the way. She exhibited many times at the Royal Academy of London almost to her death on March 5, 1919.

Edward Martin Hopkins had six children by his two successive wives. In 1847, he married Anne Ogden (?-1854) niece of Peter Skene Ogden. Together they had Edward Gouvernor Ogden (1850-?), Peter Ogden (1852-?) and Manley Ogden

(1853-1918). In 1854, Anne died of cholera. After marrying Frances Anne Beechey (c. 1836-1919) in August, 1858 the three additional Hopkins children were Raymond Beechey (?-?), Wilfred (1861-c.1910) and Olive Beechey (c.1863-1917).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6; log of Cowlitz 1; HBCABio PPS: HBRS XXIX, p. 175-83, 184-87, 188, 192, 195 PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative SS: A. M. Johnson, p. 4-17

See Also: Ogden, Peter Skene (Relative); Simpson, Sir George

Hopkirk, Daniel (fl. 1842 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Liverpool, England (born to James and Mrs. Hopkirk)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1844).

Daniel Hopkirk joined the HBC from London on October 1, 1840 on a five year contract and on August 30, 1841, left on the *Vancouver* for its return voyage to the coast. He protested his workload a few times and arrived back in the British Isles on June 11, 1844.

Daniel's concerned father wrote Daniel a letter from Liverpool in 1843 asking him to come home to "Sea your Power Mother Be For it is tow Late[.]" (Beattie & Buss, p. 190). The letter, which remained undelivered, as Daniel was on his way home, now rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 23; PortB HBCA C.2/14, fo. 113; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 190-91

Horapapa, John (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Cape Flattery, Columbia Department - September 1835

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Simpson (1834); Untraced vocation, Fort McLoughlin (high wage) (1834 - 1835); Passenger, *Lama* (brig) (1835).

John Horapapa, who signed on with the HBC in 1834 in Oahu, should not have joined the fur trade as he was in an advanced state of venereal disease. By 1835 he was working at Fort McLoughlin where Dr. Tolmie tried to cure sores on his leg but with only partial success. By September 12 of that year the sores returned, and he was replaced at the fort and taken aboard the brig *Lama*. As the ship steamed down the east coast of Vancouver Island, Horapapa's condition grew worse and he began to cough up blood. Medicines had no effect, and on September 22 he died somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Flattery. As they couldn't bury him on shore, he was given a sailor's burial at sea and what little clothes he had were nailed up in his chest to go on to the Columbia River.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-6; FtVanASA 3 PPS: Work, The Journal of John Work, January, p. 81-82

Horatoshan, Francois Xavier [standard: François] (fl. 1818) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818).

François Xavier Horatoshan joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on January 1, 1817 for three years as a wintering middleman. He crossed the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes in 1818 in a group led by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. As he did not appear on record again, he likely returned as a member of the cross-country brigade.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2

Horie, John (fl. 1851 - 1858) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably St. Ola, Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Sponsored settler, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1854); Assistant blacksmith, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Blacksmith, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1858).

John Horie came to the Pacific Coast as an HBC sponsored settler in the capacity of agricultural labourer and, later, blacksmith. He arrived at Fort Victoria on October 30, 1851 aboard the *Norman Morison* and worked through his seven year contract as a blacksmith at Fort Victoria. Some time after the end of his contract, he became a farmer in the Lake District. He appears to have left the area before 1881.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-5

Horie, Simon [variation: **Hourie**] (c. 1819 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Kirkwall, Orkney - c. 1819

Death: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Willamette (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Willamette Falls (1847 - 1848); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1848).

Simon Horie joined the HBC from Sandwick, Orkney, in 1843 on a five-year contract likely so he could secure capital. He sailed from Stromness to York Factory and made his way to the Pacific Northwest where he worked south of Fort Vancouver in the Willamette Falls area. After working for about three years, he left at the end of his contract, returning to the British Isles on the *Prince Rupert*. After Horie returned to Orkney he married; on February 8, 1849 in Sandwick, he married Elizabeth Peace (c.1818-?), from Eday. In 1851 they were living in "Westfield", Sandwick where he was working as a farm servant.

PS: IGI File, Orkney; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3, 9; YFASA 24-28; Ork A OPR; 1851 U.K. Census, Orkney-Sandwick

Horn, William [variation: **Horne**] (fl. 1846 - 1848) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1848).

William Horne shipped on with the HBC vessel *Columbia* in London on September 29, 1845 and made one return voyage to the Pacific Coast. He arrived back in England in the spring of 1848.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 26-27

Hornby, A. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

A. Hornby made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Horne, Adam Grant [variation: **Horn**] (1831 - 1901) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Edinburgh, Scotland - 1829 (born to Henry Horne and Janet Grant)

Death: Nanaimo, British Columbia - August 1901

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Nanaimo (1853 - 1855); Storekeeper, Nanaimo (1856 - 1863); **IND.** Storekeeper, Nanaimo (1863 - 1865); **HBC** Clerk, Fort Simpson (1865); In charge, Comox (1872 - 1877); **IND.** Storekeeper, Nanaimo (1878 - 1893).

Adam Grant Horne, an impressive looking six foot three inch [1.9 m] two hundred pound [90.7 kg] Scot, was recruited by Edward Clouston in Orkney to sign up with the HBC in 1851 as a labourer. He arrived in Victoria on May 14, 1851 aboard the *Tory* (sharing a steerage cabin with William Isbister, Thomas Smith, James Stove, John Malcolm and Robert Firth). In March 1853, he and five others were sent to Nanaimo on the *Recovery* to begin work at the Nanaimo coal mines although Grant may have begun to work at the HBC store at this time. In 1855-1856 he volunteered for expeditions from Nanaimo. For example, he went to Qualicum, where he witnessed the massacre of some local natives by marauding Haida, and to the head of Alberni Inlet, initiating HBC trade with the local Nuu-chah-nulth there. For the next six years, he ran the HBC store in Nanaimo until the HBC sold out to the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company and then, for two years, his own store which he built on the Nanaimo waterfront. In 1865 he rejoined the HBC and ran the Port Simpson trading post for a number of years and, subsequently, ran the Comox post until it closed. He was discharged from the HBC on November 30, 1877 and between 1879-1893 ran his own store on Victoria Crescent in Nanaimo until it failed. In 1886 he was an alderman and was active in community affairs. He died in Nanaimo at the age of seventy-two.

Adam Grant Horne had one wife and eleven children. On February 20, 1859, he married Elizabeth Bate (c.1841-1905) of England, the sister of Mark Bate, the mayor of Nanaimo. Eight of their children were Adam Henry (c.1860-?), Ann Elizabeth (c.1862-?), Sarah M.S. (c.1867-?), Herbert Lewis (c.1869-?), Thomas Charles (c.1871-?), Emily M (c.1874-?), David William (c.1878-1884) and George (1881-?). Elizabeth [Bate] Horne died July 6, 1905.

Horne Lake, which Adam Grant Horne encountered in 1856, is named after him. A lane in Nanaimo was named after him on March 24, 1995.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1, 12-15; FtVicCB 7; HBCABio; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Nanaimo and Nanoose Bay sub district; Van-PL Colonist, March 27, 1966, p. 4, November 25, 1973, p. 4-5; BCA Nanaimo Free, July 30, 1879 p. 3, Aug. 16, 1884 p. 3; Nanaimo baptisms (complete citation??); PJ NanJ; PJ NanCorr SS: Walbran, p. 249-250; Akrigg & Helen, p. 81-83; B.C. Historical News, vol XXVIII, No. 3, Summer 1995, p. 35; Paterson, "British Columbia Answer", p. 4-5; Norcross, Nanaimo Retrospective, p. 18-21; IGI file

Horne, Joseph (c. 1822 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England - c. 1822

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1840); Apprentice, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1842); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1842 - 1844); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1844 - 1846); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1846 - 1847); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1849).

Joseph Horne joined the HBC before 1837 as an apprentice and worked through his apprenticeship on coastal and supply vessels. On May 10, 1844, while the *Cadboro* was at Fort Vancouver, seaman Horne and fellow crew member George Robertson were ordered to fill the hold with a consignment of liquor. Instead, the two broke into the cargo and, by three p.m., both were thoroughly intoxicated. The two were put in irons until May 15 when they, along with William Campbell, were assigned to the barque *Columbia* which sailed to the British Isles. Horne, however, returned to the coast and, on February 20, 1847, he and four fellow crew members refused to work under the mate William Mouat, who in turn was forced to leave the ship by Captain James Scarborough and sent to Fort Vancouver. On October 29, 1847, when Horne's boss was assigned to the brig *Mary Dare*, Horne moved with him (on November 1, 1847) to the new assignment. Horne's contract was to have ended in 1850 but on August 20, 1849, he deserted, probably for the gold fields of California. A Joseph Horne reappeared and worked sporadically for the HBC between 1859-1863.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; log of *Nereide* 2; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19, 24, 26-29; YFDS 10, 17-18, 20; log of *Cowlitz* 1; log of *Cadboro* 5, 6; log of *Columbia* 7; PortB 1

Hotesse, Etienne (fl. 1816) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Pacific slopes (1816).

Etienne Hotesse joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] to work at Fort William as a steersman. The following year he was likely part of the brigade to the Pacific slopes and may have returned more than once.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1

Houle, Barthelemie (c. 1814 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1814

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1832 - 1835).

Barthelemie Houle joined the HBC from Montreal in 1832 and likely returned to Canada in 1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Houston, John [variation: **Hourston**] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

John Houston joined the HBC in London on June 24, 1852 and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. He probably stayed with the vessel until it came to grief on Rose Spit in August 1853 and made his way back to London on an untraced vessel.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Howard, Thomas (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman or labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1853 - 1854).

It is uncertain how Thomas Howard reached Vancouver Island but he worked briefly on the HBC steamer *Otter* after it had reached the Coast. (By 1860, a John Thomas Howard owned some lots in Esquimalt. This is possibly the same person.)

Howard, William (fl. 1844 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

William Howard appeared in the *Columbia* on the barque *Columbia* in outfit 1844-1845 as a steward with a contract that ended in 1847 and returned to the British Isles on the same vessel.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24

Howse, James (fl. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

James Howse worked as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Howse, Joseph (1773 - 1852) (British: English)

Birth: Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England - 1773

Death: Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England - 1852

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort Howse [Howse House] (1810 - 1811).

Joseph Howse's claim to fame was that he was the first officer of the HBC to establish a Company presence, albeit short-lived, on the Pacific slopes. In 1795, at the age of twenty-one, Howse signed on with the HBC as a writer coming to Hudson Bay that year. For the next fifteen years he rose through the ranks and was stationed at a variety of posts east of the Rockies. In the summer of 1809, Howse and two men made a preliminary journey into the Rocky Mountains and upon their return, met David Thompson on his way to the *Columbia*. After spending 1809-1810 at Edmonton House, Howse set out on June 20, 1810 with seventeen servants and four natives for the *Columbia*. The group cut through a pass which had been previously used by Thompson in 1807 but now bears Howse's name. He ascended the *Columbia* and went down the Kootenay River, crossed to Flathead River and built a wintering post probably near the present town of Kalispell, Montana but the exact location cannot be determined as he did not have astronomical instruments. During the winter, he struck out back over the Continental Divide with a couple of men for the headwaters of the Missouri, returned to their Kalispel post and finally made their way back to the Saskatchewan that summer. By December 12, 1811, he was in Kingston, Upper Canada, for there he wrote a will leaving all his money to his nieces and nephews. From that point on, he sailed back and forth to England, rose up through the ranks, became embroiled in the HBC/NWC conflict, and retired to England in 1815. He became a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society.

Publication: In 1844, Howse published *A Grammar of the Cree Language with which is Combined an Analysis of the Chippeway Dialect*.

PS: HBCA Wills; HBCA Joseph Howse search file PPS: HBRS II, [bio] p. 221-23

Hoy, Cornelius (fl. 1817) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1817).

Cornelius Hoy came west over the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque in 1817.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2

Hubbard, Thomas Jefferson [variation: Hubbert] (1806 - 1877) (American)

Birth: New York State, United States - 1806

Death: Umatilla County, Oregon State, United States - April 24, 1877

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Member, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834); Gunsmith, Fort William [Sauve Island, OR] (1834 - 1835); **HBC** Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836).

Thomas Jefferson Hubbard is more famous for his case of justifiable homicide and the jury that brought the verdict than anything else. After Hubbard came to the Oregon Territory with Wyeth's second expedition in 1834, he was employed

as a gunsmith as Fort William [Sauvie Island]. It was there on July 4th, 1835 (as part of a love triangle) that he shot a Mr. Thornburg, the Wyeth expedition's alcoholic tailor - much to everyone's relief. Thornburg's troublesome behaviour and alcoholism were so bad that he drank the alcohol from the naturalist John Townsend's reptile specimen bottle; also, he had once been intimate with Hubbard's native girlfriend. When he entered Hubbard's room with a loaded gun and knife, Hubbard shot him. Hubbard was exonerated by a coroner's jury. In 1837 he was operating a farm and blacksmith shop in the Willamette Valley with James A. O'Neil, another Wyeth man. In April 1840 he shared his house with Calvin Tibbets before the latter followed his friend Solomon H. Smith to Clatsop Plains. In 1842 he appeared to be running a productive farm on sixty enclosed acres [24.3 ha] and in August 1845 he went to the Hawaiian Islands on the brig *Chenamus*. When he returned he eventually settled down in the Yamhill area where he built a sawmill. In 1857 he moved to eastern Oregon where he died in 1877 (Hussey, p.83-85).

In 1837 Thomas Jefferson Hubbard was married by Jason Lee to Mary Sommata in Pierre Bellique's family house in Champoege.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15; YFDS 6, 10; OHS 1842 Census PPS: Townsend, "Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains", p. 323-25 SS: Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 183; Hussey: Champoege: Place of, [biography] p. 83-85; Holman, p. 114

Hubert, Francois Xavier [standard: **François**] (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1848); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Colville (1850 - 1852).

François Hubert joined the HBC from Canada in 1837, and first appeared in the Columbia in 1843 on a contract that ended in 1845. In outfit 1848-1849 he received his wages in England. In the next outfit, he was at Fort Colville and retired in 1852.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-9; YFASA 24-32

Hubert, Joachim (c. 1795 - 1873) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1795 (born to Ignace Hubert and Marguerite Charlot Charles)

Death: French Prairie [Willamette], Oregon - 1873

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1831); Servant to F. Heron, Fort Colville (1831 - 1832); Cook, Fort Colville (1832 - 1833); Servant to A. McDonald, Fort Colville (1833 - 1835); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Colville (1837 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842 - 1843+).

Joachim Hubert first joined the NWC [Roderick McKenzie] on October 1, 1814 to work at Michillimacinac as a middleman. Just when he came to the Pacific slopes has not been traced but it may have been around the time he transferred to the HBC, 1821, the time of coalition. He worked as a middleman at Fort Colville for seventeen years, part of which was acting as a personal servant. In 1842, he retired to French Prairie in the Willamette Valley and in the 1850 Census he was listed as Beadle, or church usher, in Marion Co.

While in Fort Colville Joachim Hubert married Josephthe Kanhopitsa (des Chaudieres) (1797-1848), who had born one child, Josephthe (c.1813-?) to John Clark and one child, Jean Baptiste (c.1819-?) to Jean Boucher. The Hubert marriage was formalized on August 2, 1842 and together they had nine more children. Recorded Hubert children were Lisette (c.1826-?), André (c.1828-?), Joseph (c.1831-?), Isabelle Elizabeth II (c.1833-?), Marie Archange (c.1835-?), Rosalie (c.1839-?), Adele (c.1841-?), Joseph (1842-?) and Louis (1844-?). Josephthe was buried at St. Louis, Oregon under the name Adelaide Hubert on January 8, 1848.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-7; SnkCoP] 2; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a
See Also: Felix , Antoine (Son-in-Law); Boucher, Jean Baptiste (Relative)

Hudson, William (fl. 1851 - 1854) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Visitor, Fort Nisqually (1851 - 1852); Seaman, *Recovery* (brig) (1852); Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1853).

William Hudson worked for the HBC for a short time on the coast. He was in the area in 1851-1852 when he visited Fort Nisqually. He became a seaman on the Company's vessel *Recovery*, when, on November 1, 1852, along with fellow crew members Zachariah Cathrick, Edward James and Thomas Morrow, he deserted. He returned north and worked as

a labourer on the *Otter* the following year. Hudson stayed in the area and settled on the north end of Saltspring Island, as a neighbour to former HBC employees, Henry Sampson and James McFadden. There Hudson raised a family and grew very fragrant white roses. He was not in the area in 1881 and the time and place of his death have not been established.

William Hudson appears to have had an unnamed Kwantlen wife and two recorded children, Marianne (?-bap.1856-?), who was baptised at Fort Langley, and James Albert (1864-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVicDS 1; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR-StAndC SS: Walter, p. 25

Huggins, Edward (1832 - 1907) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - June 1832 (born to Edward Huggins and Ellen [Chipp] Huggins)

Death: Tacoma, Washington - January 1907

Fur trade employee

PSAC Apprentice clerk, Fort Nisqually (1850 - 1852); Apprentice clerk, Fort Nisqually (1852 - 1853); Apprentice clerk, Cowlitz (1852 - 1853); Post master, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1855); Apprentice clerk, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1855); Clerk in charge, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Nisqually (1859 - 1869).

Edward Huggins was the last clerk at Fort Nisqually and a chronicler of the history of the area. Huggins worked in a ship broker's office before, as a seventeen-year-old, he was taken on by the HBC in 1849 as a Vancouver Island settler, purchasing an Island lot before he sailed in October. After his arrival on the *Norman Morrison* on March 25, 1850, and because a large number of personnel had deserted from Columbia forts, Huggins was engaged as a clerk at Fort Nisqually, arriving April 13, 1850. He spent the rest of his career there working for PSAC becoming part of the management of nine thousand sheep and over 6700 cattle, many of which had become wild and destructive and had to be hunted down. During much of the 1855-1856 Indian War and for some years after, he worked at Muck Station, a PSAC farm near the present day site of Roy, Washington. He worked until 1869, gaining an intimate knowledge of the local trading language as well as the operations of the Company and people of the area. He wanted to continue employment with the HBC but, on April 16, 1870, rather than be transferred to the more primitive Kamloops, retired from the service on May 14 of that year and became a citizen of the U.S. in October. He then became the principal buyer of PSAC property at Nisqually, which was auctioned off by the Company. In 1886 (1884?) he was elected Commissioner and Auditor of Pierce Co. and was an officer of the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Washington. Around 1900 he founded the Washington Historical Society. In his later years he wrote extensively about his experiences. He died in 1907 at the home of his son Thomas.

At the time of this writing, his farm orchard can be seen at the Fort Nisqually site #2. As an additional legacy he left hundreds of letters around the State of Washington, some of which are still being catalogued.

Edward Huggins had one wife and nine children. On October 21, 1857, he married Letitia Work (1831-1910), daughter of John Work. Their children were William (1858-1918), Edward Jr. (1860-1886), John Work (1862-1929) Thomas, (1863-1933), Helen/Ellen Suzette (1865-1868), David Work (1868-1931), Henry Ellsworth (1871-?), Joseph (?-?) and Katherine (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9-17; FtVicASA 9-17; HBCABio; HBCA Edward Huggins search file; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County; OHS SB# 81, p. 160; James Douglas' April 16, 1851 Fort Victoria letter to Archibald Barclay, London, A.11/73, fos. 104-107d; Citizenship, October 25, 1870, Pierce Co. District Court; WSA Tacoma, Jan. 25, 1907; Tacoma Cemetery Records PPS: Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget"
See Also: Work, John (Father-in-Law)

Hugham, David [variation: **Hughan**] (fl. 1851 - 1855) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Boatswain, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853); Boatswain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1855).

David Hugham came out to the coast as seaman on the HBC barque *Norman Morison*, leaving England on May 28, 1851 and arriving at Fort Victoria on October 30 of that year. After his arrival he transferred to coastal shipping where he worked until 1855.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-3

Hughes, Edward (fl. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

Edward Hughes worked as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast.

Hughes, Frederick (fl. 1828) (British: Welsh)

Birth: probably Abersnith, Cardigan, Wales

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1828).

Frederick Hughes joined the HBC on September 6, 1828 as a seaman for three years. He was assigned to service the Columbia River but did not appear on the Columbia Department abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Hughes, John (fl. 1831) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Liverpool, Lancaster, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832).

John Hughes joined the HBC on September 24, 1831 as a seaman for three years. He sailed to the Columbia on the brig *Eagle*, returning to England on the same ship.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5a

Hughson, Andrew (1830 - ?) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: Shetland Islands, United Kingdom - September 1830 (born to Andrew Henry and Sarah Henry)

Death: possibly Colville Valley, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1852 - 1853).

Andrew Hughson received a good education in Shetland and worked for his father until he was nineteen years of age at which point, around 1849, he joined the HBC on a contract that was to end in 1854. He came overland to Fort Vancouver. He retired in 1853 from Fort Vancouver and went to California for four years. Hughson returned to Colville, which he had earlier passed through, and homesteaded two miles south of Colville, becoming a staunch Democrat and County Commissioner in 1873.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-10 SS: Hnes, The History of North Washington, p. 291

Hughway, George [variation: Highway] (1852 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1858).

George Hughway first made HBC runs to Hudson Bay before he came to Vancouver Island on the HBC steamer *Otter*. He was more than conscious of his role as a seaman, for even though the stokers were ill and the ship ran on coal, Hughway, along with Robert Weinbourne refused to shovel coal as it was not their duty. Nonetheless, after its arrival in August 1853, Hughway stayed with the vessel for another five years as it travelled the coast from Fort Simpson to San Francisco. As George Hughway has not been traced beyond 1858, he may have shipped out on another vessel at that date.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Otter* 1; FtVicASA 1-5

Hume, Thomas (fl. 1832 - 1834) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near St. George, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831 - 1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Thomas Hume signed on with the HBC in London on November 20, 1830 for three years. He reached the Columbia on the barque *Ganymede* and began work on the *Vancouver* November 1, 1831. After two years, he re-boarded the barque *Ganymede* for his return voyage to England.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFDS 4b-5b; log of *Ganymede* 1; YFASA 12-13

Humphreys, Charles [variation: Humphrey] (c. 1811 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Stromness, Orkney (born to George Humphrey and Margaret Allen)

Death: possibly British Isles**Maritime officer**

HBC Ship's master, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1844); Ship's master, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

Charles Humphreys appeared to meet his nemesis in the form of the fur trade, although a career at sea seemed natural for one raised in a large family of ten children in Stromness in a large waterfront house purchased or rented by his teacher father. Initially, Humphreys joined the HBC in the spring of 1833 as a seaman on the *Prince of Wales* which became icebound that winter at Charlton Island, Hudson Bay, resulting in the death of the captain and first mate. (By coincidence, in the 1830s the family's waterfront Stromness home became a hospital, containing twenty-six patients, all part of the surviving whalers whose twenty ships had become crushed in the Arctic ice.) He went on more runs to Hudson Bay but his appointment as master of the *Columbia* on November 17, 1837 brought him to the Northwest Coast. Nonetheless, by 1842 complaints of drunkenness and fits of meanness came before the London Committee which accepted Humphreys' apologies and excuses. Matters worsened in 1844, however, when Humphreys found that his first mate was Alexander Lattey, whom he had dismissed two years previously in Honolulu but who had been reinstated by George Simpson. As a result, Humphreys dismissed Lattey on the *Beaver's* arrival at Port Simpson in January 1845 and took on all the responsibilities of trading with the natives. Consequently, Humphreys' health broke down and he began making irrational decisions. Fearing that Humphreys had become deranged, John Work, Chief Trader in charge of Fort Simpson, replaced him with Charles Dodd, who took command of the *Beaver*. A broken Humphreys was put on the *Cowlitz* in the fall of 1845 for its voyage to England. On March 11, 1846 between Oahu and London after several fits of drunkenness, he tried to commit suicide by taking laudanum [opium]. He convulsed and showed the usual signs of poisoning but did not die; first mate James Cooper then took charge of the vessel. He reached England and on November 4, 1846, his mother tried unsuccessfully to solicit his reinstatement. Humphreys attempted to get a job with the Oriental Navigation Company but he was unsuccessful. He married around 1842.

Charles' younger brother Thomas fared much better than he did. Thomas made a fortune in Nova Scotia and left a bequest "for the benefit of the poor or destitute children of...Stromness for educational or other benevolent purposes" (OrkA Humphrey). A nephew, James Humphrey of Boston, disputed the will claiming the money should have gone to him.

Five family letters, written from Stromness and Halifax to Charles, rest in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 10, 11; log of Eagle 3; FtVanASA 5-8; log of Columbia 4, 6, 7; YFASA 20-21, 24-25; YFDS 11, 16; FtVanCB 28, 30, 33; log of Cowlitz 5; ShMiscPap 4a; MiscI 5; OrkA Humphrey PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 103-15; ChSoc VI, p. 391-92 SS: Pethick, S.S. Beaver, p. 54

Humphreys, John (c. 1810/21 - 1905) (British: English)

Birth: Kent, England - c. June 1810 or 1821

Death: probably Cowichan, Vancouver Island - 1905

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

After signing on with the HBC, John Humphreys sailed with 120 passengers, many of them coal miners, to Vancouver Island on the *Tory*, arriving June, 1851. He worked for the Company for about two years until about 1853 and carried on transactions with the Company, or did casual labour for them, for three more years. Around 1856 he settled in the Cowichan area on Quamichan Lake (his native wife's birthplace) and pre-empted land there on June 24, 1863. Some time, during this period, he seems to have played the role of hangman, making use of a large oak tree in the village. He himself died in 1905.

John Humphreys appears to have had one wife, Amelia (c.1833-1876), Cowichan, daughter of the Quamichan's chief, and seven recorded children. Their children were Anne (c.1852-?), Elizabeth (c.1856-?), Caroline (c.1864-1870), John Jr. (c.1866-?), Lucy (c.1868-1870), Thomas William (c.1871-?) and Esther (1874-?). Amelia Humphreys died January 31, 1876, aged forty-one.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-31; log of Beaver 1; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR StAndC; BCCR StPetCow; BCGR-Pre-Emption; Van-PL 1881, 1891, 1901 Canada Census, Vancouver/Cowichan sub district; BCR AndersonJR SS: Norcross, The Warm Land, p. 98

Hunt, Edward (fl. 1842 - 1846) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1844); Apprentice, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Apprentice, Columbia Department (1845 - 1846).

Edward Hunt signed on with the HBC in Oahu (probably in 1842) and was discharged there four years later. As his origin is unknown, he may have been European, Polynesian or of mixed descent.

Hunt, Robert (1827 - 1893) (British: English)

Birth: Dorset, England - 1827

Death: Fort Rupert, British Columbia – spring of 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1867); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1867 - 1868); Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1867 - 1868); Post master, *Otter* (steamer) and Nass River (1868 - 1871); Post master, Fort Rupert (1871 - 1882).

Robert Hunt joined the HBC in 1849 and sailed from London on October 18, 1849 to Vancouver Island on the *Norman Morrison* [David Wishart], arriving at Victoria on March 25, 1850. Hunt, who probably had been married and widowed in England, then sailed on the *Cowlitz* to Fort Rupert where he spent the majority of his career. In 1882 Fort Rupert closed, but the land was bought by Hunt and, in 1885, Fort Rupert land was transferred to him. He then ran the store and, in 1889, part of the fort burnt to the ground. Two years later, Hunt had a seven-room house constructed with fence and veranda. Robert Hunt died in the spring of 1893 at Fort Rupert and was buried there. Hunt's wife, the daughter of a Tlingit chief, made Chilcat blankets for her children, including them as dowry for her daughters who married natives.

Robert Hunt had one wife at Fort Rupert and eleven children. His wife, Mary Ebbets/Ansnaq/Anislaga (c.1823-?), a Tlingit native, bore him eleven children. They were Emily (?-?), George (c.1854-?), Annie (c.1856-?), Mary (?-?), Mary (?-?), Eli/Elias (1867-?), William (c.1858-?), Elizabeth (c.1870-?), Sarah (1871-?), Jane (c.1873-?) and Robert (1876-1896).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-16; HBCABio PPS: Barbeau, p. 651, 654 SS: Mouat, p. 213; P. M. Johnson, "Fort Rupert," p. 13-15; Robert Hunt descendant

Hunt, Wilson Price (1783 - 1842) (American)

Birth: Asbury, New Jersey, United States - March 20, 1783 (born to John Hunt and Margaret Hunt)

Death: St. Louis, Missouri – April 13, 1842

Fur trade employee

PFC Leader, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812).

Wilson Price Hunt is best known for the harrowing, though somewhat mismanaged, Astorian expedition he led from Michilimackinac to the mouth of the Columbia. In 1804 at the age of twenty-one, Hunt went to St. Louis and opened up a store. In 1809, after being invited by John Jacob Astor to join the fur trade, he went to New York and then Montreal to recruit fur traders for his overland expedition. In June 1810 the PFC was formed and in the summer the land expedition under Hunt set out from Michilimackinac. That September the *Tonquin* set out around the Horn. The overlanders went to St. Louis, and up the Missouri to the mouth of the Nodaway River where they wintered. There they were joined by Robert McClellan and John Day. Hunt returned to St. Louis to replace those who had deserted. Back to full strength, he headed out again on April 21, 1811. Suffering more desertions, he picked up wandering hunters to replace them. A fateful decision was made when they reached a deserted Henry's Fort and found cottonwood trees large enough to make canoes; they released their horses and took to the unstable canoes to paddle down the Snake River. When they soon realized their error, the company split up into five groups headed by Hunt (twenty-one men), partner Ramsey Crooks (twenty men), partner Donald McKenzie (five men), partner Robert McClellan (four men) and clerk John Reed (four men). They all encountered varying degrees of hardships and eventually struggled into Astoria. Hunt arrived February 15, 1812. He went north to Sitka to secure Russian furs which were sold in Canton. In Oahu, he chartered the *Albatross* for Astoria but arrived in April only to find the partners ready to abandon the enterprise. Hunt left on the *Albatross* to find another ship that would take the furs. When he was gone, Duncan McDougall, fearing the seizure by a British man-of-war, sold the Fort and contents to the NWC. When Hunt returned at the end of February, 1814 on the *Pedler* which he had bought in Hawaii, he found that the sale had already been made. Hunt eventually sailed home, being arrested by both the Spanish and Russians, taking two years of trading and sailing to reach New York in October 1816. He returned to St. Louis in 1817, was appointed postmaster in 1822, received a land grant in July 1825, and in 1836 married the widow of his cousin.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; MHS Chouteau PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 16-18, 21, 24-27, 43, 44, 108-09, 115, 121-23, 128, 144-45; ChSoc LVII, 1992, p. 688, 688n, 689, 691-95, 698, 702; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 171; Hunt PPS: K. W. Porter, *Roll of Overland*, p. 108 SS: Brandon, p. 57-78; DAB Ghent; Irving, Astoria, p. 103-294; Lang, p. 157-64

Hunter, Andrew [b] (fl. 1850 - 1854) (probably British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Shetland Islands, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851); Labourer, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Thompson River (1853 - 1854).

Andrew Hunter [b], worked for the HBC for about four years.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-3

Hunter, James (? - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Shetland Islands, United Kingdom

Death: New Caledonia area [British Columbia] - January 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852).

James Hunter appears to have had a short career with the HBC. He first appeared in the Columbia Department in outfit 1851-1852. In January, 1852 he was killed by a falling tree.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1

Hunter, John [b] (? - 1866) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Muskingo, Red River [Manitoba]

Death: probably New Caledonia - October 22, 1866

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1852 - 1853); Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1854); Middleman, New Caledonia (1854 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1861 - 1866).

John Hunter, with the alias of "Bully", began work for the HBC in the Columbia on August 1, 1852. Reasons for his nickname have not been traced. He died October 22, 1866, presumably in the New Caledonia area, and his family appeared to carry on transactions with the company for three more years.

John Hunter had one recorded wife, an unnamed woman from Bear Lake. Their children were Charles (c.1863-?), Margaret (c.1865-?) and Anne (c.1867-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicDS 1; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-16; BCA BCCR StPetStLk

Huntow, Peter [variation: **Hontow, Hunter**] (fl. 1845 - 1849) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1849).

Peter Huntow joined the HBC from Stromness in 1844 on a five-year contract. Upon his retirement, on September 1, 1849, he likely went to the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; YFDS 20; FtVanASA 9

Hus, Louis Paul (c. 1799 - 1831) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Death: probably New Caledonia [British Columbia] - May 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, New Caledonia (1824 - 1831).

Louis Paul Hus worked for seven years as a steersman for the HBC in New Caledonia. He drowned May 6, 1831 at an unknown location. According to family correspondence with the HBCA, he married a Pend D'Orielle woman and had a daughter Catherine (c.1837-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 4-9, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b; HBCA family correspondence

Hus, Paul Emanuel (? - 1839) (Undetermined origin)

Death: possibly on the steamer *Beaver* - July 1839

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1837 - 1838); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839).

Paul Emanuel Hus joined the HBC in 1837 and had a very short career as he died July 27, 1839. His contract would have ended in 1840.

PS: HBCA YFASA 17, 19

Hutchins, Samuel (fl. 1825 - 1826) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

MW Armorer, *Convoy* (brig) (1824 - 1825).

Samuel Hutchins shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston as an armourer before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. Hutchins and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2nd. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy* back to the Northwest Coast for the 1826-1827 trading seasons.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Hutson, William Abraham [variation: **Houston**] (c. 1825 - 1905) (British: English)

Birth: England - c. 1825

Death: Tacoma, Washington - March 1905

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

William Hutson, who in later life went by the name of Houston, came to Vancouver Island as a HBC servant settler on the *Tory*. After his arrival at Fort Victoria on May 9, 1851, he worked for an outfit for the Company, paying off his passage. He carried on transactions with the Company until 1857 and, according to his later reports, was a valet to James Douglas. By 1873, he was living on Salt Spring Island. By 1881 he was still farming but was single once again, and when he retired from farming, moved to Tacoma where he died in 1905.

On October 29, 1873 in Victoria, William Abraham Hutson, of Salt Spring Island married Catherine Costello (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2, 4; BCA BCCR CCCath; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Cowichan-Salt Spring Island; The Victoria Times, p. 5

Hynds, John (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

John Hynds joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company on the Pacific slopes to function in opposition to the HBC. Hynds, who may have joined the expedition en route, left the expedition on the upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build a CRFTC trading post which they called Fort Hall, after one of the directors of the company. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and a total of twelve men stayed to winter over. Hynds may have gone out on hunting parties that fall and winter and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835. He has not been further traced.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Iasitayerie, Alexis (fl. 1850 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1852).

Alexis Iasitayerie worked for the HBC at Fort Victoria. He may also have worked at Fort Langley.

PS: HBCA YFDS 21-22

Iaukeo [variation: **Ioukeo**, **W. Iaukeo**] (fl. 1845 - 1855) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1851); Labourer, Snake Country (1853 - 1855).

Iaukeo joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years. He retired on July 20, 1851, remaining in the area of Fort Vancouver, and re-enlisted, retiring once again in 1855. By 1850-1851, he had acquired an initial "W" and so may have used an additional name.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-12

Ignace, Jean (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Jean Ignace may have worked briefly for the HBC in the Western Department.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9

Ignace, Little (? - 1827) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: on the Coos ["Cahouse"] River, Oregon Territory - February 1827

Freeman

HBC Freeman, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827).

Little Ignace was a member of McLeod's two southern expeditions in 1826-1827 to the Umpqua and may have been in the area for some time as he had a family in tow. In February 1827 he was in the wrong place at the wrong time. When a local Coos River native accidentally shot himself as he was dragging his canoe, blame was placed on nearby Little Ignace who was executed by the man's relatives. McLeod found that execution was a normal event as the natives had deemed it a wilful act.

PS: FtVanPJ 4 PPS: HBRS v. XXIII:142, 174, 201, 213-214

Inkster, Andrew (fl. 1839 - 1840) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Hiell (?), Caithness, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Andrew Inkster joined the HBC on September 17, 1839 and sailed to the Northwest Coast on the *Columbia*. He had a short career for, after arriving on the coast and while on a short supply run to San Francisco, he deserted at San Leandro on September 11, 1840 on a short run for some tallow.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20; FtVanASA 6

Inkster, John [e] (fl. 1848 - 1853) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Rousay, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1847); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Colville (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853).

John Insker joined the HBC from Orkney on a contract which ended in 1854 and sailed to York Factory. He retired in the *Columbia* in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVanASA 9-10; log of Prince Rupert V 8

Innes, Thomas Newman (c. 1813 - 1888) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1813

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - March 1888

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

Thomas ("Tommy") Innes joined the HBC in London on June 28, 1852 and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. He was likely on the vessel when it was wrecked in August 1853 on Rose Spit. This event may have changed his life for he worked off and on for the HBC until around 1855 and settled in Victoria, probably becoming a tailor. He died in the French Hospital after a brief illness at the age of seventy-five.

No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-3; Van-PL Colonist, Mar. 27, 1888

Irvin, Joseph [variation: Irevin, Irwin] (fl. 1837 - 1838) (probably British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837); Steward, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

Joseph Irvine joined the HBC in London around February 1837 and came to the coast on the chartered ship, *Sumatra*. He unsuccessfully attempted to desert at Oahu and, at his own request, was discharged to the *Nereide* at Fort Vancouver in October. On this latter vessel, he managed to serve along the coast of California before he was discharged in Oahu in 1838.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-5; YFASA 18; ShMiscPap 14; log of Sumatra 1

Irvine, John [1] (fl. 1823 - 1824) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

John Irvine [1] had an adventurous character. Described as a little boy, he worked aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he may have witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie and fellow youth William Forbes. He arrived at Fort George on July 15, 1823 and no doubt helped to load the HBC furs onto the ship. However, on August 1, he became restless and absconded with the boat from the ship, returning the following day. He sailed from Fort George on August 6, and on December 30, absconded with the skiff again to shore and likely returned on January 1, before the ship sailed (although he is not recorded as having returned). He probably arrived back in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1

Irvine, John [2] (c. 1828 - 1906) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Sandy, Eday, Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1828

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - 1906

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Indian trader, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1858).

Like so many other Orcadians, John Irvine probably had relatives in the service of the HBC and he saw an opportunity to move with his wife from their Eday village and improve future prospects by going to the new world as a settler and HBC employee. Irvine signed the standard contract for five years, and landed at Vancouver Island on the *Tory* on May 10, 1851. Little is known of his work for the HBC but his contract ended in 1855 and, in 1857, he purchased 130 acres [52.6 ha] in the Victoria District. In 1862, he was living at Rose Bank, A. C. Anderson's farm in North Saanich. He had purchased 160 acres [64.8 ha] there in 1858. Later they moved to Cedar Hill, where, according to *The Colonist*, they lived for forty-seven years. During this time, John Irvine spent "over forty years" in the service of the HBC.

John Irvine had one wife, Jesse (c.1821-1907), also from Sandy, Eday, and five children. Four of their children were William (c.1852-?), Christina (c.1857-?), John (c.1863-?) and Maggie (c.1865-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-4; log of Otter 1; BCA AbstLnd; 1862 Victoria Directory p. 2; Van-PL Colonist, March 12, 1907; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria subdistrict

Irvine, Peter [a] (fl. 1851 - 1857) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: possibly South Yell, Shetland Islands, United Kingdom (born to John Irvine and Christina Mouat)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Colville (1851 - 1855).

Peter Irvine [a] joined the HBC from Shetland on March 7, 1850 on a five-year contract and sailed to York Factory on the *Prince of Wales II*. After making his way overland, he served out his contract at Fort Colville and left in 1855. He may have returned overland on the brigade and sailed from York Factory to Orkney and then Shetland. If so, he may have re-emigrated to Vancouver Island in 1857, but this cannot be corroborated.

Undelivered Lerwick correspondence to Peter rests in the HBCA. The letter from his parents filled him in on goings on in Shetland. Another, from a desperate Mary Phillips attests her undying love and devotion to Peter.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-12; FtVicASA 4-8; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 337-40

Isaac (fl. 1834 - 1839) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834 - 1835);

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Passenger and labourer, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

Isaac was one of twenty Hawaiians who joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company in Hawaii in 1834 and remained with the company through 1835. Isaac subsequently joined the HBC, probably around 1835, and was working in the Snake Party by October 20, 1837. He probably worked at Fort Hall for two more outfits and left for Oahu on the *Nereide* on January 1, 1839.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-5; YFDS 8; YFASA 18; ShMiscPap 14; OHS FtHallAB PPS: Beidleman, p. 238

Isbister, John Jr. (fl. 1851 - 1852) (Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice tradesman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Apprentice tradesman, Fort Vancouver depot (1852).

John Isbister joined the HBC around 1849 on a contract that ended in 1854. He worked out of the Fort Vancouver Depot, but deserted in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9

Itati (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845).

Itati joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until December 31, 1845, at which point he returned to Hawaii where he was paid off.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20-21, 24, 25; FtVanASA 6-8; SandIsAB 5

Iwakichi [variation: You Akeeche] (c. 1806 - c. 1851) (Japanese)

Birth: probably Onoura, Owari, Japan, Asia - c. 1804

Death: probably Hong Kong, China - c. 1851

Other

HBC Pupil of George Ball, Fort Vancouver (1834).

Iwakichi, a Japanese coastal vessel crewman, came in contact with the fur trade in 1834 as a Fort Vancouver school pupil, but this is only part of his life story. Little did twenty-six year old Iwakichi realize that in December 1832, when in Toba (Shima Province), he boarded the ill-fated coastal vessel Hyojun Maru northward bound for Edo (Tokyo), he would never be allowed back into Japan again. After Iwakichi and thirteen others had boarded the rice and porcelain laden vessel and sailed from Toba and out of sight of its castle into the Totomi-Nada or Enshunada Sea, they encountered a typhoon which caused the ship to lose its rudder. For the next thirteen months, they drifted across the ocean, keeping themselves alive by eating the cargo of rice and whatever fish they could catch. Back in Onoura's Ryosanji Temple, as it was presumed that all had perished, a memorial stone was eventually erected to all fourteen, but three (Iwakichi, Kyukichi, Otokichi) managed to survive the sickness on board before being washed up on the shores fifteen miles [52.6 ha] south of Cape Flattery. There the Makah natives, seeing the vessel in their traditional territory, took full possession of the cargo and enslaved the three surviving crew members. The rescue of the three was delayed for news of the wreck first reached Fort Nisqually on January 29, 1834, but by February 7, 1834, the story was deemed to be a hoax. After the news reached Fort Vancouver, Thomas McKay was sent out on a rescue mission via the Chehalis area but he and his party turned back at Point Grenville. In late May, a paper on which the survivors had scrawled a message in Japanese arrived at Fort Vancouver whereupon McLoughlin instructed his captains to effect a rescue. Finally, by June 9, Wm. H. McNeill on the *Lama*, on a voyage to Fort Langley, had managed to rescue two by exchanging them for local hostages (who had climbed on board) and the local Makah natives promised to bring the third to the coast to be picked up by the *Lama*. After they arrived at Fort Vancouver, the three studious and quick learners were put in the fort's school to learn English. (A nine year old Ranald McDonald had become excited by the story but had left the school at Fort Vancouver prior to the arrival of the three Asians to pursue his studies in Red River.) As the fur trade could not accommodate the three Asians at Fort Vancouver, McLoughlin, rather than turning them loose in the Sandwich Islands so that they could work their way back on their own, decided to send them to England so that they could be used by the British government to pry open the trading doors of Japan. However, as the British government was busy trying to stabilize trade with China when the three arrived in England in June, 1835, and wasn't interested in Japan or the plight of the three, the trio were compelled to stay on board for ten days before being given permission to land. Finally, they were given one day ashore, thus becoming very early Japanese tourists to site-see in London, before setting sail for Macao. When they returned to Macao, the three expressed a desire to return to Japan but instead were taken under the wing of German-born missionary and British government official, Karl [Charles] Gützlaff who wished to take Christianity back to Japan - in Japanese. The three got their wish in 1837, when Gützlaff took the three plus

four other Japanese castaways on the disarmed U.S. ship Morrison back to Japan. Their hopes were dashed however, for on July 30, 1837 in Edo Bay, the Morrison was fired upon by Japanese shore batteries. As they were also fired upon the following day, they withdrew and sailed for Owari, the home district of the three. However, because of strong winds, they had to withdraw and so sailed to Kyushu where they were at first received kindly and then fired upon. The Morrison then withdrew and Iwakichi and his friends, upon being rejected by their homeland, shaved their heads and renounced Japan as their home. On August 27, 1837, they returned to Macao in permanent exile with the avowed intention of helping other castaway sailors return to Japan. During the 1840s, Iwakichi and Kyukichi worked with Gützlaff and acted as interpreters in Macao and later, Hong Kong. After 1842, Otokichi went on to pursue his career as a trader in Shanghai and Singapore. By 1851, Iwakichi had died and Kyukichi had retired from government service; neither had been able to return to their homeland. (With permission of Stephen W. Kohl.)

PS: FtVanCB 10; ShMiscPap 14 PPS: Dickey; R. MacDonald SS: Kohl, p. 20-28 (Kohl's main sources: Otokichi's story from Akira Haruna's *Nippon Otokichi Hyoryuki* [An Account of the Castaway Otokichi of Japan], Tokyo, 1979; the first attempted return to Japan found in E. W. King's "Notes on the Voyage of the Morrison from Canton to Japan," *The Claims of Japan and Malasia Upon Christendom*, Exhibited in Notes of Voyages Made in 1837, New York, 1839; S. Wells Williams, "Narrative of a Voyage of the Ship Morrison," *Chinese Repository*, vol. 6, 1837, 209-29, 353-80; Gutzlaff's report of the voyage the voyage is found in Foreign Office, China Correspondence, vol. 21, Elliot to Foreign Office, No. 58, Enc. 3, Sept. 4, 1837, Public Records Office [PRO], London; Gilman and Angel, *Diary of Cyrus Shepard*, p. 67

See Also: **Kyukichi**

Jack (fl. 1833) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833).

Jack, a sawmill worker, could possibly be John Jack or Long Jack.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 9

Jack, John (fl. 1836 - 1837) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, *Lama* (brig) (1837).

John Jack had a very short career with the HBC, signing on in Oahu in 1836 and taking the *Beaver* on its maiden outward voyage to the Columbia River. He worked only for a year before being discharged in Oahu again on July 16, 1837.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 1; FtVanASA 3-4; YFDS 7-8; YFASA 17

Jack, Long (fl. 1837 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman working at religious missions, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1843).

Long Jack signed on with the HBC in Oahu in July 1837, beginning his work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. In outfit 1838-1839 he worked with the newly arrived Catholic missionaries Fr. Blanchet and Demers. From April 1839 to early 1841, Jack worked for the Asa Smith Presbyterian mission at Kamiah. During this time, in June 1840, he ran away from the mission to the HBC at Fort Vancouver because he didn't have anyone to talk to in Hawaiian. However, the HBC convinced him to return and, in October 1840, he defended the Smiths against the Nez Percés who ordered them to leave immediately for being on their land. The Smiths could not stand the pressure and soon left. Consequently, in 1841-1842 Jack was transferred to Jason Lee's Methodist mission in the Willamette Valley. He continued to work until 1843 when he likely returned to the Sandwich Islands.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-7; YFDS 8-9, 12 PPS: Drury, *Diaries and Letters*, p. 97-98, 132, 151-52, 192, 196-97

Jack, Robert (fl. 1848 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850).

Robert Jack joined the *Columbia* in London on September 6, 1848 and made one return voyage to the coast. After servicing coastal posts and Honolulu, he arrived back in England in spring 1850.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-31

Jackson, David E. (fl. 1826 - 1830) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade officer

SJ & S Fur trader, Rendezvous (1826 - 1830); Trapper, Rendezvous (1826 - 1830).

It is not certain when David E. Jackson began trapping on the Pacific slopes but he was trapping on the Weiser River in the spring of 1826. At the Rendezvous on July 18th of that year, he, Jedediah Smith and William Sublette formed a partnership that bought out William Ashley. The first year of their operation was successful but then trapping for them went downhill, according to George Simpson. By 1828, as the HBC was more successful at exploiting the Flatheads, Jackson trapped in other areas along with Thomas Fitzpatrick, William Sublette and Joseph Meek. In 1829, Jackson was trapping in the area of Wyoming which now bears his name (and apparently more successfully), and later that year, wintered with Robert Campbell at the American depot on Bear River. At the 1830 Rendezvous, Smith, Jackson and Sublette sold their mountain trapping interests to the partners of Fitzpatrick, James Bridger, Milton Sublette, Henry Fraeb and Jean B. Gervais who joined under the name Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Jackson and his partners made \$100,000 from the sale and quit the country.

PS: MHS Campbell PPS: HBRS X, p. 55-56 SS: Chittenden, p. 275, 279-280

Jackson, William [1] (c. 1806 - ?) (probably British)

Birth: Liverpool, Lancashire, England - c. 1806

Maritime employee

U.A. Seaman, *Loriot* (brig) (1835 - 1836); **HBC** Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

William Jackson sailed on the American brig *Loriot* before he joined the HBC in Honolulu as a seaman on February 24, 1836 when the *Columbia* was on its way to the Northwest Coast. After arriving on the coast, he stayed on the boat, making a side-trip to Honolulu. He departed Fort Vancouver in November 1836 but had to leave the vessel in Honolulu on January 3, 1837 as he was too ill to continue the voyage.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16

Jackson, William [2] (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

William Jackson made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Jackson, William [3] (fl. 1850 - 1851) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1851).

William Jackson worked for the HBC mainly on the steamer *Beaver* before he deserted at Olympia, Washington Territory, December 17, 1851 while the vessel had temporarily been seized by the US Collector of Customs. His large credit with the HBC of £50 remained untouched for more than four more years.

PS: HBCA log of Beaver 1; YFASA 30-31; FtVicASA 1-2

Jackson, William [4] (fl. 1824 - 1825) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

MW Clerk, *Convoy* (brig) (1824 - 1825).

William Jackson shipped aboard the *Convoy* [Captain William Henry McNeill] in Boston as ship's clerk before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. He traded one season on the coast and it is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy* back to the Northwest Coast for the 1826-1827 trading seasons.

PS: BCA log of the Convoy, April 1, 1825-Oct. 18, 1825 [crew list] SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Jacob, the blacksmith (fl. 1816) (Russian)

Birth: probably Russia

Fur trade employee

NWC Blacksmith, unidentified American trading vessel (1816); Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1816).

Renegade Russian blacksmith, Jacob, made a name for himself during the short time he was on record on the Pacific slopes. He was picked up in Russian America [Alaska] probably by the Sultan [Caleb Reynolds]. While on the vessel, Jacob had tried to get others to mutiny, kill the captain and take the ship to a foreign port. Consequently, in June 1816 he was handed over in irons by Reynolds to James Keith, the NWC partner, when the ship was at Fort George [Astoria]. His apparent contrition impressed Keith, who released him and put him on the night watch. However, in a short time, restless Jacob had convinced eighteen fur traders, mainly Sandwich Islanders, to desert for the supposedly greener pastures of California. The next morning, the interpreter and five natives set out after the group and on the third day, virtually all the deserters abandoned Jacob and returned to Fort George. However, the wily Russian stayed with the natives and, working from that base, returned to the fort at night, scaled the twenty foot [6.1 m] palisades, broke into the store and carried off his booty. As well, while planning an attack on the fort, he even entered the post during broad daylight disguised as a woman. As Jacob had clearly become a threat to the safety of those in the fort, a party of forty men, led by Alexander Ross, surprised Jacob in a tent and bound him, but not before the blacksmith was able to draw a knife and cut Joseph St. Martin severely in the arm. Jacob was taken back to the fort, and imprisoned until the fall when he was put on board a vessel sailing for the Sandwich Islands. When he was embarking on the vessel, according to Ross, Jacob, true to style, had to have the last word:

he took off his old Russian cape, and waving it in the air round his head, gave three loud cheers, uttering in a bold voice, "Huzzal Huzzal for my friends, confusion to my enemies" (Ross, p. 64).

He was never heard from again.

PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 61-64

Jacques, Joseph (c. 1826 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1846); Boute, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Middleman, New Caledonia (1847 - 1849); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850).

Joseph Jacques joined the HBC from Sorel before 1843. After spending his entire career west of the Rockies in New Caledonia, he retired in 1850. That year he may have been living or visiting Marion Co., Oregon for that is where the Census indicated he was.

By 1850, Joseph Jacques had one wife, Betsy (c.1833-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8-9; YFASA 23-32; YFDS 17; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County

Jacquette, Charles (fl. 1813 - c. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] or Okanogan (October 13, 1813); **NWC** Milieu, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, Pacific slopes (1816).

Charles Jacquette joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition by February 22, 1811, possibly around St. Louis. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer 1811, arriving at Fort Astoria in February 1811. On October 22, 1813 the time of the takeover of the PFC, while he was in the Columbia on a one-year contract that was to end in Montreal, Jacquette joined the NWC. He likely returned to Montreal in 1814 and continued on the cross-country brigade until at least 1816.

PS: HBCA NW CAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7 PPS: K. W. Porter, *Roll of Overland*, p. 108

Jameison, James (fl. 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

Jameison signed on with the NWC schooner *Columbia* on July 21, 1815, when it was working the Northwest Coast. When the ship was in the proximity of southern China on February 10, 1816 he was paid off and impressed into service on HMS *Horatio*.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

James, Edward (c. 1833 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Chiselhurst, Kent, England - c. 1833

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Apprentice, *Recovery* (brig) (1852).

Edward James indentured himself for five years to the HBC as an apprentice seaman on October 3, 1849 and came twice to the coast on the barque *Norman Morison*. On November 1, 1852, a year after his second arrival on the coast, James, along with fellow crew members, Zachariah Cathrick, William Hudson and Thomas Morrow, deserted from the *Recovery* and thus went off record.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; PortB 1; log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2

James, John (fl. 1850 - 1851) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851).

John James joined the HBC and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 1, 1850. He deserted on June 23, 1851.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-31; YFDS 21-22; FtVanASA 9

James, Tobias (c. 1825 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Cornwall, England - c. 1825

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1847 - 1850?).

Tobias James joined the HBC in 1846 as a seaman and made a return trip to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. He is probably the same as "Thomas" James who signed up for the next voyage from London on the *Cowlitz* on August 1, 1849, but deserted when the vessel reached Honolulu in January 1850. His motivation most certainly was gold fever.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-28; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 8

James, Warfield (fl. 1841 - 1843) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: probably Pacific Northwest - 1843

Free trader

HBC Function unknown, possibly a trapper, South Party (1841 - 1842).

James Warfield, an American freeman, worked for the HBC in 1841-1842. During that time he was a member of the Southern Party, but travelled to California with Lt. Emmons and was to have joined up with the party at California. He died of unstated causes around 1843.

PS: OHS FtHallAB; HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 11-12

Jamieson, Gabriel (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Gabriel Jamieson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Jarvis, John (c. 1811 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Bristol, Somerset, England - c. 1811

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1840).

John Jarvis served on the merchant vessel Berkley before he joined the HBC on August 29, 1835 on a five-year contract. He arrived on the coast aboard the *Columbia*, and, in November 1836 began work on the *Nereide*. However, in 1837, he was part of a general mutiny aboard the barque and was flogged for not returning to his duties. It sobered him, for he completed his contract and returned home on the *Nereide* and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7, 10; YFASA 19; FtVanCB 18; log of Nereide 2

Jary (Blumier), Toussaint [variation: **Jarry**] (fl. 1841 - 1844) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1844).

Jary Toussaint joined the HBC from Canada in 1841. His contract ended in 1844 at which point he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 23

Jeal, Herbert (c. 1821 - ?) (British)

Birth: England - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

Herbert Jeal came to Vancouver Island in 1850 on the *Norman Morison*. He appeared to work at Fort Victoria until 1852 at which point he went south. On August 23, 1852, he settled on a claim of 164 acres [66.4 ha] in Thurston Co. From that point on Jeal's family life did not go well for his wife divorced him and moved to Olympia taking their two children with her. She later moved to Vancouver Island. Jeal has not been traced after that.

Herbert Jeal had one wife and two recorded children. In October, 1844, in Kent, England he married Mary Elizabeth. Their children were Leticia Laura (?-?) and Elizabeth L. (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-2 PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 69 SS: Mouat, p. 213

Jean, Joseph Baptiste (c. 1792 - c. 1841) (Native: Abenaki)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1792

Death: probably Thompson River [British Columbia] - c. 1841

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Freeman steersman, Snake Party (1826 - 1827); Bowsmen, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Bowsmen, South Party (1828 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1832); Bowsmen and middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Bowsmen, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Bowsmen, New Caledonia (1834 - 1836); Boute, Thompson River (1836 - 1841).

Joseph Baptiste Jean joined the HBC in 1817, and worked as a trapper and bote. He died around 1841.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[As]AB 10; YFASA 2-4, 6-9, 11-15, 19-21; FtVanAB 10; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-6

Jean, Martin (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Martin Jean made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Jeaudoins, Charles [variation: **Jeaudoin, Joidoin, Jodriane**] (c. 1799 - 1848) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Verennes, Lower Canada - c. 1799 (born to Louis Jeaudoin and Marie Anne Laverdure)

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - April 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1825); Middleman, Snake Party (1825 - 1826); Trapper, South Party (1826 - 1827); Hunter, South Party (1826 - 1827); Middleman, South Party (1826 - 1827); Untraced vocation, South Party (1826); Middleman, Snake Party (1827 - 1828); Middleman, South Party (1828 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1838); Settler/Farmer, Willamette (1841 - 1848).

Charles Jeaudoins joined the HBC in 1818 and came west of the Rockies in 1821. He spent the next seventeen years on southern expeditions [southern Oregon] and at Fort Vancouver. Little is known of his character but he seems to have been a model trapper. He went to the lower Red River in the summer of 1831 but returned in a few months to work as a freeman. He was discharged around 1838 and around 1841 he settled in the Willamette and by 1842 he was growing

wheat (mainly) on forty enclosed acres [16.2 ha]. He continued to farm until his death on April 30, 1848. He was buried in the local parish graveyard.

Charles Jeaudoin appears to have had two wives and two children. At an unknown date, he chose as his wife Wallalikas, Chinook (?-?) who died before 1840. Together they had Jean Baptiste (c.1820-c.1879) and Celeste (c.1827-1899). On July 10, 1843, he married Madeleine Servant (daughter of Jacques Servant and Josephthe, Okanagan) (?-?) but they had no further children.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-16; FtVanPJ 2, 4; FtGeo[Asst]AB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 5a-7, 10-11; OHS 1842
Census PPS: HBRS XXIII, p. 119n, 147n, 173; SS: CCR 2a, 2b
See Also: Servant, Jacques (Father-in-Law)

Jendon, William [variation: **Jindon, Jenden**] (fl. 1852 - 1853) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1853).

William Jendon came to the Northwest Coast from London as a labourer aboard the HBC steamer *Otter*. After a rough departure at the end of December 1852, the ship finally got under way on February 4, 1853, arriving in Victoria on August 4. Jendon worked without incident on the *Otter* until November 21, 1853 when, during the night at Fort Nisqually, he packed his clothes and left the ship.

PS: HBCA log of *Otter* 1; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-2

Jennings, George [variation: **Gennings**] (fl. 1846 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1847); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Boatswain, *Columbia* (barque) (1847); Boatswain, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850).

George Jennings shipped on with the HBC vessel *Columbia* in London on September 29, 1845 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. He returned to England on the *Cowlitz* and made one further return journey on the *Columbia* but has not been traced further.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 8; YFASA 26-27, 30-31

Jennings, John (fl. 1815 - 1816) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

NWC Captain, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

John Jennings, a physically small, but robust sea captain, first appeared in early 1813 when he left England in command of the ship *Forester*, a captured French privateer which had been purchased from the British by John Jacob Astor for the Columbia trade. Failing to make his way around South America's Cape Horn, Jennings had to turn around and sail via the African Cape of Good Hope. For unstated reasons, the chief mate and four of the crew took a small rowboat and deserted in the night in the Timor Sea. When the *Forester* was nearing Oahu, and because of the difficulty of the voyage, the crew was mutinous. After intercepting a letter from the crew, Jennings sailed to the Island of Hawaii where, at Kailua, he landed and sought protection of the King. While there in late October or early November 1813, a young crew member, who deserted, was brought back having lost his clothes on shore. After demanding that he be allowed to retrieve his clothes, a fight ensued involving the clerk Ebbets, who intervened on behalf of Jennings, and the boatswain. When the boatswain threatened Jennings with a knife, Jennings shot him in the shoulder. Subsequently, the angry crew then threatened to hang Jennings who jumped into a canoe and fled to the King for protection. When the boatswain died of his wounds, after being taken ashore, and the crew threatened revenge, supercargo Mr. Piggot took control, leaving Jennings ashore and sailed the *Forester* to California. From the Sandwich Islands, John Jennings took passage on the *Isaac Todd* to Canton where he signed on as master of the schooner *Columbia* on March 22 or 28, 1815. In May 1815, he sailed to Hawaii and crossed the bar of the Columbia in July. Jennings then sailed the *Columbia* to Sitka and, on October 1815, he entered the Columbia again. He sailed back to China and, on March 22, 1816, he was paid off by the NWC, his position temporarily being taken over by first mate Peter Corney. When he was sighted by Captain Barnard on April 3, 1816 at Canton, he was still with the *Columbia* and was still in command of the vessel in 1819.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 4 PPS: Corney, Voyages in the Northern, p. 38-41, 69, 73, 76, 84A; Bartlett, p. 94, 96 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Jeremie, Paul Denis [variation: **Jeremy**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); Clerk, *Raccoon* (sloop) (1813 - 1814).

Paul Denis Jeremie must have had an endearing personality for his many indiscretions were often overlooked by his bosses. In 1810, after signing on with Astor's PFC, Jeremie met Gabriel Franchere at Whitehall in New York and travelled to the mouth of the Columbia on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn], arriving March 22, 1811. On July 26, 1811, after stealing company and personal belongings, he was put in irons but repented in a letter. On November 10, 1811, along with Antoine and Jean Baptiste Belleau, Jeremie deserted. He was found by a search party eight days later somewhere near Deer Island by Franchere and others and was glad to relinquish his freedom as opposed to becoming a slave by the local natives. In January, 1812 and also suffering from venereal disease, "Doctor Jeremy" took it upon himself to help fellow fur trader, Tuana, recover and may have suggested that the Sandwich Islander be placed inside the belly of a freshly killed animal. In November the experiment was tried unsuccessfully. He spent the winter of 1813 in the Columbia and on December 31, 1813, sailed on the corvette Raccoon [William Black, RN] for the Sandwich Islands. That is the last time he appears on record in the Columbia.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 45, 48, 93-95, 135

Jeremie (Dinant), Jean (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842).

Jean Jeremie (Dinant) joined the HBC from La Prairie in 1839, worked three years at Fort Vancouver and returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6-7

Jervin, Joseph [variation: **Jarman**] (fl. 1837 - 1845) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1845).

Joseph Jervin was drafted from the HBC ship *Sumatra* on October 26, 1837 to serve as a seaman on the coast. He returned to England but returned to the coast on the *Columbia* (as Joseph Jarman).

PS: HBCA YFDS 8; log of Columbia 6

Jervis, Herbert (fl. 1857 - 1858) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Mate, unidentified HBC trading vessel (1857 - 1858).

Herbert Jervis worked for the HBC from 1857 to 1858.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5

Jim [1] (fl. 1837 - 1838) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838).

Jim joined the HBC in Oahu in July 1837 and began to work at Fort Vancouver on August 10. He appears to have worked only one year for he returned to Oahu on November 1, 1838 as a passenger on the *Columbia* along with Swiss-American frontiersman Captain John Augustus Sutter and his servant, heading for Honolulu, and with the Anglican minister from Fort Vancouver and his wife, Herbert and Jane Beaver, heading for London. He did not appear to return to work on the coast.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-5; YFDS 18; YFASA 18; ShMiscPap 13

Jim [2] (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Jim [2] shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu, probably in the summer of 1853, during the height of the smallpox epidemic, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back in Hawaii.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

Jimo (c. 1798 - 1827) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1798

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - April 1827

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Employee, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Employee, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Employee, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Cook, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827).

Jimo appears to have joined the fur trade in 1814 at the age of sixteen and worked in the Columbia District. At the time of coalition, he transferred to the HBC and was soon being employed as a cook. He died suddenly on April 11, 1827 at Fort Vancouver.

Ten years later, his family was still receiving an annuity at an unknown location.

HBCA PS: NWCAAB 9; YFASA 1-8, 17; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1

Jironeway, Louis [variation: **Jironguay**] (c. 1791 - 1845) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - October 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Boute, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Steersman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Boute, New Caledonia (1836 - 1837); Boute, Thompson River (1837 - 1838); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1844).

Louis Jironeway joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1829 or 1830 as a boute. His contract ended in 1844; and, he appears not to have worked in outfit 1844-1845 and had money owing him from the previous outfit. He died at Fort Vancouver on October 19, 1845 and was buried there two days later. His burial was not recorded by the Catholic priests.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19, 24-26; YFDS 3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-8; BCA Lowe 1

Joakin, Anthony (fl. 1816) (probably Portuguese)

Birth: probably Portugal

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

Anthony Joakin worked as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

See Also: **Joakin, Frank (Relative)**

Joakin, Frank (fl. 1818) (probably Portuguese)

Birth: probably Portugal

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

Frank Joakin worked as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast. He is likely related to Anthony Joakin and may be Portuguese, with the name Joaquin.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

See Also: **Joakin, Anthony (Relative)**

Jobin, Jeffroy [variation: **Geoffry**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842).

Montrealer Jeffroy Jobin joined the HBC in 1839 on a three-year contract. He left the Columbia crossing east over the Rockies in 1842 at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19, 21; FtVanASA 6-7

Johansen, Johan P. (fl. 1858 - 1862) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, Thompson River (1861 - 1862).

Johan P. Johansen worked for the HBC beginning in 1858 through to 1862.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-11

John [1] (fl. 1815) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

NWC Apprentice, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

John was an apprentice seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* in 1815 when it was on the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

John [2] (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843).

John [2] joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and spent the next three years working as a middleman at Fort Vancouver. He laboured there until December 9, 1843, near the end of his contract at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 23; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 14

John [3] (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

John shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William. H. McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 for the Northwest Coast as a labourer, John and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu on November 2.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

John, Thomas (fl. 1833 - 1837) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Thomas John joined the HBC vessel *Ganymede* in Oahu on April 7, 1833 on its outward bound voyage to the coast. After working three years on ships servicing coastal posts, John joined the *Ganymede* for its return voyage. During this last voyage, he was not well, for on August 2, 1836, he and four others were placed in the hospital at Valparaiso, Chile, and on January 23, 1837, in the Atlantic, a surgeon from the passing ship, Mt. Stewart Elphinstone, was sent of board to examine John and William Poucher. He appears, however, to have arrived safely back in England on March 25, 1837.

PS: HBCA log of Ganymede 1, 4; YFDS 5b, 7; FtVanASA 3; ShMiscPap 14

Johnny, Owhyhee (fl. 1829 - 1831) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1829 - 1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831).

Owhyhee Johnny joined the HBC probably in 1829. He worked in the Columbia District but was discharged to Oahu on November 1, 1831, sailing on the *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 11 PPS: McLoughlin, p. 230

Johns, William [variation: **Jones**] (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Leith, Edinburgh, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

William Johns joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 on a three-year contract as a seaman. He worked on coastal shipping and embarked for England on the *Ganymede* November 1, 1831.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Isabella* 1; FtVanASA 2; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 11; YFDS 4b

Johnson, Alexis (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French and Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1845 - 1847); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1852).

Alexis Johnson joined the HBC probably in Montreal in 1845. His work at the Cowlitz farm appears to have been sporadic and he deserted on June 10, 1851. A year later, on May 10, he signed up at Nisqually, pressing wool and ploughing the swamp. This did not suit him for he left a month later on June 14, 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-31; YFDS 21-22; FtVanASA 9; PSACAB 37 PPS: Dickey; S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, p. 175

Johnson, Andrew [1] (fl. 1830 - 1834) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Andrew Johnson, who spent three years on the coast, joined the HBC in London on January 9, 1830 on a three-year contract. He worked on coastal shipping supplying various coastal posts from August 18, 1830 until September 11, 1833 when he left on the *Ganymede* arriving in London on February 24, 1834.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 9, 11-13; YFDS 4a-5b; log of *Dryad* 1; log of *Ganymede* 1; ShMiscPap 14

Johnson, Andrew [2] (fl. 1845 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1847).

Andrew Johnson joined the HBC in London on August 26, 1844 on a five-year contract and sailed to the coast as cook on the barque *Vancouver*. Little is known of him other than he scalded his hand just before the vessel reached Fort Victoria on the outward voyage. He recuperated in two weeks. In December 1846, after ten months of servicing coastal posts, he left Fort Victoria for the British Isles on the same vessel. He arrived back in London on July 13, 1847.

PS: HBCA log of *Vancouver* [3], 2; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17

Johnson, David (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

David Johnson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

Johnson, Dr. George [h] [variation: **Johnston, Johnstone**] (fl. 1850 - 1855) (British: English)

Birth: possibly **Birmingham, England**

Death: possibly **Birmingham, England**

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Surgeon, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1853); Surgeon, Nanaimo (1853 - 1855); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1859).

Dr. George Johnson, who spent four years on the Northwest Coast as a surgeon, joined the HBC in August 1850 and came to Vancouver Island on the *Tory*. Upon his arrival, Johnson submitted a report to James Douglas and immediately took up his position as surgeon to the miners at Fort Rupert where he succeeded John Sebastian Helmcken. When the mines closed shortly after, he made arrangements with the surgeons of HMS *Virago*, to act in his place at Fort Rupert and was noted as passing through Nanaimo on his way to Victoria on July 24, 1853. His surgery was on board ship but a leaky ship's cabin roof enabled him to be lodged on shore at Nanaimo. During his stay he purchased property in Victoria; however, ill health forced him to return to the British Isles in May 1855. In February 1858 he arrived back in Victoria with his wife, but in March 1859, departed again likely to Birmingham where he died.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; George Johnson's May 19, 1851 report to James Douglas, A.11/73, fos. 122-122d; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVicCB 11; PJ NanCorr; log of Princess Royal 4, 5; HBCABio SS: Helmcken, p. 162n

Johnson, James (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably **British Isles**

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

James Johnson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Johnson, John [1] (? - 1828) (American)

Birth: probably **United States of America**

Death: **Great Salt Lake, Utah - 1828**

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1827); **HBC** Trapper, Snake Country (September, 1827 – February, 1828); **SJ & S** Trapper, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1828).

John Johnson first appeared as a Smith, Jackson & Sublette trapper leaving Bear River on July 9, 1827. He had been travelling with the American SJ&S party of forty-six men that had dispersed into several groups, Johnson's group of seven encountering Peter Skene Ogden's expedition on September 25 on the Weizer River. Because he was in debt to SJ&S for \$293.50 and with the stated intention of going to the Columbia, Johnson along with Bache Goodriche, deserted the American party at the Weizer River for Ogden's Snake Country brigade. With no encouragement from Ogden, Johnson and Goodriche stayed with Ogden until February 20, 1828. At that time, they once again encountered the SJ&S party headed by Robert Campbell who talked both Johnson and Goodriche into rejoining the party. Johnson paid his debts to Ogden and left. John Johnson was killed at Great Salt Lake later in 1828.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 8 PPS: HBRS v. XXVIII, p. 65n

John, John [2] (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably **British Isles**

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

John Johnson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Johnson, John Henry [variation: **Johnstone**] (fl. 1850 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably **British Isles**

Death: possibly **Victoria, British Columbia**

Maritime employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Engineer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1859).

John Henry Johnson came to Vancouver Island as a fully qualified engineer and servant settler aboard the HBC

chartered barque, *Tory* bringing with him his wife and son. After arriving at Fort Victoria on May 9, 1851, he worked on the steamer *Beaver* replacing James Thorne who had returned to England. In 1853 he purchased a town lot in Victoria and retired from the service of the HBC in about 1858-1859, around the time of the death of his first wife.

John Henry Johnson appears to have had two successive wives and at least one son. He brought with him his wife and son, but his wife (c.1818-1858), whose first name has not been traced, died on December 22, 1858 and was buried in the old Quadra Street Cemetery in Victoria. On May 11, 1859, he married Narcissa D. Kelly of San Francisco at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

Johnson Street in Victoria was named after John Henry Johnson.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-7; HBCA John H. Johnson search file; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; OHS Statesman, June 7, 1859, p. 2; Quadra Street Cemetery, Victoria PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 182n

Johnson, Thomas (fl. 1851 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)**Maritime employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1854).

Thomas Johnson worked for the HBC for three years.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVicASA 1-2

Johnson, William [variation: **Joseph**] (c. 1785 - 1811) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly New Jersey, United States or England - c. 1781

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Twenty-five year old, five foot six inch [1.7 m] William Johnson joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a seaman some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. During the voyage he managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper of the captain but was killed when the vessel was attacked and all crew members, except the interpreter, died.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 49

Johnson, William [b] (c. 1789 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: probably Suffolk, England - c. 1789

Death: probably Portland, Oregon - November 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Cowherd, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1826); Cowherd, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1831); Cowherd, Columbia Department (1831 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1842+).

William Johnson joined the NWC in 1817, crossing the Rockies in 1819. At the time of coalition, he was retained by the HBC and from that point on, worked mainly in the Columbia District as a cowherd. He may have returned briefly to England in 1825 and later became a settler in the Willamette valley, near Champoe Creek where he began to raise a family. Over the years, Johnson's loyalties shifted, as on May 2, 1843, he voted for the establishment of a Provisional Government that would supersede the authority of the HBC. That year he sold his Champoe property and moved to a site near present day Portland where he tilled and tended flocks. He died about November 12, 1848.

William Johnson had possibly two wives, Polly (?-?), Clackamas/Chelsamn and Mary, a native. Two recorded sons of William and Polly were, James (?-bap.1836-?) and Herbert (?-bap.1838-?) both baptised by Reverend Herbert Beaver. William Johnson and Mary had one child, Amelie (1845-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 3, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-15; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; log of Prince of Wales I 4; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 5c, 6, 11; FtVanASA 1-6; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 4a SS: Holman, p. 114; Reed, p. 31-33

Johnston, John [b] [variation: **Johnstone**] (? - 1853) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Sandwick, Orkney - 1813

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - November 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1833); Passenger, Prince Rupert (ship) (1833); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Seedsman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Seedsman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1847); Farmer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1848); Seedsman, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1848 -

1849); Middleman and labourer, Fort Colville (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1853).

John Johnston joined the HBC from Sandwick, Orkney on May 3, 1833 and sailed the following month for York Factory, making his way overland to the coast. He worked for many years and towards the end of his life, his constitution weakened and when he got an inflammation of the knee, it was more than he could take and he died on November 11, 1853 at Fort Vancouver. He left a child in the country to be taken care of by Mr. & Mrs. James Logie.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 10; log of Prince Rupert IV 7; YFASA 14-15, 18-20, 24-32; YFDS 5c-7, 9-11; FtVanASA 3-10; FtVanCB 41

Johnston, Robert [a] [variation: **Johnstone**] (c. 1811 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Sandwick, Orkney - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1833); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1833); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1836); Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1836); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1841); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1849).

Robert Johnston [a] joined the HBC from Sandwick, Orkney on May 6, 1833 and sailed the following month for York Factory, making his way overland to the coast. The majority of his career was spent working as a cooper at Fort Vancouver where he would have made barrels in the shed outside the southeast wall of the fort or at the shop near the river. He went east over the mountains in the spring of 1841 and to the British Isles via the *Prince Rupert* but returned to the coast as a passenger on the *Columbia*. On September 1, 1849, he went to California, presumably for the gold there.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 7; YFASA 14, 18-20, 24-25, 27-29; YFDS 5c-8, 20; FtVanASA 3-6, 8; log of Columbia 6

Johnston, Thomas [variation: **Johnson, Johnstone**] (fl. 1838 - 1844) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Aberdeen, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1841); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1841 - 1843); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

Thomas Johnston joined the HBC in London on October 29, 1838 for five years as a seaman. He sailed to the coast and began his work in coastal shipping on October 2, 1839. He returned to the British Isles on the *Vancouver* in outfit 1843-1844.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 19-20, 23; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6-8

Johnston, William [2] (fl. 1827 - 1830) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1827 - 1828); Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1830).

William Johnston was an American who was a member of a party of forty trappers who joined P. S. Ogden in 1827. He likely went to Fort Vancouver and, from 1828-1830, he was a trapper on the southern expedition. He was a member of McLeod's punitive expedition of 1828.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9

Johnston, William [c] (? - 1835) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Kirkwall, Orkney - 1814 (born to Hugh and Mrs. Johnston)

Death: Fort George, New Caledonia - July 1835

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1833); Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1833); Labourer, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835).

A nineteen year old William Johnston [c] joined the HBC from Kirkwall on May 15, 1833 and sailed the following month for York Factory. From there, he made his way overland to New Caledonia, where he found the country dull. After working for two years of a five-year contract, he drowned at Fort George [New Caledonia].

Two undelivered 1834 letters to William Johnston from his father and sister (both in Kirkwall), rest in the HBCA. The family was not well off as father Hugh Johnston, who was getting feeble and not able to work, had to sell his watch to bury a friend, Jannet. Sister Betsy, herself not well off, dispensed religious advice to her brother. William's father did not find out about his son's death until 1840, possibly because two William Johnstons were employed at the time of the

death (Beattie & Buss, 313-315).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 10; log of Prince Rupert IV 7; YFASA 13, 15; YFDS 5b, 6; FtVanASA 3; MisI 5
PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 313-15

Johnston, William Coregal [d] (c. 1819 - 1876) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1819

Death: Oregon State, United States - 1876

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman and labourer, Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Untraced vocation, Snake Party (1839 - 1848); Middleman, Snake Country [probably Fort Hall] (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Snake Country [probably Fort Hall] (1850 - 1851).

William Johnston [d] joined the HBC on April 14, 1835. His entire fifteen years spent with the Company were in the Snake River area, probably mostly at Fort Hall, retiring in 1851. While at Fort Hall, he married a woman from New York, and when he retired, settled in Oregon to raise a family and work as a stone mason. After his death, he was buried in the Cloverdale Cemetery, near Turner, Oregon.

William Johnson married Ann Potter (1831-?), daughter of Arnold Potter and Almyra Smith of Salisbury, New York, on June 22, 1849 at Fort Hall. They had at least eight or nine children, the first, Barbara (1846-?), may have had a different mother. Eight other children were William Coregal Jr. (1853-?), Rachel (1855-?), Jane (1857-?), Joseph (1860-?), Thomas (1862-?), Harriet (1865-?), John (1866-?) and James (1868-?). After William's death in 1876, Ann married Lewis Wentz in 1877.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 4-5, 7-9; YFDS 7; YFASA 16, 19, 21-22, 24-32; William Johnston descendant.

Johnstone, James [d] (fl. 1829 - 1837) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney

Maritime officer

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830 - 1833); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1833); Boatswain, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1833); 2nd mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1835); 2nd mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1837).

James Johnstone joined the HBC in London on November 1, 1829, coming to the Coast on the *Isabella*. The vessel, however, was wrecked on the Columbia bar as it tried to cross it on May 3, 1830 and Johnstone had to work on a variety of other coastal vessels for the next several years. During this time, he sent money home to his parents, who were most grateful. He left for England on the *Ganymede* in October 1836 and arrived in London in 1837.

An undelivered 1835 letter from his father, then in Stromness, rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Isabella* 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4b-7; YFASA 11-14, 16; log of *Ganymede* 4; MiscI 5; Beattie & Buss, p. 69-70

Johnstone, James [1] (fl. 1839 - 1849) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: possibly Lerwick, Shetland Islands, United Kingdom

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1841); Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Seaman, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1845); In charge, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1845 - 1847); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1849).

James Johnstone joined the HBC in London on September 17, 1839. He worked on ships servicing the Columbia and from 1845-1847, he was in charge of the "barge" a.k.a. the *Prince of Wales*, the eighty-four ton *Columbia* schooner, built by James Scarth. He worked until March 1, 1849, at which point he went to California, presumably to the gold fields. He may have returned, for in 1850 a James Johnstone was noted as being in Lewis Co., probably around the Fort Nisqually area, as a pilot. In the later 1850s a James Johnstone was also found in Victoria but it is uncertain if he is the same James Johnstone.

If Johnstone returned from California to Nisqually, he would have had one wife and two children. By 1850, this James Johnston (c.1805-?) had one wife, Mrs. Johnston, (c.1820-?) an unnamed native and two children: George (c.1845-?) and James (c.1847-?). If Johnstone went to Victoria in the 1850s, he appears to have converted to Catholicism on January 31, 1858 in Victoria, for in the next month he married Dina Stockand, daughter of James Stockand and Isabelle Begg. They had one recorded child, William (1864-?) and possibly more. Whether these families belong to the above James Johnstone is speculative.

PS: HBCA log of *Columbia* 4; log of *Cowlitz* 1; YFDS 11; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20, 24-28; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12, 16-17, 19; MiscI 5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County; BCA BCCR StAndC

Johnstone, James [2] [variation: **Johnson**] (? - 1845) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - April 1845

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

James Johnstone joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* on Aug 18, 1844 in London. He sailed to the coast but in April 1845, when the vessel was at Fort Vancouver, fell overboard and drowned.

An undelivered 1845 letter from Johnstone's mother, Mary, then residing in Ilford, rests in the HBCA. The letter, written two months before James' death, passed along family information.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2; ShMisPap 11 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 213-15

Johnstone, James [3] (c. 1829 - 1895) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Aith, Walls, Orkney, United Kingdom - c. February 22, 1829 (born to Joseph Johnston and Hannah Mowat)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - November 4, 1895

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger to York Factory, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851); Labourer, New Caledonia (1851 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1857 - 1858).

When James Johnstone's mother Hannah died in 1836, his father remarried and took his new wife and two younger sons to farm on South Ronaldsay. James, then eight and the oldest, stayed in Walls in the village of Aith and moved into the adjacent home of his farmer uncle, John Johnston, working as a manservant there. In 1850, after thirteen years as a manservant and without prospects for improvement, life in the HBC proved more attractive for the twenty-one year old. He signed up, sailed to York Factory and served out his contract in New Caledonia and, according to family tradition, was a member of the brigade which travelled between Fort Langley and York Factory. He then moved to Victoria where he married and raised a family in the 1870s and 1880s while working as a night watchman for the HBC.

In February 1858, James Johnstone married Dinah Mary Stockand (1841-1927) who had come out on the Norman Morison. Six of their children were Isabella "Bella" (1859-1936), Ellen (c.1861-1946), James Mouat (c.1867-1913), Margaret Mary "Maggie" (1868-1956), William Joseph (1871-1917) and Walter Joseph (1881-1882). Dinah died January 5, 1927 in Victoria.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-5; BCA BCCR StAndC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Victoria; James Bay Ward; family descendant
See Also: Stockand, James (Father-in-Law)

Johnstone, John [1] (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

John Johnstone made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Johnstone, John [2] [variation: **Johnston**] (fl. 1853 - 1861) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1855); Labourer, New Caledonia (1855 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

John Johnstone joined the HBC in 1853, possibly in Red River. He worked in the New Caledonia [British Columbia] area until the end of his contract in 1859. He still appeared to do odd jobs in 1859-1860.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-8

Johnstone, Robert [variation: **Johnson, Johnston**] (fl. 1826 - 1831) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Aberdeen, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1830); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

Robert Johnstone joined the HBC in London on September 20, 1826 and sailed to the coast on the schooner *Cadboro*.

He worked for approximately three years on the coast servicing coastal posts before transferring to the brig *Eagle* on October 1, 1830 and arrived back in London around April 1831.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 7-10; YFDS 2b

Johnstone, William [3] (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

William Johnstone made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Jollibois, Jean Baptiste (c. 1796 - 1861) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - October 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Bowsman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Boute, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1849); Shepherd, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1852).

Jean Baptiste Jollibois joined the NWC around 1813 at the age of seventeen and went on to become a lifetime employee. In 1816 he was working somewhere in the Northwest and, just after amalgamation, in outfit 1821-1822, he was working at Isle a la Crosse. Some time between then and 1824, he began work on the Pacific slopes. He was likely involved in the cross-country brigade for a few years for, in outfit 1826-1827, for example, he was paid in Montreal. After working at a variety of posts throughout the Columbia/New Caledonia for twenty-eight years, he finally retired in either 1851 or 1852 and, before 1855, Jollibois moved to the Victoria region with his family. Although he worked at a bowsman's wages, he often worked in carpentry work. In 1859, the Company purchased for Jollibois twenty acres [8.1 ha] in the Victoria District and, in 1860 is listed as being at Baton, Burnside. On October 6, 1861 while he was walking along the Saanich Road in the vicinity of the PSAC Cloverdale Farm, he flagged down a lumber laden wagon to hitch a ride. As he was getting on, the horses became unruly and he fell off landing in the path of a wheel which ran over his chest. He died very shortly after and was buried in Victoria on October 7, 1861.

Jean Baptiste Jollibois appears to have had one wife, Susan (c.1820-1885), Tse-ka-ost aka Josette from the Nass area, as well as seven children: an unnamed child (?-1836), Sophia (c.1840-?), Julia/Julian? (c.1842-1880), Ester/Esther (c.1845-?), Catherine (c.1848-?), Jean Baptiste (1853-1855), Edward (?-bap.1855-?), and Susan (?-1885) or she may be the same as Josette. His descendants could not be found in the 1881 or 1891 Censuses and may have moved from the area.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtStjmsLS 1; YFASA 1, 4-6, 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-9; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 3-4; FtVicASA 1-2; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County; BCA BCCR StAndC; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 31; Van-PL Colonist, Oct. 7, 1861, p. 3, Oct. 8, 1861, p. 3 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105

Jomanno [variation: **Iomanno, Jomano**] (fl. 1845 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1851 - 1852).

Iomanno joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845. For the next seven years he appeared to do farm work and deserted from the Cowlitz farm on August 21, 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; YFDS 23; FtVanASA 9; PSACAB 37; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark

Jones (fl. 1843 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Cape Disappointment, Oregon Territory - January 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1843 - 1847); Labourer, Cape Disappointment (1848).

The Hawaiian recorded as Jones signed on with the HBC from Oahu in 1843. He appears to have spent his entire career as a labourer at Fort George at the mouth of the Columbia. On January 31, 1848, he died at Cape Disappointment, likely from the measles epidemic at that time.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-27; YFDS 16-18

Jones, Benjamin (fl. 1811 - 1813) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Hunter, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812).

After spending two years at the headwaters of the Missouri, Benjamin Jones joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition about May 20, 1811, crossing the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811. He reached Astoria in either January or February 1812 and joined Robert Stuart's eastward expedition for St. Louis where he arrived on April 30, 1813.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108

Jones, Daniel (fl. 1843 - 1851) (British: English)

Birth: probably Dover, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1843 - 1844); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Daniel Jones shipped on with the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* around September 20, 1843 for its voyage to the coast. He worked on coastal shipping and returned to the coast several times, with a gap of three years that has been unaccounted for. Generally Jones' career was uneventful except on July 24, 1844 when he and a group of others refused to work with the boatswain of the *Cowlitz*. As well, on August 25, 1845 at Fort Vancouver, when, as a result of Jones confessing to the mate, William Mouat that he was drunk, Jones was ordered below. He refused and only when Captain James Scarborough went to fetch the irons did Jones go below. He was on duty the next day and all was well after that.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 2; YFASA 24-25; log of Cadboro 5; PortB 1

Jones, Evan (? - 1841) (British: Welsh)

Birth: probably Wales

Death: Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - July 1841

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1842).

Evan Jones shipped on with the HBC in London on August 24, 1840 and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. Evans, who had been ill throughout the voyage to the coast, was taken ashore on a side trip to Honolulu and put in sick lodgings on June 29, 1841. Two days later, on July 1, 1841, he died and was buried the same day in a funeral attended by the first mate and crew.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1

Jones, Hugh (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Hugh Jones made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Jones, John [variation: **Johns**] (fl. 1814 - 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814 - 1815).

Seaman John Jones (Johns) was a crew member of the NWC schooner *Columbia* when it was on the Northwest Coast in 1814-1815. In 1815, he returned to England.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Jones, Joseph (fl. 1831 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Hollowell, South Bates, Birkshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1834).

Joseph Jones joined the HBC on September 24, 1831 as a seaman for three years. He arrived in the Columbia aboard the brig *Eagle* and began work in coastal shipping on October 26, 1832. He worked on the *Dryad* for two years but was ill for weeks and so was discharged from the vessel at Oahu on January 27, 1834 to recover. A month later, February 28, he joined the barque *Nereide* on its voyage back to the Columbia and continued on the same vessel on its return voyage to London, arriving back May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-13; YFDS 5a-5b; log of *Nereide* 1; log of *Dryad* 1; ShMiscPap 14

Jones, Peter (fl. 1847 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850).

Peter Jones joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London on September 22, 1847 and sailed to the coast. As his vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River in May 1848, the following month he joined the *Cadboro*. A few months after that at Fort Langley, he refused to load the schooner on a Saturday afternoon, which was normally a free time. As a result of this, he and two others who supported him were confined to a house on shore. They were replaced by five Sandwich Islanders but, not liking their new situation, Jones and friends returned to the ship and were once again taken back to the fort. Just what happened to him after this is unclear for the following month, Robert Campbell, one of the three was discharged and sent back to England on an American vessel. According to the *Vancouver* records, Jones “settled at Columbia.”

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of *Cadboro* 6; YFASA 29-32

Jones, Thomas (fl. 1855 - 1861) (probably British: Welsh)

Birth: South Wales

Death: possibly British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854); Labourer, Nanaimo mines (1855 - 1856); Labourer, Bellingham Bay (1856); Assistant miner, Nanaimo mines (1856 - 1857); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1858 - 1859); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1861).

Thomas Jones, who came to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*, was prone to striking. On July 29, 1854 on the voyage out, he stopped work with the passengers over the provisions. He appears to have stayed on to work at the mines for he was back at work in February 1856 having deserted the previous autumn. He left again in the summer of 1856 to work in Bellingham Bay but he was back in Nanaimo in August as prospects were dim. On January 27, 1857, he deserted once again from Nanaimo, was caught and put in chains but released the next day on the provision that he continue work. After Nanaimo, he worked for one year on San Juan Island and, by 1861 he was at Victoria and returned to Britain on the *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 1, 6; FtVicCB 14; BelleVueSF 2; BCA NanJ 1

Jones, William [1] (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Jones made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Jones, William [2] (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Jones, like his preceding name-sake, made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Joseachal [variation: **Nootka Jack**, **Jose a' cha**] (fl. 1811 - 1814) (Native: Salish)

Birth: Pacific Northwest

Maritime employee

PFC Interpreter, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); **NWC** Interpreter, *Packet* or *Forester* (ship) (1814).

Joseachal was the sole survivor of those employed on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn]. The multilingual and astute Joseachal had previously acted as an interpreter in the maritime fur trade when he worked for Captains John Ebbets and Thomas Brown, both of whom had traded on the coast for a number of years. In June 1811, at Destruction Island, the enterprising Joseachal met the *Tonquin* in a canoe and hired on with the promise that he would be returned to the village that fall. By the end of June, the vessel reached Clayoquot Sound, and against the advice of Joseachal, the captain sailed into the Sound and prepared to trade. In the first evening, Joseachal and Alexander McKay, in exchange for six hostages held on board, went ashore and returned without incident. Consequently, the next day when they began trading, they let down their guard, even after the captain had insulted Nookamis, a principal trader. Joseachal's subsequent observations told him that they were in danger but his warnings went unheeded by both McKay and Thorn. The natives attacked and killed most of the crew. When the first explosion occurred on the ship, Joseachal, who had been trembling for his life in the mizen chains, jumped overboard and swam ashore. From there, he appears to have witnessed the second explosion that may have taken as many as two-hundred native lives. Joseachal was not killed, as a sister was married to a local native, but he appears to have been held prisoner for some time before he was able to escape and return to his Quinault. When the officers of the PFC heard about Joseachal surviving, they sent gifts to the Quinault chief and Joseachal as enticement for them to come to Fort Astoria where they could tell their story. After Joseachal told his story in June, 1813 he returned home and the following year, in March 1814, was an interpreter aboard the New England trading vessel *Packet*, under Captain Bacon or the *Forester*, under Captain Jennings, when they were at Queenhithe on the Washington Coast.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChamSoc LVII, p. 708

Joseph (c. 1813 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1813

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - June 2 or 3, 1853

Other

U.A. Prisoner, Fort Vancouver (1853).

In 1853 Joseph, for untraced reasons, was in prison at Fort Vancouver when he no doubt caught smallpox. (He could be Kaina, who jumped ship at Fort Victoria in 1850.) On May 23 of that year, in danger of death, he was given a Christian name and baptised by the secular Catholic Priest J.A.B. Brouillet then at Fort Vancouver. He died a few days later and was buried in the cemetery of the Mission.

PPS: CCR 1b

Joseph, Jean Baptiste Louis (fl. 1819 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly St. Francois, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Hunter, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1821); Boatman, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1821); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823).

Jean Baptiste Joseph was hired by the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on March 18, 1819 as a hunter and a boatman, if required. He was a member of a large group of NWC employees that transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. Joseph worked in the Columbia until 1823.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCBA 9; HBCA YFASA 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB

Joshua (fl. 1812 - 1814) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Beaver* (ship) (1812); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1814).

Joshua was brought to Astoria, probably in May 1812, on the *Beaver* as an employee of the PFC. By April 4, 1814 he was on the list of men going overland from Fort George [Astoria] and may have reached as far as Fort William on the Great Lakes. For possible scenarios as to how he got back to Hawaii, see Ben [2].

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 771

Joyalle, Etienne (c. 1795 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Michel de. Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Death: probably Cowlitz area, Lewis County, Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, South Party (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1829 - 1830); Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1839); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1840 - 1844); Middleman, Snake Party (1844 - 1846); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1846 - 1847); Untraced vocation, Cowlitz Farm (1847).

A thirty-year old Etienne Joyalle joined the HBC in Montreal in the spring of 1825 and went to the Columbia via York Factory. He appeared as an active trapper several times throughout the Southern Party journals. In the summer of 1828, he returned to Montreal but soon made his way back to the Columbia, worked at several locations and settled in the Cowlitz area in 1841. According to Munnick, he served as a private in the Cowlitz rangers in the Yakima Indian War of 1855-1856 and was still residing in the Cowlitz area when he supported PSAC claims to their farmland.

PS: HBCA B.223/g/1-8; YFASA 5-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-27; FtVanPJ 2, 4; FtVanAB 10; YFDS 2a, 3b, 5a-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-8; FtVicCB 30 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

Juissau, Joseph Alexis (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824).

Joseph Alexander Juissau is on record as having worked for the HBC in New Caledonia in outfit 1822-1824 and the following year was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2, 4; YFDS 1a

Julien, Louisson (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Luissou Julien worked in the Columbia Department in outfit 1821-1822.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Junion, James (fl. 1815) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

Hawaiian James Junion is listed as a crew member of the NWC schooner *Columbia* in 1815 when it was on the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Kaau, John [variation: **Ka-au**, **Kao'o**, **Kuau**] (fl. 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1800

Death: possibly Puget Sound, Washington

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Untraced vocation (high wage), Fort McLoughlin (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1849); Passenger, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1854).

John Kaau joined the HBC from Oahu in 1834 and spent the next twenty years at Forts McLoughlin and Victoria. In 1849, he took a trip to Honolulu and returned the following year for two more years. After his retirement, he had transactions with the HBC for two years before moving to Port Gamble on Puget Sound in Washington Territory. A fellow Hawaiian described in a letter a party he attended at the Kaau residence in 1865.

John Kaau was married to Mary Pau (?-?). A son was Philipo (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-8; SandIsAB 10; FtVicASA 1-2; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory Clark Co. SS: WWU E Momilani Naughton "Hawaiians in the Fur Trade, p. 49.

Kachetou (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1849).

Kachetou, from Oahu, appeared in the *Columbia* in outfit 1844-1845 on a contract that ended in 1847. He worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver and deserted in 1849, presumably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29

Kahaloukulu [variation: **Kililukulu**, **Keakelukulu**] (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845).

Kahaloukulu joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 arriving in April at Fort Vancouver quite unable to speak English. His first assignment was as a watchman at Fort Stikine, which he reached on June 13 on the steamer *Beaver*. During his three years there he also appeared to do duty as a miller. The competent Sandwich Islander was at Fort Stikine during the trying spring of 1842 when discipline broke down, the liquor flowed freely and John McLoughlin Jr., who was in charge, was not only drinking too much alcohol but also brutally flogging the servants, likely including Kahaloukulu. A plot was hatched, and McLoughlin was murdered, but Kahaloukulu appeared to be innocent of any complicity and stayed on at the fort until 1843. He testified at the investigation that he had seen McLoughlin drunk only a couple of times before the event (FtVanCB 31, fo. 162d). After leaving Stikine, he worked at Fort Victoria and spent his last outfit on the steamer *Beaver* until January 10, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 15; FtStikPJ 1-3; FtVanCB 31, McLoughlin to Simpson, Feb. 1, 1844, fo. 162d; SandIsAB 3

Kaharrow [variation: **Kakarrow**] (fl. 1817 - 1830) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1796

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - June 1830

Fur trade employee

NWC Passenger, *Columbia* (schooner) (1817); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1817 - 1822); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830).

Kaharrow joined the fur trade around 1817 from Oahu and appears to have spent his career in the Columbia District. Early on, he was attached to the Fort George store. On October 9, 1825 he, together with Harry Bell Noah, James Coah, and Marrouna, confessed to having stolen blankets from the trade goods of the *William & Ann*. Kaharrow must have redeemed himself, for in March 1828 he was part of the fur trade brigade heading out from Fort Vancouver. He died at Fort Vancouver in 1830. The cause may have been an unnamed disease that was brought in by vessels at the time.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; YFASA 2-9; YFDS 2a, 3a-3a, FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-4; FtVanAB 28; FtVanAB 28 PPS: A. McDonald, p. 29; E. Ermatinger, p. 113

Kahela [variation: **Kahile**] (fl. 1845 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1848).

Kahela joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 on a two-year obligation. He died in 1848 at Fort Vancouver, probably from the effects of measles.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27, 29; SandIsAB 3

Kahemehou [variation: **Kahemehau**] (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843).

Kahemehau joined the HBC in 1840 from Oahu. He worked at Fort Vancouver until November 15, 1843 at which time he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 23; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 14

Kahetapou (fl. 1840 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1844).

Kahetapou joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 as a middleman. He worked at Fort Vancouver until November 12, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu. His contract was to have ended in 1845, and no information has been located as to why he went back earlier.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 15

Kahinamia (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Kahinamia shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in February 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the coast on a voyage on which the captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians. The Hawaiian likely returned to Oahu on the same or another vessel, as he has not been traced on further records.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; log of Cowlitz 8

Kahoolanou [variation: **Kahoolainou**] (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Snake Party (1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1850).

Kahoolanou joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844. Based at Fort Vancouver, he also worked in the Snake Country. On July 20, 1849, he deserted, presumably for the gold fields of California. He has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29; YFDS 16, 20

Kahoree [variation: **Kahoore**, **Kahoorie**, **Kahoure**, **Kahourie**, **Kahouree**] (fl. 1837 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1841); Labourer, California Estate (1843 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1845 - 1848).

Kahoree joined the HBC in July 1837 from Oahu and began work at Fort Umpqua around August 10 of that year. He worked until November 20, 1841, at which point he returned to Oahu. He appears to have reentered the service in outfit 1843-1844, when he was employed by the HBC in its California Estate in San Francisco. In 1845 he was transferred to newly constructed Fort Victoria as a labourer. His contract ended in 1848 and around mid November 1848, he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; YFASA 19-22, 24-28; YFDS 8, 12, 19; FtVanASA 4-8

Kai (fl. 1837 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - October 1846

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1841); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1843); Labourer, California Estate (1843 - 1845); **HBC** Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1846).

Kai signed on with the HBC in Oahu in July 1837 and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. He worked there, on the barque *Nereide* as a seaman, and at the Cowlitz farm until June 24, 1842, at which point he returned

to Oahu, but soon re-engaged on a contract that ended in 1846. He was sent to the California Estate, then back north to the Columbia. He was engaged on a contract that would have ended in 1848; however, he died, after nine years service on October 10, 1846, at Fort Vancouver.

Kai's family, if he had one, has not been traced.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-8; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19-20, 22, 24-26; YFDS 13;

Kaihi [variation: Kaihé] (fl. 1845 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1851).

Kaihi joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845. He worked up to March 1, 1851 as a blacksmith and labourer at Fort Vancouver, and then disappeared from record. He may have returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 26-31; YFDS 21

Kaikuanna (fl. 1843 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1846).

Kaikuanna signed on with the HBC in Oahu in 1843 as a labourer. As his contract ended in 1846, he worked until August 6 of that year and then returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17

Kaikuauhine [standard: **Kaikuauhiné**] [variation: **Kaikuawhiné**, **Kaikuawahiné**] (fl. 1844 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1849 - 1850).

Kaikuahiné joined the Hudson's Bay Company from Oahu in 1844 as a labourer. He ceased working in 1850 but movement on his account indicates that he or his family was making use of the account possibly in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32

Kaikumakau (fl. 1844 - c. 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Snake Party (1844 - 1845).

Kaikumakau joined the HBC in 1844 from Oahu on a three-year contract. He was employed in the Snake Party as a labourer, and likely returned to the Hawaiian Islands at the end of his term.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24;

Kailimai [variation: **Kuilimai**] (fl. 1845 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Langley, British Columbia - October 1846

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Langley (1846).

Kailimai joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years. He died October 31, 1846, probably at Fort Langley, his place of work, and was likely buried in the fort graveyard.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-26

Kaimaina (fl. 1844 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1847).

Kaimaina joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. He split his time as a labourer between Fort Vancouver and New Caledonia, working until July 1, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27; YFDS 18

Kaina (fl. 1850 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - 1853

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1853).

Kaina joined the HBC in Honolulu in February 1850 as a seaman aboard the *Cowlitz*. As the ship's captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians at shipboard tasks, Kaina and Jack Adams jumped ship at Fort Victoria in April. Kaina may have made his way to Fort Vancouver, for he is on its records as having died in outfit 1853-1854, during the time of a small pox epidemic.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; FtVanASA 9

Kainhewait, Ignace [variation: **Kaienhieniat, Kaienhienrat, Kaenhienrat, Kaehenrat, Kaunhenrat, Karenhenrat**] (c. 1815 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1815

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1834 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Thompson River (1842 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1842); Boute, New Caledonia (1845); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1846); Boute, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Boute, Fort Colville (1847 - 1853).

Ignace Kainhewait joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1834 or 1835. He carried on until 1853, at which time he retired in the Columbia. In 1846 he deserted from the A. C. Anderson's brigade of that year, was briefly imprisoned at Fort Alexandria and released after promising to return to duty. He wanted to take his wife with him on future brigades but was denied the request.

PS: HBCA YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-10; FtAlexPJ 5, 7; YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24-32

Kainoalau [variation: **Kainoalue, Kaimoalau**] (fl. 1845 - 1854) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, New Caledonia (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Kainoalau joined the HBC in 1845 from Oahu on a three-year contract. Although he worked mainly at coastal posts until about 1854, his account showed transactions until 1856 indicating that he may have remained in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-3

Kaipumakau [variation: **Kapumaku**] (fl. 1844 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Snake Party (1844 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1853).

Kaipumakau joined the HBC in Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. He spent almost his entire career working within the Snake River country and retired on August 15, 1851. He remained in the Fort Vancouver area, probably living in the Kanaka village located near the post, which, by the 1850s, was beginning to deteriorate. He died in 1853 at the post.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-10

Kaiwaiwai (fl. 1845 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Stikine (1845 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850).

Kaiwaiwai joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845. He worked as a labourer at the northern posts of Stikine and Rupert until 1850 but movement on his Company account for the next three years indicates that he may have stayed in the area, although he cannot be traced further.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-32;

Kakaio [variation: Kaikaio] (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Kakaio shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* on February 3, 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the Northwest Coast on a voyage on which the captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians. The Kanaka crew rebelled on August 27 in Honolulu harbour, but most returned to the vessel on September 20 to finish their work. Beyond that, Kakaio has not been traced.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Kakaraquiron, Pierre [variation: *Kakaraqueron*, *Kakarakeron*] (c. 1800 - 1832) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: Tillamook Country, Columbia Department - March 1832

Freeman

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1818); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Milieu, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Freeman, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Freeman, Snake Party (1827 - 1828); Freeman trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Freeman trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832).

Pierre Kakaraquiron joined the NWC on September 23, 1816 to work as a middleman at either Sault St. Marie or Fort William. He came to the Columbia at an unspecified time and worked through until the fall of 1821, when, after amalgamation of the HBC and NWC, he was sent to Fort George. During that year, he spent some time at Fort Okanagan. During his next ten years in the Columbia Department as a freeman trapper, he did not appear on any records which revealed his character. Pierre Kakaraquiron (along with Thomas Canaswarette) was killed in the Tillamook country by a "Killeamook" tribe in March 1832, the circumstances of which have not been traced.

Pierre Kakaraquiron's family have not been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2; 3, 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-12; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b; FtVanCB 8

Takepe [variation: Kakapi] (fl. 1840 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1844); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844).

Takepe, who learned to read and write from American missionary instructors at Oahu, joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He spent his entire fur trading career at the northern post of Fort Stikine. It was there, on April 20, 1842, that he was called to arms by John McLoughlin Jr., to protect him, but it was for naught when McLoughlin received a bullet through the chest. Takepe was among the witnesses sent to York Factory to testify about the event. He was employed until November 23, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu and has not been traced beyond receiving his wages at the end of that year.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVanCB 30, 31; YFDS 15; SandIsAB 3, 5 PPS: ChSoc VI, p. 358

Kakua, Peter (fl. 1853 - 1869) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Honolulu, Oahu

Death: Nanaimo, British Columbia - May 1869

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1859 - 1863); Untraced vocation, Labouchere (steamer) (1864); Miner, Nanaimo (1864 - 1868).

In 1853 Peter Kakua travelled from Honolulu to Fort Vancouver and then to Victoria, where he was hired by the HBC to work at Fort Rupert. In 1859 he returned to Victoria and, by his own account, worked for Governor James Douglas

for a year and then for several others. After nine months on a steamer, he got a job with the Vancouver Coal Company in Nanaimo. Alcohol and violence proved the downfall of Peter Kakua. In 1862 this five foot eight [1.7 m], well built Hawaiian took as a wife, Mary/Que-en, a native. He first appeared on record on August 8, 1865, when he was charged with assault and sentenced to three months in prison. In 1868, his marital relationship began to sour and Peter's wife sent a message via her brother that she and their six-month old daughter were going to live elsewhere. Peter reacted to this by drinking for several days and on December 3, 1868, when he returned to his house, he was met by Shil-at-nord and Squash-e-lek, his father-in-law and mother-in-law, as well as his wife who had all come to collect her belongings. Peter reacted by leaving and drinking more whiskey. When Peter returned at midnight, he claimed he discovered his wife "in the act of committing adultery with her own Father." He tried to drag his father-in-law out of his bed and the house and a fight ensued - Peter killed his father-in-law, mother-in-law, wife and daughter with an axe in an alcohol induced mania. Remorseful, he told fellow Hawaiian Tamaree what he had done and then tried to persuade, a "coloured man" Stepheny, to take him to the mainland in Stepheny's canoe, but they made it only as far as Newcastle Island where they were captured. With William Kaulehele as interpreter, a jury of twelve men found Kakua guilty of wilful murder but "with a recommend[ation] to mercy on the ground that Kanakas are not Xtians [Christians] & killing men may not be such an offence in their eyes." The Hawaiian consul in Victoria, Henry Rhodes did his best to secure counsel for Kakua, since he was "perfect destitute," and then to represent his interests, but to no avail. Peter Kakua was hanged and buried on Newcastle Island in unconsecrated ground.

BCA BCGR CrtR Gaols; Attorney General, Peter Kakua Murder Documents, GR 419, BC Attorney General, Documents, Box 7, File 1869/2; HSA F.O. & Ex., Hawaiian Officials Abroad, Consul at Victoria, correspondence SS: W.J. Illberbrun, "Kanaka Peter," Hawaiian Journal of History 6 (1972): 156-66

Kalama (fl. 1837 - 1863) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1819

Death: possibly Washington Territory, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1837 - 1840); Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1842); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1844 - 1847); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1857 - 1860); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1862 - 1863).

"Big burly", six foot [1.8 m] Sandwich Islander, Kalama, nearly lost an eye and a nose to the fur trade. Kalama joined the HBC in July 1837 from Oahu and began work at Fort Nez Percés and the Snake Country on August 10. In outfit 1840-1841 he helped transport people and goods in and out of the Snake Country. He returned to Oahu on November 10, 1842, but he appears to have been re-engaged again doing a variety of tasks. Good at any type of rough work, he did farming tasks until March 17, 1850 when he along with Cowie and Keave'hacow walked off the job. Just where Kalama spent all of the next couple of years is uncertain, but it is known that he worked for a time with former employee Charles Wren in the Nisqually area. In December 1852 he re-engaged for two years. However, at an August 14, 1853 party where too much alcohol flowed freely, a fight ensued and the Hawaiians squared off against the Natives. Kalama was attacked by Gukynun (Cut-face Charlie), the same person who had beaten up James Scarth, the blind, retired ship builder who lived at Nisqually. Kalama's face was badly slashed, his nose almost entirely cut off, one eye almost cut out, and his forehead badly injured. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie or a Steilacoom Military Hospital Steward sewed the nose back on, stitched the face, and sent the injured Sandwich Islander to the Steilacoom military hospital for two days before being brought back to the fort for recovery. The experience must have unnerved him, for Kalama drifted away from the fort and worked at former HBC employee Charles Wren's farm at Edgar's Lake, Muck, an outpost of Fort Nisqually in northwest Washington State until January 3, 1854, when he returned to the fort and turned in fellow Hawaiians Tamaru and Kupahi for their robbery of the Fort Nisqually store three months previous. Kalama, by the same token, admitted that he himself had stolen three sheep. All was forgiven by the Company, however, and Kalama was taken back on as an employee while turning states evidence against Tamaru and Kupahi. For the next six months, he did a variety of jobs around the fort, mainly in carpentry, until June 14, 1854, when he deserted once again. The disfigured Sandwich Islander disappeared from the records for another three years. By the fall of 1857, he had once again returned to employment with the Company. He got itchy feet after six months for, on April 8, 1858, along with fellow Hawaiian, Keave'hacow, he settled his account with the fort and set out to dig for gold at Thompson River. Both returned in June with little gold and began work again at Fort Nisqually and its outstations. Kalama was still working at Fort Nisqually in 1863 when the record on him ran out.

Kalama had two wives and one recorded child. His unnamed wife had a baby boy on January 15, 1850 at Fort Nisqually. According to family genealogy, Kalama had a son Peter (1864-1947) by Mary Martin (c 1840-), the daughter of a Nisqually woman. After attending Chemawa Indian School (1880-1886), Peter became the progenitor of the large Kalama family of Washington state.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-8; YFDS 8, 11, 13; YFASA 19-20, 22, 224-32; PSACAB 22a, 38; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; OHS Oregonian; HL Nisqually 1 PPS: Dickey SS: Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget"; TacP-FtNis Muck, June 7, 1858
See Also: Cowie; Keave-hacow

Kalemaku [variation: Kalemaka] (fl. 1845 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Langley - 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, New Caledonia (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848).

Kalemaku joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years and renewed for two more years. He worked as a labourer in several locations until his death in 1848, probably at Fort Langley.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; SandIsAB 3

Kalenopale (fl. 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844).

Kalenopale was likely hired on by the HBC from Oahu in 1844. After arriving on the coast, he worked at Fort Vancouver until November 12, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24; YFDS 15

Kalua (fl. 1850 - 1858) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Columbia Department (1856 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1858).

Kalua joined the HBC in Honolulu in 1850 and sailed to the Northwest Coast. His work record over the next eight years at Fort Simpson is unclear, and the intervals of ambiguity imply visits to Hawaii or just poor bookkeeping. In May 1852 it is known that he cut his finger with an axe dividing the knuckle, resulting in the removal of a piece of bone. There is a possibility that Kalua knew how to read and write for, in 1857, when he was recruited by Anglican missionary William Duncan for his Men's Night School, it was noted that Kalua could not read and write in English, implying that he could in Hawaiian. Kalua has not been traced after 1858.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2, 4-6; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; UBC-SC Duncan

Kaluahe [variation: **Kaluahi**] (fl. 1850 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1851).

Kaluahe joined the HBC in Oahu early in 1850 to serve two years on the Northwest Coast. He worked as a labourer at the north posts of Fort Rupert and Fort Simpson, was discharged on September 8, 1851, and may have returned to Oahu at that time.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1

Kaluaikai, Pierre [variation: **Kulaikai, Kalauaikai, Kalawataye**] (fl. 1845 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1823

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - June 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Labourer, Snake Country (1849 - 1850); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851).

Kaluaikai joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 and spent most of his working career at Fort Vancouver. He left the Company around February 1851, remaining in the area of the post, where he died of smallpox around June 1, 1853. Smallpox, like other diseases, may have been brought in by the US Army from the Isthmus of Panama and took a large toll in the Fort Vancouver Kanaka village where Kailuaikai probably lived. He was quite likely buried in the Fort Vancouver graveyard.

On May 31, 1853, while Kaluaikia, Pierre Kalawataye of the Catholic Records, was on his deathbed, he married Marguerite (1835-?), the mixed descent daughter of another Hawaiian and of a Native woman. Together they had Julie (1853-?) who was four months old at the time of Kaluaikai's death.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-31; YFDS 21 PPS: CCR 1b

Kamai, Kama [variation: **Andrew Kanai, Komai, Comai, Kami Kano**] (fl. 1844 - 1890) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1830

Death: probably Coal Island, British Columbia - June 1890

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria depot (1851 - 1854); **PSAC** Untraced vocation, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1855); Untraced vocation, San Juan Island (1855 - 1872); **IND.** Farmer, Coal Island (1873 - 1890).

Kama Kamai, from Oahu, joined the HBC in 1844 at the age of twenty-four and worked as a labourer at a variety of forts throughout the Columbia Department. Although his contract was to have ended in 1851, he left prematurely for Oahu on October 20, 1849 but re-enlisted in 1850, when he was enumerated in the census of that year in Lewis County, Washington, possibly on his way to Fort Victoria. After he began working for PSAC on San Juan Island, he accidentally blew off his left hand. He was treated in Victoria at which time he retired. From 1854-1856, he carried on on-going transactions with the Company. Kamai took a native wife and his family lived on the disputed island of San Juan. The 1870 census described him as a farmer with \$1000 in real estate and \$300 in personal property. He lived there until 1872, or until the international boundary between the United States and Canada was settled. On October 3, 1873, having just moved north to British Columbia, Kamai swore out his British subject status, which gave him the right to pre-empt land. A month later Kama Kamai claimed 160 acres [64.6 ha], the western half of small Coal Island lying off of Vancouver Island, and began to farm. His countryman and son-in-law Alexander K  n   also moved to the island with his family. Kamai died on June 19, 1890, likely on Coal Island, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's Church at Fulford Harbour on Saltspring Island.

Andrew Kamai, to use the name with which he was baptized in the Catholic church at the time of his marriage, had numerous children. The oldest was likely Mary (c.1851-?). On December 20, 1870 in a Catholic ceremony, he formalized his marriage to Mary Ann (c.1846-?), who was Songhees. The witnesses were his San Juan compatriots Joe Friday and Alexander K  n  , who was married the same day to Kamai's daughter Mary (c.1859-?). The Kamais' recorded children were John (c.1856-?), Joseph (c.1860-?), Mary (c. 1861-?), Susan (c.1861-?), Charles (c.1863-?), Louis (1866-?), Moses (c.1871-?), Catherine (1872-?), Agnes (1875-?), and Louisa (1878-?). Some members of the Kamai family opted for their maternal identity and identify themselves as Songhees.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28, 30-32; FtVicASA 1-3; YFDS 20; SandIsAB 10; BelleVuePJ 1; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County PS: WSA 1870 US Census, Washington Territory, San Juan Island; BCA BCCR StAndC; BCCR StElizRC; BCGR-Crt-Naturalization; BCGR-Pre-emption; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver, sub-district, Saanich; Van-PL 1891 Canada Census, Victoria, Yates Street; StEdC Bapt/Marr

Kamaikalooa [variation: **Kamoalow**] (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1849).

Kamaikalooa joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1844 and worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver and on the Cowlitz farm. In outfit 1849-1850, he deserted, most likely for the gold in California. He probably did so in the spring of 1849, as he received no wages for outfit 1849-1850.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 24-29

Kamakeha [variation: **Kamakkeha**] (fl. .1840 - c. 1854) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - c. 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1851).

Kamakeha joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He worked at coastal forts until November 10, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu. He re-enlisted and began work again on July 15, 1848. In June 1851 he retired once again, remaining in the area. He carried on transactions with the HBC until outfit 1854-1855, at which point he was noted as

being deceased.

Kamakeha chose an unnamed Native woman as a mate, and together they had a son, Joseph (?-bap.1852-?) who was baptized Catholic in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-27, 29-32; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 18-19; SandIsAB 7; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR CCCath

Kamako (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Kamako shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in February 3, 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the coast on a voyage on which the captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians. When the vessel returned to Hawaii that August, the Hawaiian crew rebelled, claiming their contracts were up but they nonetheless returned to work a further month. Beyond that, Kamako has not been traced.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Kamano, George [variation: **Kaumano, Camano, Kaumana**] (fl. 1854 - 1918) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1840 (born to Okerry/Okeli Cahoomana and Nainema)

Death: Alert Bay, British Columbia - May 1, 1918

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1868); Labourer, Columbia Department (1868 - 1869); Farmer and rancher, Harbledown Island (1869 - 1914).

Oldest son of Okerry/Okeli Cahoomana and of Nainema of the Sandwich Islands, fourteen-year-old Kamano most likely joined the Hudson's Bay Company from Oahu, Hawaii in 1854, although oral tradition persists that he was "shanghaied" (descendant) in Oahu and jumped ship in Victoria (or wrecked on a whaling ship), only to be smuggled by natives to Fort Rupert. Whatever method he used to get there, he worked at Fort Rupert for the next fifteen years (till 1869) as a labourer. There, at the Oblate Mission which was established in 1863, he may have learned to write as, at one time, was left in charge of the Fort Rupert post in the absence of the Chief Trader.

In 1869 Kaumana retired from the HBC and followed St. Michel's Mission which, by that time, had moved from the Fort Rupert site to New Vancouver, Harbledown Island, about sixty kilometres south of Fort Rupert, which was also his wife's home territory. At his new home he worked at, and was periodically left in charge of, the Mission, which eventually closed down in 1874; Oblate priest Father Foquet explained how "we are leaving all the affairs of the mission in the care of Kamano." The same year Kamano decided to throw in his lot with British Columbia, and was naturalized as a British subject.

Required to be self sufficient, the Kamano family developed on Harbledown Island a garden and orchard of several different kinds of apple trees, selling their potatoes, carrots and turnips to the local natives. Kamano had a lifelong fear of being sent back to the Sandwich Islands, and not wanting to return, developed a solitary posture on Harbledown Island where he raised a large family. Until the latter twenty years of his life he worked daily in the woods near his island home, returning only to eat and sleep at his house. Throughout his life, nonetheless, he did command a certain outside respect for, in McKenney's 1883-1884 Pacific Coast Directory out of San Francisco, he was listed as being an important man in the vicinity of Alert Bay. While he preferred the solitude of his working environment, his more outgoing wife, on the other hand, held potlatches throughout the area, some lasting for as long as a week. In his latter years, after the death of his wife, he lived with his daughter Lillian at Alert Bay and finally died of a pneumonia. He was buried on May 4, 1918 behind the Anglican church at Alert Bay along with many other members of his family.

Kamano had one wife and a dozen children. On December 25, 1866 at Fort Rupert, George Kamano formalized his marriage to Pauline Clahoara (c.1845-c.1893) of the Tenaktak/Taneukteuch/Tanakteuk band (Knight Inlet/Harbledown Island) of the Kwakiutls. Their children were George (1864-1895), Louis (1865-?), Charles or Carey (1866-1904), Mary Anne (1867-1905), William (1868-?), Lillian (1868-1955), Michael (1870-1956), Joseph (1872-1958), Emma (1874-1907), Maria (1876-1941), Harriet (1880-1904), and Maggie (1882-1902). The children learned Kwagiutl as their first language, but could also speak English.

Kamano Island of the Karlukwees Indian Reserve, near Harbledown Island, is named after Kamano.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-16; HBCABio; family information: Oblate Mission Records, Fort Rupert/Alert Bay; Information from Kamano family bible as written down by Maria Kamano; 1881 and 1891 Census; Burials, Alert Bay Mission, Anglican Church Records, Anglican Church Archives, Victoria, B. C.; Oblate records from St. Michael's at Fort Rupert at Oblate House, Vancouver, SS: McKenney's; SS: Barbeau, Totem Poles, p. 654; Pioneer Journal, May 9, 1956, p. 4; Dorothy (Dot) Myers interview with Elizabeth (Lizzie) Huson, Vancouver, B. C., August 1971; Nicholls, Margaret, "Kamano - A Kanaka", B. C. Historical News, December 1991, p. 12; Kamano descendant,

Kamloops, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Kamaloops**] (fl. 1858 - 1863) (probably Native: Salish)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1858 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1861 - 1862); Labourer, Thompson River (1862 - 1863).

Jean Baptiste Kamloops worked for the HBC. He appeared on the 1863-1866 sundries accounts with a debt of £7.4.5 carried over from the previous outfits.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 7-13

Kanackanui [variation: **Kanakanui**] (fl. 1840 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Death: Fort Simpson [Nass] [British Columbia] - July 1852****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1845 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852).

Kanackanui or "big Kanaka" joined the HBC in 1840 from Oahu and arrived at Fort Vancouver in April of that year. After noting his arrival at Fort Stikine around June when it was stated that all the Hawaiians could neither understand or be understood, he was not mentioned again in the surviving Stikine journals indicating, to his credit, a general competency in his work. Paradoxically, he had been taught to read the scriptures, probably in Polynesian, by American missionary instructors. Kanackanui was two years into his service there when, on April 20, 1842, some of the post's employees rebelled against the discipline of the post manager, John McLoughlin Jr., who, late at night, called Kanackanui and several other Hawaiians to arms to protect him. Kanackanui grabbed his gun and rushed outside, but another employee, Antoine Presse, wrested it from him. Nonetheless, Kanackanui followed the rest to the gallery. In spite of a modicum of protection, McLoughlin was killed by his own men who claimed they did it because McLoughlin was a brutal drunk. In a deposition, Kanackanui testified that he saw McLoughlin "tipsy once about the Holidays," (FtVanCB 31, fo. 162d) which countered other servants' stories. Kanackanui was probably one of the Hawaiians who took the body inside, washed and dried it, and threw Pierre Kanaguasse out for throwing the body on the floor. During his nine year stay at Stikine, he obviously learned English, probably French and a few Native dialects as well as the trading jargon of Chinook. When the HBC abandoned Stikine, he went to Beaver Cove on northern Vancouver Island to assist in the construction of a new Fort Rupert. After one outfit there, he went to Fort Simpson where, on the morning of July 8, 1852, he died from the lingering effects of venereal disease, the journal entry of the day stating that he had been a very good servant. His internment was not noted the following day but he was probably buried in the old graveyard on the hill behind the fort.

Kanackanui's family, if any, have not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtStikPJ 1; YFASA 20, 24-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1-2; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; FtVanCB 30, McLoughlin to Simpson, Feb. 1, 1844, fo. 162d PPS: ChSoc VI, p. 358

Kanackeha (fl. 1853 - 1854) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Kanackeha's name appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria abstracts with no additional information.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1

Kanaguasse, Pierre (Peter, the Iroquois) (1839 - 1844) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada**Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman and bouté, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department (1842 - 1844).

Pierre Kanaguasse, a rogue in the fur trade, is best remembered for his role in the murder of John McLoughlin, Jr. at Fort Stikine. Kanaguasse joined the HBC on February 19, 1833; during his six years east of the Rockies, Kanaguasse appears to have been involved in a murder and robbery, a fact unknown to Dr. John McLoughlin when the former arrived at Fort Vancouver in 1839. There must have been some suspicion as Kanaguasse was assigned to the northerly Fort Stikine [Wrangel, Alaska], as McLoughlin knew that he could not desert from there. At Stikine, in June 1840 William Glen Rae thought he was a scoundrel and the following year John McLoughlin Jr. caught him stealing salmon and giving it to someone outside the fort. Pierre was flogged by John McLoughlin Jr. with fists and a stick.

McLoughlin's floggings grew worse and by the following spring when alcohol flowed more freely, discipline broke down. In February, 1842, at the instigation of Kanaguasse, the servants of Fort Stikine agreed in writing that if McLoughlin were not removed from the fort, they would desert. The following month, when Kanaguasse urged Nahua to poison McLoughlin by putting scrapings of copper in his soup when the steward was out of the kitchen, Nahua passed the information on to McLoughlin. Taking matters into his own hands, on the early morning hours of April 21, 1842, Kanaguasse took his position and fired at three moving targets (William Lasserre, François Presse and an unidentified servant) each of whom he thought to be McLoughlin. Each time the shots went wild when the nearby better-sighted Olivier Martineau pushed Kanaguasse's gun away as Martineau was able to identify each as not being their target. In frustration, Kanaguasse jumped over the pickets and went to an Indian lodge, pursued by McLoughlin and four men - who beat Kanaguasse with a gun. John McLoughlin Jr. was then threatened by Lasserre and Urbain Heroux. Young McLoughlin, armed with his own rifle, tried to find the hidden pair to either punish or kill them. Failing to find them, he rushed into the centre area yelling "Fire! Fire!" in a futile effort to flush them out and have his Sandwich Islanders shoot at Heroux, but four shots rang out, the fatal one entering his shoulder blades and exiting his throat. The fatal shot, then, came from Heroux rather than Kanaguasse. After the shooting, Kanaguasse tried to rob McLoughlin of his ring (it was rescued by Powpow and returned to McLoughlin's wife) and his vest before he threw the body, which had been taken in a room by the Kanakas, onto the floor. Kanaguasse was immediately dismissed from the service and delivered by James Douglas to the Russians in Sitka to await trial. However, the Russians washed their hands of the matter and Kanaguasse spent the next months moving from Sitka to Vancouver to Simpson to be held in semi-confinement. It was Kanaguasse's deposition, however, that revealed a conspiracy when Kanaguasse confessed that Thomas McPherson had drawn up a contract on McLoughlin's life in the winter of 1841. Also, he indicated that McLoughlin had not been involved in heavy drinking prior to the murder. In 1844 he returned east of the Rockies to Canada along with the rest of the servants implicated in the crime.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 19-20, 23; YFDS 10; FtVanASA 6-8; FtStkPJ 1; FtVanCB 29-31; log of Cadboro 5

Kanah, Frank [variation: **Kanak**] (fl. 1814 - 1831) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1792

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Cowherd, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Cowherd, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831).

Frank Kanak joined the fur trade in 1814, at the age of about twenty-two and is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821. He worked in the Columbia Department, likely spending most of his time at Fort George [formerly Astoria], eventually as a cowherd, before he was discharged to Oahu on November 1, 1831, sailing on the *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-9, 11; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; YFDS 2a, 3b-4b; FtVanASA 1 PPS: McLoughlin, p. 230

Kanarikowa, Michel [variation: **Kanarikown, Kanarikwon**] (fl. 1851 - 1856) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1852 - 1854); Middleman, Columbia Department (1854 - 1856).

Michel Kanarikowa worked for the HBC in New Caledonia until 1855-1856. He may have stuck around for a short time afterwards doing casual labour for the company.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-5

Kanataconda, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Kanatakona**] (c. 1826 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1849); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

Jean Baptiste Kanataconda joined the HBC in 1846. On June 19, 1850 at Fort Victoria, he, along with fellow crew members Namotto, Jean Baptiste Dechamp and Samuel Pepper, deserted, taking all their effects with them. By 1855-1856 he was back in Fort Simpson where he worked both at the post and on the *Beaver* until 1861 and possibly on and off after that.

Jean Baptiste Kanataconda had one wife and at least one child (?-1858).

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-30; YFDS 21; log of Beaver 1; FtVicASA 3-12; FtSimp[N]PJ 8

Kanatagonet, Pierre (c. 1795 - 1828) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Death: Priests' Rapids [Washington] - May 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828).

Pierre Kanatagonet joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on June 1, 1814 to work as a milieu at Fort William. His movements for the next seven years have not been traced but in 1821, he was working in the Athabasca. By 1825 he was working in New Caledonia and drowned in 1828.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 1, 5-8; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFDS 3a

Kanatasse, Narcisse (c. 1828 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada - c. 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Boute, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation (no wages), Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Labourer, New Caledonia (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Colville (1855 - 1856).

Iroquois Narcisee Kanatasse worked for the HBC as a middleman. On October 20, 1852, he deserted and may have temporarily gone to Jasper House. He re-enlisted and worked until 1856.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1, 3; FtAlexPJ 9; FtVanASA 10-13; BCA FtAlex

Kanate, Gregoire (fl. 1852 - 1855) (Native or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Snake Country (1852 - 1855).

Gregoire Kanate, quite likely hired locally, joined the HBC as a labourer on October 1, 1852 to work either at Fort Boise or Fort Hall, on a contract that ended in 1855. He retired in 1854.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9-11

Kanatioha, Louis (fl. 1821 - 1826) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: possibly Canada, British North America

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1819); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1826).

Louis Kanatioha first appeared on record in the Pacific slopes as coming west across the Rockies in a NWC group headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He worked in the Columbia Department for the HBC until 1825, spending his time at both Fort George and Spokane House and returned to Montreal in 1825.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 3; HBCA YFASA 1-5; FtGeoAB 10; FtVanAB 2a

Kane [standard: Kané] (fl. 1844 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1846).

Kané joined the HBC from Oahu in 1843 on a three-year contract. He worked at Fort Vancouver as a labourer until August 6, 1846 at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17

Kanelupu (fl. 1840 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Steward, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Willamette Falls (1848 - 1849).

Kanelupu joined the HBC in 1840, beginning his work at Fort Vancouver on July 14 of that year. On September 30,

1849, after working nine years at coastal posts and in shipping, he deserted, presumably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-29; YFDS 11-12, 18, 20; FtVanASA 6-8; log of Columbia 6; Vancouver 7

Kaneoukai (fl. 1840 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - January 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); **PSAC** Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1843); **HBC** Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848).

Kaneoukai joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and began on July 1st of that year, receiving his wages from July 14. For the next seven and a half years, he worked in various locations in the Columbia as a middleman, seaman, and woodcutter. According to Thomas Lowe's Journal, he died on or about January 2, 1848, probably from the measles.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-27; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 11, 15; BCA Lowe 1

Kanetagon, Ignace (Big Ignace) (c. 1822 - 1823) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper with Miaquin Martin's band, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823).

Ignace Kanetagon joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 15, 1818 as a hunter for four years in Indian Country. By 1822, he had made his way to the Pacific slopes and was part of an independently functioning band of trappers under Meaquin Martin that sold its furs to the HBC. After the band dissolved their partnership in that outfit, Kanetagon disappeared from record. He was likely a close relative of Louis.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

See Also: **Kanetagon, Louis** (probable Relative)

Kanetagon, Louis [variation: **Kanetogan, Kanitogan, Kanitagon**] (? - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Idaho, United States - February 1825

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper with Miaquin Martin's band, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1823 - 1825).

Louis Kanetagon may have joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] as early as 1813 and worked as a middleman and gouvernail in Fort William and Michillimackinac. On December 15, 1818, both Louis and Ignace signed on with McTavish, McGillivray & Co. to work for four years as hunters in Indian Country. His movements for the next four years have not been traced, but by 1822, Louis Kanetagon was a freeman trapper working in the Columbia with the Meaquin Martin band which sold its furs to the HBC. After the band dissolved their partnership in that outfit, Kanetagon continued to accompany Martin. Like many other members of the Martin gang, on February 10, 1824, Kanetagon joined a mutually suspicious Alexander Ross for his nine month trapping expedition through Snake Country. Ross, in turn, thought that Kanetagon, like the other Iroquois, was unfit for Snake Country and ranted throughout the journals about the Iroquois but Kanetagon was not singled out for criticism other than skulking off from the main party to be by himself on March 30, 1824. On December 20, 1824, after returning to Flat Head post, Kanetagon joined Ogden's subsequent Snake expedition. On February 6, 1825, when the party was camped at Horse Plains [Horse Prairie, Lemhi River area of eastern Idaho], Kanetagon's wife tried to cock his gun inside their lodge but the rifle discharged firing a ball into Kanetagon's chest. Ogden deemed it an accident but Kittson found it suspicious that a witness who claimed that it was an accident immediately claimed Kanetagon's woman as his wife as soon as Kanetagon was buried. He also found it peculiar that the brother of the "Pendent Oreille" wife of Kanetagon had, in 1821, similarly shot an Iroquois in the face. (That Iroquois, however, subsequently recovered at Spokane House.) Kanetagon's effects were purchased by the other members of the party the day after he died.

The name of Louis Kanetagon's Pend d' Oreille [Salish: Kalipel] wife has not been traced. No children were mentioned in the records.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a

See Also: **Kanetagon, Ignace** (probable Relative)

Kanhetara, Jacques (c. 1821 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and route in Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Jacques Kanhetara joined the HBC in Caughnawaga in 1839. His contract ended in 1844 at which point he returned to Canada. In 1846, however, he appears to have re-engaged as a route at Lachine.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 19-20, 23; HBCCont; YFDS 10

Kanoho [variation: **Kanoha**] (fl. 1845 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1852).

Kanoho joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years. He worked at Fort Vancouver as a labourer until he deserted on January 11, 1852. This is probably the same person as the Joseph Kanako of the US 1850 Clark Co. Census.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-31; FtVanASA 3; OHS 1850 US Census, Clark Co.

Kanome [standard: **Kanomé**] [variation: **Kenome**, **Kanomi**] (fl. 1847 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1852).

Kanome joined the HBC in 1847 as a middleman, the same time as his friend, Kealoha. They appear to have worked together as labourers at Forts Victoria and Rupert until Kealoha died in 1849 and Kanome inherited all his possessions. He wanted to return to Oahu in 1850 but, as an HBC vessel was not readily available, he continued working until around 1852 and may have returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA Diar-Rem Helmcken PPS: Helmcken, p. 108

Kanonswasse, Martin [variation: **Kanonswase**] (c. 1792 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada - c. 1792

Death: possibly Canada, British North America

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] and Spokane (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1828); Middleman and route, Thompson River (1828 - 1829); Route, Fort Colville (1829 - 1833).

Martin Kanonswassee joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on May 13, 1814 to work as a middleman at Fort William or Lac La Pluie [Rainy Lake] and the following year renewed his contract at Fort William. By 1816, when his wages were paid to his mother, he was on the Pacific slopes, probably with the cross-country brigade; in 1817, he came over the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party and in 1819 he crossed the Rockies in a party headed by Angus Bethune and P. S. Ogden. In 1821, he transferred to the HBC. By outfit 1830-1831 he became a comer and goer, travelling to York Factory and possibly Montreal, and back. He finally returned east of the Rockies to Canada at the end of his contract in 1833.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1-3, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-12; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFDS 2a, 3a-5a; FtVanAB 10, 26FtVanASA 1-2 PPS: HBRS X, p. 12, 31n

Kanooe (fl. 1841 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844).

Kanooe joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841 and began receiving wages on July 9th of that year. He worked largely at Fort Vancouver until November 12, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu. He received his final wages in Honolulu on December 31st.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12; YFASA 24; SandIsAB 3

Kanopee (fl. c. 1730 - 1750) (probably Spanish)

Birth: probably Spain

Other

U.A. Survivor, unknown shipwreck (1730 - 1750); Father, Cascade Mountains (1730 - 1730).

Kanopee may have been a very early Spanish survivor of a coastal shipwreck at the mouth of the Columbia. Possibly a crew member from an off-course ship from the Philippines bound for Central America as early as 1730, Kanopee was shipwrecked at the mouth of the Columbia and all but four of the crew were killed by the Clatsops. Kanopee, along with three others escaped to the Cascades where he lived for a short while, married and had a child before striking out overland for any European habitation. His mixed descent offspring, Soto, was discovered by Gabriel Franchere on May 8, 1811 living at the Cascades on the Columbia River as a blind old man who may have been born any time between 1730 and 1750.

After Kanopee struck out overland, he was never seen again.

PS: ChSoc XLV, p. 83 PPS: Ruby & Brown, The Chinook Indians, p. 29

See Also: Soto (Son)

Kanota, Louis (fl. 1816 - 1844) (Native: Abenaki or Nipising)

Birth: probably in or near "Abinachee" area [Abinakis, Quebec]

NWC Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1816); **HBC** Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Ross' Snake Party (1824); Freeman trapper, Ogden's Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Hunter and trapper, Snake Party (1828 - 1829); Hunter and trapper, Snake Party (1829 - 1830); Hunter and trapper, Work's Snake Party (1830 - 1832); Hunter and trapper, Snake Party (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); **NWC** Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1844).

Louis Kanota was a long time employee of the fur trade. In 1816, he was in the Columbia when his wife received his pay. In 1822, he was a part of a group of sixteen, mostly Iroquois, who deserted after receiving advances from Fort George. Deemed a "good trapper" by Ross, he went on Ross' nine month Snake Party expedition in 1824. During that time, on April 24, 1824, he injured himself badly by cutting the "lid of his knee" with a knife (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 17). He soon recovered and supplied Ogden's party in 1824 with food. On March 21, 1825 he helped Kittson to attempt to recapture some runaway horses. However, two months later, on May 24, in the Weber River area (south of the 420), he deserted Ogden's expedition for the American camp without paying his debts to the HBC and took with him the furs he had trapped. He appears to have rejoined Ogden's Expedition by September 1828, and by October parted with the main expedition with François Payette in a separate brigade trapping the Weiser, Payette and Boise Rivers. In spite of the desertion, Ogden found Kanota to be a leading man in that his movements were an indicator how the men of the group would act. He was also a hunter for Work's Snake parties where he was accompanied by his slave who was killed by the Blackfoot in a raid on September 25, 1830. Kanota may have contracted malaria when the group was leaving Fort Vancouver in August, 1831. He recovered but on January 30, 1832 during an attack by three-hundred Blackfoot, his horse was killed and he was wounded slightly in the foot. He remained in the Snake Country for one more expedition but in 1834 he joined the Fort Vancouver Indian trade.

Nothing has been traced on the family life of Louis Kanota.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoPJ 1-3a, 9-10; YFASA 8-9, 11-16; YFDS 3b, 4b-5a, 5c-7; FtVanASA 2-8

Kanotahare, Pierre (fl. 1819) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); Freeman trapper, Snake Country (1818 - 1819).

Pierre Kanotahare, was first recorded as being a NWC employee in the Columbia in 1816 when his wages were paid to his wife. By the fall of 1819, he was in Snake Country working under Donald McKenzie when he deserted. He likely stayed on the Pacific slopes for two more years for he went east over the Rockies in the fall of 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; FtVanAB 28 PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 149

Kanseau [variation: **Casseau**] (c. 1794 - 1834) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1794

Death: Fort Hall, Oregon Territory - August 1834

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834).

Kanseau appeared at Fort Hall in 1834 belonging to Mr. McKay's camp. On August 26, he was killed while horse racing at the fort and was buried the following day near the Wyeth establishment. He had a three way service: a Catholic one performed by the Canadians, a Protestant one performed by Rev. Jason Lee and a native one performed by the Indians.

Kanseau left behind an unidentified native wife and family.

PS: N. J. Wyeth, p. 227 PPS: Townsend, "Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River and a visit to the", p. 108

Kaonasse, Michel [standard: **Kaonassé**] (c. 1815 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1815**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Boute, New Caledonia (1835 - 1837); Steersman on Montreal Pay List, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1842); Boute, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1843); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Guide and Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Guide and Boute, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1852 - 1853); Boute, Fort Colville (1853 - 1854).

Michel Kaonassé joined the HBC in 1833 or 1834, and on his way to the Columbia served as a bote in the Athabasca. In March, 1837, he is recorded as returning east over the mountains and in outfit 1839-1840 he was paid a gratuity for an extra trip to the Columbia. While stationed at a post, he did carpentry and other work and, in outfit 1840-1841, he received a gratuity for services between Jasper House and Boat Encampment. The death of Michel's wife in 1843 appears to have changed his pattern for he worked further south after that. On July 20, 1852, he signed a contract at Fort Vancouver to act as a guide for a return trip to York Factory. However, he became disabled and was replaced with Baptiste (?) Joseph Anawaronon and discharged on December 18, 1852. Kaonasse's contract ended in 1854 at which point he retired.

Michel Kaonassé's wife died April 19, 1843 having suffered from an undetermined illness for three months. She was "decently" interred the following day on the hill behind Fort Alexandria (FtAlexPJ 5, fo. 43).

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17, 20, 24-32; YFDS 5c-7, 10-11, 23; FtVanASA 3-11; HBCCont; FtVicDS 1

Kapahu (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1849).

Kapahu joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844. He worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver until he deserted and likely headed to California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29

Kapawa (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849).

Kapawa joined the Hudson's Bay Company from Oahu in 1844 and began work at the Willamette saw mill on July 12, 1844. He deserted on October 10, 1849 and likely headed for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29; YFDS 15

Kapoua [variation: **Kapooa**] (fl. 1844 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846).

Kapoua appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1844-1845 with a contract that ended in 1846. He worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver and a woodcutter on the steamer *Beaver* until December 10, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17

Karae (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845).

Karae joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He worked as a middleman at Fort Vancouver and also as a labourer and stoker on the *Beaver*. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until December 31 of that year, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 16

Karaganacon, Michel [variation: **Michelle Karagancon, Karakagon**] (? - 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - 1822

Freeman

NWC Gouvernail, Pacific slopes (1818); Freeman, Snake Country (1822).

Michel Karaganacon joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] first on May 2, 1810 to work in Tamiscaming; on March 12, 1818, he further signed on in Montreal as a wintering gouvernail for three years. That year, 1818, he came across the Rockies in a NWC group headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan and began work in the Columbia area. He may have stayed on in the area for, in late 1821 or early 1822, Karaganacon along with fifteen other trappers deserted after having been outfitted by the HBC at Fort George [Astoria] with articles for the spring and fall hunt. He made his way to the Snake Country and, in the summer of 1822, was killed there. Initially, it was thought that he had deserted but it was later determined that he had been killed.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10

Karaganyate, Pierre (c. 1794 - 1830) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - October 1830

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1816); Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1819); Middleman, Snake Country (1819); **HBC** Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1827); Middleman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Boute, York Factory Express (HBC) (1828); Middleman, Thompson River (1829 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830).

Pierre Karaganyate entered the NWC [Isaac W. Clarke] at the age of nineteen on July 20, 1813 to work as a middleman at Amherstberg by the Grande Riviere and on October 1, 1814 [Roderick McKenzie] to work in Michillimackinac for the administrators as a middleman. He was in the Columbia by 1816, a year in which he had his wages paid to his mother. He likely stayed on continuously and, by the fall of 1819, working in the Snake Country under Donald McKenzie, he deserted. He continued in the area for, by 1822, he was working with the HBC out of Fort Spokane. From that point on, he worked at a variety of locations and, in outfit 1827-1828 he was given extra wages for having gone to and from York Factory. Also, in 1829-1830, he was given an extra gratuity for his services to George Simpson, who had travelled through the area. Pierre Karaganyate died at Fort Vancouver in 1830, probably from malaria which had been brought in with a ship. He was most likely buried in the fort's graveyard.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 2-9, 11; YFDS 2a-4a; FtVanAB 10, 28 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105, 113

Karaquante, Rene (fl. 1818 - 1819) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1819).

Rene Karaquante (who may have signed a contract with the NWC on September 23, 1816 under the name Rene Karaguanon to work in Lac des Sables as a middleman) entered the Pacific slopes with a small NWC group led by Angus Bethune and James McMillan in 1818. He wintered over the following season.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 3

Karatohon, Laurent [variation: **Karahetohon**] (fl. 1822 - 1824) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]**Freeman**

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1819); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Ross' Snake Party (1824); Freeman trapper, Ogden's Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Laurent Karatohon joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 15, 1818 for four years as a hunter in Indian country; that same year he appears to have crossed the Rockies with Angus Bethune and James McMillan, so he may have been employed earlier. In the spring of 1819 he came across the Rockies in the small NWC band led by Bethune and Peter Skene Ogden. He has not been traced for the next three years but, by 1822, Karatohon was part of an independently functioning band of trappers under Meaquin Martin that sold its furs to the HBC in the Columbia. After the band dissolved their partnership in that outfit, Karatohon carried on as a freeman trapper although he still travelled in the company of Martin. Considered "unfit for Snake Country" (SnkCoPJ 2, fo. 2) he nonetheless joined Alexander Ross' nine month HBC expedition into Snake Country. The feeling of suspicion over the new rules of trapping and payment after the amalgamation with the NWC was mutual with the Iroquois for Karatohon and Lazard Kayenquaretcha deserted two weeks after setting out from Flat Head post and had to be brought back by force. Both had sold their provisions to the natives, Laurent selling his lodge as he didn't want to leave Lazard alone. One month later, on March 23, Laurent deserted once again only to return on April 2 as he was frightened by the sight of some Peigan Indians. He completed the expedition and joined Ogden's Snake Country party on December 20, 1824, but when the expedition was in the Weber River area on May 24, 1825, he deserted for the last time to the American camp without paying his debts.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 3; HBCA FtGeoAB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a

Karehoua [variation: **Karehina**] (fl. 1840 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1844 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852).

Karehoua signed on with the HBC in Oahu in 1840 and worked for the next dozen years at various northern posts. His contract ended in 1850, when he first expressed an interest at returning to Hawaii, but he continued at Fort Simpson until September 1, 1852 when he sailed from the post on the *Mary Dare*; he officially retired October 1, 1852. It is not known whether he returned to Oahu.

Karehoua had a family, the names of which are untraced. In September 1849, while he was employed at Fort Rupert, his wife gave birth to a baby girl.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-32; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicDS 1; FtRupPJ 1; FtVicASA 1-3; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; BCA Diar-Rem Helmcken

Karimou, William [variation: **Kariume**] (fl. 1811 - 1814) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1814).

William joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel operated by the PFC stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Sandwich Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia, and on April 12 Paul was noted as helping to unload the vessel. The Sandwich Islander stayed on shore, helped to construct the fort and, on October 12 of that year, sailed up the Columbia River on the maiden voyage of the newly constructed vessel *Dolly*. He did a variety of tasks including smoking deer skins on May 21, 1813. He was last traced going overland in a brigade of canoes and likely made it as far as Fort William on the Great Lakes. For possible scenarios of his return to the Hawaiian Islands, see Ben [2].

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria

Karohuhana, Ignace [variation: **Karahuhana**] (c. 1813 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1813**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1836 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1859 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1862).

Ignace Karohuhana joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1832, spending many of those years in Fort Simpson. He

was a tough individual for in October 1836, he had to recover from a fractured fibula, in January of the following year, an injury to the head and in January 1838 a cut foot. He is unaccounted for during the years 1853-1859 and may have been working casually along the coast. He deserted with his traps on March 29, 1862 and may have remained in the area.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3-4, 6; YFASA 12-14, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5a-7, 22; FtVanASA 3, 6-8; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1, 4, 7-11; BCA FtSimp[N]PJ

Karonhitchego, Laurent [variation: **Kanokitchego**] (c. 1794 - 1851) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - January 1851

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1821); **HBC** Employee, Pacific slopes (1821 - 1822); Employee, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Employee, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Steersman, Thompson River (1826 - 1830); Bowsman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1835); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842 - 1843); Settler, Oahu (1843 - 1844).

Laurent Karonhitchego joined the NWC presumably in 1815, for the following year his wages were paid to his wife when he was in the Columbia. He is hard to track but he continued working with the HBC after amalgamation. On April 5, 1827, Archibald McDonald, then clerk, wrote in his Thompson River report that Karonhitchego, who had a wife and children, was "a good Foreman, & obedient in other respects, [but] not adapted for horse driving" (HBRS X, p. 229). He worked with the Company until September 30, 1841 at which point he became a settler in the Willamette. He died in 1851 at St. Paul.

Laurent Karonhitchego had one recorded wife and three children. On March 28, 1840, he formalized his marriage to Thérèse Wahkaikom, Chinook, (c.1810-?). The recorded Karonhitchego children were Laurent II (c.1838-?), (Elizabeth) Marie Anne (1841-?) and Josephite (1843-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 9; YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-21; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtKamPJ 2; YFDS 2a, 3a-5a, 5c-7, 12; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-8; BCA BCCR-CCCath; PPS: HBRS X, p. 31n, 229; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b

Karoooha (fl. 1840 - 1854) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850).

Karoooha, who entered the service of the HBC in 1840, worked at various places along the Northwest Coast before retiring to Oahu in outfit 1844-1845. He re-enlisted again, and his contract ended in 1850 when he expressed a desire to return to Hawaii. As there was movement on his account until 1854, he may have stayed in the area for at least that period.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-30, 32; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1; BCA Diar-Rem Helmcken

Karreymoure [variation: **Karreymourie**] (fl. 1844 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1849).

Karreymoure joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver. His contract was to have ended in 1850 but on September 20, 1849, he deserted, presumably for the gold fields of California. He returned and, in outfit 1850-1851, he worked for four months before dying.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28, 30-31; YFDS 20-21

Kassawessa, Pierre [variation: **Kassawesa, Kassawetta**] (? - c. 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Death: in a snow storm in Snake Country, Pacific Northwest – winter of 1822-23

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817); Employee, Snake Country (1819); Employee, New Caledonia (1820); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Boule, Snake Party (1821 - 1823).

Pierre Kassawessa joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on September 23, 1816 as a middleman destined to

work in Sault St. Marie or Fort William. He continued on, however, as he is on record as crossing the Rockies to the Pacific slopes with Joseph LaRocque in 1817. He continued to work in the area and in the fall of 1819, deserted from Donald McKenzie's Snake Party. The following year he was in New Caledonia and, at the time of coalition in 1821, he transferred to the HBC. He spent most of his time in the Snake Country and, according to Ve-i-em, the principal Chief of the Snakes, Kassawessa went with the Snake Nation in 1822 but got lost in a snow storm.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 7, 9; FtGeo[Asst]AB 4, 10; HBCA YFASA 2; SnkCoPJ 1

Kateman, George (c. 1804 - ?) (probably Canadian: French or Canadian: English)

Birth: probably St. Edouard, Lower Canada - c. 1804

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

George Kateman joined the HBC from the parish of St. Edouard in 1834 and is recorded as returning east over the Rockies in March 1837.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

See Also: Kateman, Xavier (probable Relative)

Kateman, Xavier [variation: **Katman**] (c. 1812 - c. 1892) (probably Canadian: French or probably Canadian: English)

Birth: probably St. Edouard, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Death: probably Lewis County, Washington - c. 1892

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Steersman, Fort Simpson (1836 - 1846); Settler, Cowlitz (1846+).

Xavier Kateman may have been a close relative of George Kateman as they were both born in the same year, both were from St. Edouard and both joined the HBC in 1834. They were either twins or cousins. Kateman spent virtually his entire career at Fort Simpson, working until December 31, 1846 at which point he settled on a 320 acre [129.5 ha] claim in Lewis Co. He claimed, however, he settled in 1845. In 1850 he was noted as being a farmer in on Cowlitz Prairie, Lewis Co., Washington. By 1892, Kateman had died.

Xavier Kateman had a wife and at least two children. On October 3, 1852, he formalized his marriage to Catherine in Lewis Co. They had an unnamed baby girl (1838-1838) and a son, George (c.1840-?). Other children have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 24-26; FtSimp[N]PJ 3-4; YFDS 6-7, 17; FtVanASA 3-8; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 147; Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 243

See Also: Kateman, George (probable Relative)

Kauai (fl. c. 1847 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably on Kauai

Death: Fort Victoria, Vancouver Island - July 21, 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848).

Kauai joined the HBC in 1847 but had a short career with the Company as he died at Fort Victoria in 1848 of unspecified causes.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-28; FtVicASA 1-2; YFDS 19

Kaucrassoak, Joshua (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Joshua Kaucrassoak transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9

Kaulehelehe, William R. (fl. 1845 - 1874) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1809

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - June 1874

Other

HBC Teacher, Fort Vancouver general charges (1845 - 1847); Teacher, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Teacher, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1850); Teacher, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Assistant, Fort Victoria (1862 - 1869).

William R. Kaulehelehe joined the HBC in 1845 on a three-year contract as a teacher, unusual for Hawaiians who were generally hired for labour only. On the request of the head of Fort Vancouver, Dr. John McLoughlin, Hawaiian American mission physician Dr. G. P. Judd hired Kaulehelehe, then in his mid-thirties, out of the Kawaiahao church to act as chaplain to his fellow Hawaiians in the Columbia. Arriving with his wife, Mary S. Kaai, or Kaiapioop, on June 23, 1845 at Fort Vancouver, the Kaulehelehes set up residence in the Kanaka village.

The presence of the couple was somewhat resented, as it was felt that it would tone down the freedoms of the other residents and make them, for example, "observe the Sabbath, because on that day they did their carpentering, horseriding, agriculturing, and the like" (William's letter to Judd as found in *The Beaver*, p. 41). To alleviate the tense situation, Kaulehelehe was moved into a house inside the fort, but this move did not help him influence the whites who repeatedly abused the Hawaiians without cause. (His wife is not mentioned after 1845 and may have died at Fort Vancouver.) He was, on the other hand, more successful in getting them to observe the Sabbath although less so in curbing drinking among his fellow Hawaiians, who purchased alcohol from Americans just below the fort. His small congregation was made even smaller in 1849 with the large number of defections to the California gold fields.

Things did not go well for Kaulehelehe. Before 1850, he was moved back to the village outside the fort. The 'Owhyhee Church' within the palisade walls was torn down sometime between 1855 and 1858 and was not replaced. As the Hudson's Bay Company traditional area was gradually pre-empted by the US Army following the 1846 boundary settlement, the humble and undoubtedly deteriorated dwelling of Kaulehelehe thrust the Hawaiian chaplain into the international spotlight. Balking at the evacuation orders of the US Army, Kaulehelehe was told by John Work to hold his ground. This was to little avail, for, as Yvonne Klan writes in *The Beaver*:

But William [Kaulehelehe] and Work held fast. On March 12 1860, William watched the army remove the fences from around the Company's fields. On the 16th he saw the soldiers burn down a vacated house which had been used for store hay. On the 19th the soldiers destroyed the Company's old hospital and another house, and then they turned their attention to Williams' dwelling. When they removed the doors and the windows William finally left. The next day, March 20, the Hawaiian watched helplessly while soldiers set fire to the remains of his old home (Klan, p. 43).

The incident provoked British protests to American President James Buchanan who issued an order to cease interference with the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Kaulehelehe was then moved up to Fort Victoria where he was naturalized as a British subject on August 12, 1862. He lived in a house on Humboldt Street, Victoria, and worked as an "assistant" and interpreter until about 1868-1869. He died and was buried on June 22, 1874 at the Ross Bay Cemetery.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVanASA 9-15; FtVicASA 10-16; BCA BCGR CrtR-Naturalization; RossBayCem; Colonial Secretary, Vancouver Island, Death certificates, in BCA, C/AA/30.1/1; PPS: Atkinson, Diary of Rev. George, vol. 40, p. 181; SS: Klan, "Kanaka William" *Beaver*, vol.6 (1979), 38-43.

Kaumaia [variation: **Kaumoea**] (fl. 1845 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848).

Kaumaia joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years and worked in the Columbia district. He returned to Oahu in July 1848, where he was paid off.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-30; SandIsAB 3, 6

Kawahinia (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Kawahinia served on the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* from February 3 to September 17, 1850, travelling from Oahu to the Northwest Coast and back again. On August 27 at Honolulu, he and the other Hawaiian crewmen refused to work claiming their contract was up but nonetheless returned to work for another month while the vessel was at anchor.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Kawationha, Louis (fl. 1821) (possibly Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Louis Kawationha was one of a large number of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC at the time of coalition in 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9

Kawenassa, Antoine (c. 1818 - ?) (probably Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: possibly Canada, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1839); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1841); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844).

Antoine Kawenassa joined the HBC from Lachine in 1833 and worked in a variety of jobs. Little is known of Kawenassa's character but he was at Stikine at the time of the killing of John McLoughlin Jr. and was said by John McLoughlin Sr. to have "besmeared himself with the blood of the deceased (McLoughlin Jr) and to have said laughing at it, that it was a deer they had killed" (FtVanCB 29, deposition, fo. 32).

He returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 23; FtVanASA 4-8; FtVanCB 29

Kaweneguay, Pierre [variation: **Kayenoquay**] (fl. 1816 - 1819) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1819).

Pierre Kaweneguay signed on with the NWC on December 31, 1816, coming to the Pacific slopes. In 1817 he crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party and wintered over in 1818.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10

Kawenion, Charles (fl. 1830) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Charles Kawenion was a comer and goer from Montreal into the Columbia in the summer of 1830.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9-10; FtVanAB 26

Kawero, Tom (fl. 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1834); Passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

Tom Kawero worked for the HBC in 1834. He put in a brief appearance in the Columbia, being sent to Oahu aboard the brig *Eagle* on December 1, 1834. As the name and movements are similar, he may be the same person as Tom Keuvero.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14; YFDS 5c; ShMiscPap 14

Kay, William [variation: **Hay**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

William Kay made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Kayenquaretcha, Lazard [variation: **Lazarde Kayenguarathia**] (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper with Miaquin Martin's band, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Ross' Snake Party (1824); Freeman trapper, Ogden's Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Lazard Kayenquaretscha joined the NWC on September 23, 1816 as a middleman to work in Sault St. Marie or Fort William and renewed his contract two years later to work in Indian Country. By 1822, he was part of an independently functioning band of trappers, under Miaquin Martin, that sold its furs to the HBC. After the band dissolved their partnership in that outfit, Kayenquaretscha continued to accompany Martin. On February 10, 1824, he joined Alexander Ross, who said that Kayenquaretscha was unfit to trap in Snake Country. In two weeks he and Laurent Karatohon deserted and had to be brought back with force by the party but not before Kayenquaretscha had sold his rifle and ammunition for a horse. As a result, Lazard and several others were called "Injurious to our party" by Ross (SnkCoPJ 1, fo 11d). After nine months with Ross, Kayenquaretscha left Flathead post with Ogden's Snake party on December 20, 1824. On May 24, 1825 at Weber River, Kayenquaretscha felt that he could get a better deal with the higher paying American party and so, without paying his debt, deserted with eleven others.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a

Kayriow [variation: **Kayriou**, **Kay-riow**] (fl. 1837 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1840).

Kayriow signed on with the HBC in July 1837 in Oahu and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. He was later transferred to Fort Simpson, where he appeared to act as a gatekeeper, and was discharged on November 15, 1840, at which time he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 8, 11; YFASA 19-20; FtSimp[N] 4

Keagle, Antoine (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Personal servant, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836).

Antoine Keagle joined the HBC from La Prairie in 1833 on a three year contract and is recorded as returning east over the Rockies in the spring of 1836.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-16; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3

Keahanele [standard: **Keahanelé**] (fl. 1847 - 1854) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Labourer, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Langley (1849 - 1854).

Keahanelé joined the HBC in 1847 on a three-year contract that ended in 1850. He began work as a labourer on August 12, 1847 and appeared to work until 1854 when he likely returned to the Sandwich Islands.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1-3

Keahi (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1846).

Keahi appears to have spent his career with the HBC around Fort Vancouver. He joined the Company in 1840 from Oahu. As his contract ended in 1846 he worked until August 6 of that year, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-26; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 17

Keala [variation: **Kehele**] (fl. 1845 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849).

Keala joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845 and worked as a labourer. He deserted in 1849, probably before the beginning of outfit 1849-1850. Like others, he appears to have been smitten with gold fever.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 24-29

Kealoha (fl. 1847 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Rupert, Colony of Vancouver Island - December 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849).

Although Kealoha joined the HBC in 1847 from Oahu on a three-year contract that ended in 1850, he may have worked at the Honolulu compound as early as 1846. He was in on the construction of Fort Rupert in 1849 but by December of that year had become very ill with a complaint of the bowels. He died of pneumonia and, on that same December day, he was buried at the Fort Rupert graveyard where prayers were read in Hawaiian by one of his friends. Kealoha gave all his personal possessions to his friend, Kanome, and any money owing was to go to a sister in Oahu.

No family on the coast has been traced.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 6; YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtRupPJ 1 SS: Helmcken, p.108

Kearns, Thomas (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Thomas Kearns made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Keave [a] [standard: **Keavé**] [variation: **Louis Kiawet, Kiaret**] (fl. 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1824

Death: possibly Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

Keavé [a] joined the service of the HBC in 1840 when he was about sixteen and worked first in the far north at Fort Taku and then at Fort Victoria. He returned twice to Oahu, once in the spring of 1845 and around mid November 1848. His work appears to have ended around 1852, but he carried on transactions with the Company until about 1855. He most likely settled in the Victoria area with a family.

Keavé's family life is unclear. He may have been given the first name of Louis when he married Emelie, (c.1827-?), a Clallam woman, on August 29, 1849 in a Catholic ceremony at Victoria. They had one son, Jean Baptiste (1849-1850). Keave appears to have had another wife, Ursule (?-?), of unknown origin, and together they had one recorded child, Elizabeth (?-bap.1863-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-28, 30-32; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 24; SandIsAB 3, 9; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR- StAndC

Keave [b] [standard: **Keavé**] (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1844 - 1845).

Keave [b] joined the HBC from Oahu in 1842 and worked in the Columbia district. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until December 10 of that year, at which point he returned to Oahu and was paid his final Company wages.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 22, 24-25; YFDS 16; SandIsAB 5

Keave, Tom [standard: **Keavé**] [variation: **Thomas Kiawet, Kiavet**] (fl. 1844 - 1860) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Snake Party (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1848); Labourer, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

Tom Keavé, from Oahu, joined the HBC in 1844 on a three-year contract and spent his time between the Snake Party and Fort Vancouver. In outfit 1848-1849, when he was based in New Caledonia, he deserted from the Columbia brigade at Fort Langley, possibly intending to head for the gold fields of California. However, he soon returned and appeared to work until 1852 at Fort Victoria, after which, for the next three years, he carried on transactions with the HBC. In 1857-1858 Keave was a member of the Voltigeurs, a special militia set up in 1851 in the Victoria area. He remained in the Victoria area raising a family until at least 1860, after which he has not been traced.

Tom Keavé's family records are not clear. His first recorded wife was Emelie (?-?), a Saanich woman, who he married in a Catholic ceremony, likely at Victoria. Their children were Louis (?-bap.1854-?) and Joseph (?-bap.1858-?). Emelie must have died, and Tom Keave's next wife, who he also married in a Catholic ceremony, was Louise (?-?), a Cowichan woman, with whom he had Helene (1858-?). A third wife was Marie (?-?), another Native woman, with whom he had George (?-bap.1860-?) and possibly Charles (?-1865-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28, 30-32; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Koppel, p. 70

Keave-haccow [standard: **Keavé-haccow**] [variation: **James Keavé-haccou, Kiavi-ow, Kaverharea, Keave, Keheva, Kiav-how, Kai-ve-ou, Kiáve, Chowy?, Keavahow**] (fl. 1844 - 1883) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1819

Death: Saltspring Island, British Columbia - May 1883

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1844 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1851 - 1859); **IND.** Farmer, Saltspring Island (1869 - 1883).

The life of five foot eight inch [1.7 m] Keavé-haccow, who joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 when he was about twenty-five and spent the majority of the next fifteen years in and around Fort Nisqually, can largely be framed by his frequent but sometimes intermittent appearances in the surviving Fort Nisqually journals (April 14, 1846 to August 20, 1859). After starting at Fort Vancouver and the Snake Country, the Sandwich Islander worked regularly up to July 24, 1849. By this time Keave'haccow had a wife, who travelled with him. On November 1, 1847, at Fort Langley a man named Keavie took a woman named Katey Squinum for his wife. The head of the post, who officiated, had them make a written commitment "to have the marriage ceremony duly and evangelically solemnized on the earliest opportunity, when a clerical person may be had to perform the same." The witness was Ohia. From that point, the pattern of Keave'haccow's life seems to have changed for he appeared to inject a little variety into his routine and also become more ambitious. In July, 1849 Keavé-haccow left Fort Nisqually for Fort Vancouver for two weeks to see his friends, but not before signing on for two more years starting from November 1, 1849. On March 17, 1850, Keave'haccow along with Cowie and Kalama announced they were "leaving the service" (Dickey). Keave'haccow likely headed to Fort Vancouver, where he may have entered the 1850 Census as James Kaverharea (c.1824-?). Keavé-haccow went to work at Fort Vancouver on November 1, 1850.

Keave'haccow returned to Nisqually in September, 1851 and continued on with his agricultural work, doing a variety of jobs until March 8, 1852 when he left the employ of the company and began to work for a Mr. Chambers in the Nisqually area. He reappeared on June 7, 1852, erecting a dairy at Tlithlow and after that working at a variety of jobs, many requiring carpentry skills. Keave'haccow left again in August 1854, this time returning after just two months away. Keavé-haccow appears to have been a dedicated, sober, hard worker; however, on February 14, 1853, he was noted as being drunk and disorderly along with Tapow and Tawai. Similarly, on March 28 of the same year, Keavehaccow and a French Canadian employee Jean Baptiste Chailfoux were drunk and not able to work. Keave'haccow didn't always do carpentry or agricultural duties, for on July 7, 1853, he was out marking the boundaries of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company's claim. On August 17, 1854, he quit to take up employment under Charles Wren; however, by October 31, 1854, he was back working out of Fort Nisqually. The usually affable Keavehaccow had the unpleasant duty on November 10, 1854 in nearby Steilacoom City, of testifying against fellow Sandwich Islander, Tamaru, who stole from the Company's beach store.

On November 14, 1855, Keavé-haccow was sent to Muck farm and didn't reappear in the Fort Nisqually journals until November 4, 1857; at the end of that month and into December, he was ill. He returned to Fort Nisqually's Muck farm to work and on April 8, 1858, returned to Nisqually to announce that he and Kalama were going to Thompson River to look for gold. He was likely unlucky, for before July 18, 1859, he was back working at Muck farm and from that date

worked at Fort Nisqually. He finally left the service of the Company on August 20, 1859.

In November 1865 a man recorded as Kiavihow, who signed with his mark, pre-empted one hundred acres [40.5 ha] in the outskirts of Victoria. By 1869 and perhaps earlier Keave'haccow was almost certainly living on Salt Spring Island. In early 1869 a man recorded as Kiav-how and Kai-ve-ou, who signed with his mark, took up 160 acres [64.8 ha] of land on the west side of Fulford Harbor. By 1875 he had cleared six acres [2.4 ha], fenced seven feet [2.1 m] high, and had "a good house cost \$150, a wife & family." That year he applied for title to the still unsurveyed land. During this time, he may have made periodic visits to Victoria for, on September 13, 1871, the fifty-two-year old Kiavi-ow was found guilty of assault in that city and fined \$10 or one month in prison.

Keavé'haccow likely had several children by one or more wives but his family records are unclear. If Keave'haccow is the same as the man named as Chawey and born variously between 1811 and 1815, then he would have been married to Mary (?-?) and their children would have been Lucy (c.1867-?) and Frank (1874-?).

Keavahow, so named, died on Salt Spring Island on May 29, 1883, apparently aged about seventy-five years although this makes him much older than other stated ages. He may have been as young at sixty-four. Two years later, William Fraser Tolmie, longtime head at Fort Nisqually, interceded on behalf of his widow, who he named as "Madame Kiáve." Remarried to a Songhees man, she sought title to "three or four acres [1.2 or 1.6 ha], cleared and long cultivated by her deceased husband, a Sandwich Islander, and long an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company" on Salt Spring. She wanted the property for "her little boy Frank Kiáve (the only survivor of her children)" against the claims of La-gamine, William Naukana, then on Portland Island (Tolmie).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; YFDS 16; FtVanASA 9-14; PSACAB 22a; OHS 1850 US Census, Clark Co.; BCA BCGR-CrT-Gaols; BCGR-Pre-Emptions; BCCR-StAndC; Tolmie to Henry Fry, J.P., June 8, 1885, BCA, M552; VPL 1881 Canada Census, Cowichan; PubPS: Dickey, Journal of Occurences at Fort Nisqually; W.F.

See Also: Cowie; Kalama

Kee [variation: **Ki**] (fl. 1845 - 1857) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1845 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849); Labourer, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856).

Kee joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845 and worked steadily as a labourer at various posts until 1852. He appeared to return to work in 1855-1856, for then he is noted as having received wages but in the following 1856-1857 outfit he was described as being at Fort Victoria and not receiving wages. He has not been traced beyond that point.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-5

Keea [variation: **G. (George?) Kia, Kea, G. Keea**] (fl. 1848 - 1858) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1857); Labourer, Columbia Department (1857 - 1858); Steward, *Otter* (steamer) (1858).

Keea signed on in 1848 in Oahu with the HBC, with whom he worked off and on as a labourer at various posts for ten years. He began work on July 15, 1848 but deserted in outfit 1850-1851; he was back working in outfit 1852-1853 although he appeared to stop work in 1853-1854. From 1854 he worked until 1858 when he appeared to retire. By 1858, he had acquired an initial name starting with G. (George?). From that point on he is not found in the records again.

Keea/Kia had an unnamed Kwantlen wife and two recorded children, Basile (?-bap. 1856-?) and Jean (?-bap.1856). Both children were baptised Catholic on June 29, 1856 at Fort Langley.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 7; YFASA 28-30, 32; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-6; FtVicCB 7; log of Otter 1; BCA BCCR StAndC

Keeam, Charles [variation: **Keean, Keian, Keeam**] (c. 1835 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: York Factory [Manitoba] - c. 1835

Death: possibly New Caledonia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Fort Langley (1853 - 1855); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856); Middleman, Fort Langley (1856 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department

(1859 - 1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862).

Charles Keenan was hired on by the HBC around 1852 in Rupert's Land, the area of his birth. In 1861, after working for about eight years in the Victoria/Langley area, he went north into New Caledonia, likely the Bear Lake area. There he worked for an outfit and began raising a family. He likely did casual work for the HBC until at least 1864.

Charles Keenan had one recorded wife, Aseepattay/Atseppattay (?-?) a native from Bear Lake. Their recorded children were Charles (c.1864-?) and Betsey (c.1868-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-11; BCA BCCR StPetStLk

Keekanah [variation: **Keikanneh, Keekaneh, Keekany, Kekane, Tchikané**] (c. 1798 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1798

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - August 1846

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1817 - 1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Member, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1843); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846).

Keekanah joined the fur trade around 1817 with the NWC and worked many years in the Columbia Department. In 1835 he retired and returned to Oahu on the *Ganymede*, leaving Fort Vancouver on October 3, 1835. Upon arrival he was paid his final wage; however, he had a change of mind and returned to the Northwest Coast to work. His contact ended in 1845 and he died August 31, 1846, quite likely at Fort Vancouver.

Keekanah partnered with a Chehalis Native woman, their child being Cecelia/Cecile (c.1828-?), who was first baptised Anglican by the Rev. Herbert Beaver, and then, to ensure a passage to heaven, Catholic, by priest F. N. Blanchet.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10, 12; YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 19-21, 24-26; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 2a, 3a-7; SandIsLonIC 1; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1b; W. F. Tolmie, p. 189

Keemo, James (fl. 1811) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Oahu

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1814).

James Keemo joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel of the PFC stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Sandwich Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia and, on April 12, James Keemo was noted at helping to unload the vessel. Keemo worked at Astoria until the spring of 1814, when he returned home.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria

Keene, John (fl. 1850 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

John Keene made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC vessel, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast he would have run supplies to Fort Simpson and Sitka.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-31

Keharoha [variation: **Kehaoroah**] (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1842); Labourer, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1845).

Keharoha joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and began working at Fort Vancouver on July 15 of that year. He worked as a goer and comer for the Snake Party and subsequently in a variety of locations throughout the Columbia. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until July 18th of that year at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 11-12, 16

Keharou [variation: **Keharrow**] (fl. 1840 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1846 - 1847).

Keharou joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and worked at Fort Vancouver and on the barque *Columbia*. He worked until November 10, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25, 27; YFDS 12, 18; FtVanASA 6-8

Kehow [variation: **Kehou**] (fl. 1845 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851).

Kehow joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845 on a three-year contract. He worked at Forts Vancouver and Victoria until he deserted on June 30, 1851.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9

Kei (fl. 1846 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846).

Kei joined the HBC from Oahu in 1846 on a two-year contract. No further information has been located about him.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26

Keith, James [variation: **Kerth**] (1782 - 1851) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Netherthird, Auchterless, Scotland - March 12, 1782 (born to James Keith and Isabella Bruce)

Death: 101 Crown Street, Aberdeen, Scotland - January 27, 1851

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1816); In charge, Fort George [Astoria] (1816 - 1821).

James Keith and brother George joined the NWC [Forsyth, Richardson, & Co.] on April 29, 1800 as apprentice clerks and served at various posts east of the Rockies until 1813. That year James came to Fort George [Astoria] with Alexander Henry the younger and Alexander Stewart, and wintered there. On January 3, 1814, Keith struck out for east of the Rockies along with Stewart and fifteen crewman. On the 8th, they were attacked and robbed above Celilo Falls on the Columbia River and Stewart was seriously wounded with two arrows but Keith escaped injury. In spite of Keith's insistence that they wait for elderly hunter Jean Baptiste Sakanakee, the Nipissing native was left to fend for himself while they headed back downriver. Eventually, by July 1814, he reached Fort William and became partner with four other clerks, two of whom were Angus Bethune and John McLoughlin. During the next few years while in charge at Fort George [Astoria], he travelled throughout the lower Columbia region. In 1817, fearing that the deserter from the ship *Columbia*, Joseph Carpenter, would incite the Clatsops to storm Fort George, Keith had the mutinous blacksmith banished from the area. In October, 1818, he was present when British and American commissioners aboard HMS Blossom exchanged documents legitimizing the surrender and return of American ownership to the buildings which had been seized by the overzealous Captain Black of the HMS *Racoon* in 1813. This agreed-to return was largely ignored by Keith and NWC business continued normally at the post until 1821 when he left the post. At amalgamation he was appointed Chief Factor but took a year off due to ill health. From that point on he served the HBC east of the Rockies. He retired and returned to Scotland in 1843, remarrying in 1845. He died in 1851 leaving a large estate which was divided amongst his Scottish relatives and North American descendants.

James Keith had two wives and at least two children. Early in his life he married the daughter of Jean Baptiste Cadot with whom he had daughters Helen (1811-?) and Mary (1814-?). He provided for them in a will written at Fort Chipewyan on January 19, 1820 with the following preamble:

It having fallen to my lot (a most lamented and almost unavoidable consequence of the situation and country wherein I have passed such a lapse of time and which I trust will be viewed with that Christian indulgence, due to human frailty and imperfection) to have two reputed children, Helen and Mary whom I have adopted (Wills, fo. 38).

He married his second cousin, Susan Angus on July 8, 1845.

PS: SHdeSB Listre; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA Wills; PSACWills PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 136-39, 144, 182; Franchère, p. 92-95,

100-101, 164; ChSoc LVII, p. 628, 628n, 632, 634, 636, 638n, 672, 679, 701; Corney, *Voyages in the Northern*, p. 77a; Coues, p. 782; HBRs I, p. 444; HBRs XXII, p. 459; HBRs XXX, p. 177 SS: HBRs XXII, p. 459; T. C. Elliot, "The Surrender at Astoria", p. 278; Judson, p. 327; DCB Goldring
See Also: Black, Samuel

Kekahuna [variation: **Kikuhanna**] (fl. 1845 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848).

Kekahuna joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years, working in the Fort Vancouver area. He received his final wages in Honolulu in July 1848. He did not receive wages for outfit 1848-1851 although, for unexplained reasons, his name still remained on the books.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3, 7; YFASA 25-30

Kekko (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Kekko shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853 during the height of the smallpox epidemic, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27th, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: SandIsLonIC 3

Kekoa [variation: **Kikoa**] (fl. 1847 - 1855) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849); Labourer, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Langley (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Langley (1854 - 1855).

Kekoa joined the HBC from Oahu as a labourer in 1847 on a three-year contract that ended in 1850. He began work on August 12, 1847 and was mainly employed at Fort Langley. In outfit 1854-1855, he did not receive wages. He may have still been in the area in 1855-1856 but no further information has been located about him.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1-3; YFDS 18

Kelley, Hall Jackson [variation: **Kelly**] (1790 - 1874) (American)

Birth: Northwood, New Hampshire, United States - 1790

Death: probably Massachusetts, United States - 1874

Other

U.A. Leader, Boston Colonization Society (1828); Guest, Columbia Department sundries account (1834 - 1835).

Hall Jackson Kelley was a Boston school teacher who, in 1815 became an enthusiast for saving the Oregon territory for the Republic of the United States. Quitting his Boston teaching job in 1823, he became a full-time agitator working on his colonization plans, and forming an emigration society called the Boston Colonization Society in 1828. His zeal drove him to present many memorials to Congress. His original plans were to strike out with Nathaniel J. Wyeth in 1832 but instead in 1833 went to New Orleans, crossed Mexico and went north to California where he met Ewing Young. The two arrived in the disputed territory in 1834 and a sick and discouraged Kelley was housed by Dr. John McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver until the spring of 1835 at which point he set out for Hawaii, joined the Canton Packet in August and sailed to Boston.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14; HMCS SReynolds] PPS: Shephard, p. 71

Kelly, Barney (c. 1812 - ?) (probably Canadian)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Personal servant, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836).

Barney Kelly joined the HBC in 1831 from Lachine as a middleman and returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1836.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-16; YFDS 4a, 5a-6; FtVanASA 3

Kelly, Edward (c. 1829 - 1869) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1829

Death: Nanaimo, British Columbia - April 1869

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856); Cook, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1857).

Edward Kelly appears to have come to Victoria around 1855-1856 and acted as a cook in Fort Victoria. He then moved to Nanaimo with his wife and small family and died in Nanaimo in the spring of 1869, aged forty.

Edward Kelly had one recorded wife, Helen or Ellen (?-?), a Stikine native whom he married on April 1, 1864, and seven children. Their children were Joseph (c.1856-?), Margaret (c.1860-1866), Mary (c.1862-?), Gustine (1863-1865), Jane (1864-?), Henry (1866-?) and Thomas (1868-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 3-4; BCA BCCR StPaulNan

Kelly, George (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

George Kelly made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Kelly, John (fl. 1834 - 1839) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near St. George's, London, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

John Kelly joined the HBC on December 7, 1833 as a seaman for five years. He sailed to the Northwest coast aboard the brig *Eagle* and on November 10, 1834, began his work on coastal shipping servicing various posts. He left for England on the barque *Columbia* on November 1, 1838.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14-15, 18; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5; ShMiscPap 14; log of Columbia 3

Kendrick, Thomas (c. 1826 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England - c. 1826

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1844); Steward, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1848); Steward, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1851); Steward, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1856).

After Thomas Kendrick joined the HBC from London as an apprentice on October 29, 1838 he made two return voyages to the coast aboard the HBC barque *Vancouver*. He returned to the coast as a seaman and, in November 1850 in Honolulu, an ill Kendrick was discharged by Captain Weynton of the *Cowlitz*; however, when Weynton found out that the new steward could not be trusted he took Kendrick back on board to be shipped to England since a medical man was on board to look after him should his health deteriorate. It didn't. After making round trips as steward to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Albert*, Kendrick came back to Vancouver Island aboard the steamer *Otter*, and sailed to all points between Fort Simpson and San Francisco in the next three years.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 19-20, 23, 27-28; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6-8; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 8; log of Prince Albert 10-11; FtVicASA 1-4; discharge found in Dugald McTavish's November 8, 1850 Honolulu letter to Archibald Barclay, A.11/62, fo. 419d-420

Kennedy, Alexander (c. 1781 - 1832) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably South Ronaldsay, Orkney - c. 1781

Death: London, England - June 1832

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Factor in charge, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Chief Factor in charge, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825).

Alexander Kennedy joined the HBC as a writer in 1798 from Orkney, and spent the next thirty-one years of his life working for the London firm. He rose up through the ranks, was appointed Chief Factor at amalgamation and soon after headed over the Rockies with Chief Trader John Lee Lewes and clerk William Kittson. The three arrived at Spokane House on October 18, 1822 whereupon Kennedy took charge and Lewes moved on to Fort George. At Spokane House he took a renewed interest in the Snake Country fur trade and sent out a large party, six of whom were killed by the Blackfeet and several deserted. In the spring of 1823, after having finished his Spokane House report, he went to Fort George [Astoria] where he spent the following winter and assumed control of the District at the departure of Chief Factor John Dugald Cameron. Kennedy was at Fort George [Astoria] on November 7, 1824, when George Simpson arrived and, following the instructions of Simpson and the Committee, explored the river with John McLoughlin for a new site on which Fort Vancouver was to be built. On March 16, 1825 Kennedy returned with Simpson to York Factory and retired from the service in 1829. Shortly after he returned to England but in 1831 was living with his family in the Red River Settlement. In the autumn of 1831 he returned to Europe again but in 1832 while in London, died of typhus. He was buried in the vault of St. Mark's Church, Pentonville, London.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 11; YFASA 4; FtSpokP] 1; FtSpokRD 1; Simpson's March 10, 1825 letter to Governor and Committee, D.4/88, fos. 28d-29 PPS: HBRS II, [bio] p. 224-25, 332; HBRS III, p. 16, 84; ChSoc IV, p. 4-5
See Also: Kennedy, Dr. John Frederick (Son)

Kennedy, Dr. John Frederick [b] (1805 - 1859) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Cumberland HBC District [Manitoba] - January 1805 (born to CF Alexander Kennedy and Agatha (or Mary), a native woman)

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - April 1859

Fur trade officer

HBC Surgeon, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Surgeon, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Surgeon, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1839); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1839); Untraced vocation, York Factory (1839 - 1840); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1839 - 1840); Surgeon, Fort Simpson (1839 - 1840); In charge, Fort McLoughlin (1839 - 1840); Surgeon, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Clerk in charge, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); In charge, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1841 - 1843); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1843 - 1847); Surgeon, Fort Simpson (1843 - 1847); Chief Trader, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1848); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Stikine (1848 - 1849); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Simpson (1849 - 1852); Furlough, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853).

John Frederick Kennedy was born in North America and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland where he obtained a medical degree. On January 10, 1828 he applied for a position as ship's surgeon but was not appointed. On October 31, 1829, however, he signed on with the HBC sailing to his destination on the Columbia on the *Isabella* which was lost on the bar at the entrance in May 1830. Peter Skene Ogden was impressed with his work, as was George Simpson, who only wished there were more like him. In 1832, while he was carrying a heavy caseload from the epidemics, he gave notice of his intention to retire as the country was in such an unhealthy state that it required two medical men. His wife and two children had smallpox in 1837 but recovered. In 1846 Kennedy, in response to the establishment of the international border, along with sixteen others unsuccessfully laid claim to 640 acres [259 ha] (one square mile) of land around Fort Nisqually, land to which HBC/PSAC held possessory rights. (He did, however, purchase extensive acreage in the Victoria District between 1852-1857.) He was appointed Chief Trader in 1847, was on furlough in outfit 1851-1852, and was retired by the Company on June 1, 1856 because he had "for a length of time fallen into habits of intemperance." In that same year he was elected as the representative for Nanaimo. He died three years later at his "Burnside" residence in Victoria, B. C. intestate leaving children Frederick, James and a daughter to pick up the pieces.

John Frederick Kennedy had one wife, Fanny (1818-1858), daughter of Gispaxlots Chief Legaic, and several children. Seven children were Eliza (1835-1850), John George (?-bap.1850-?), John Philip (?-bap.1852), Mary Caroline (?-bap.1852-?), Frederick (?-?), James (?-?) and Alexander Augustus (?-?). Fanny Kennedy had a slave who was induced by a Sabassa native to desert at Fort Simpson on October 14, 1841. Wife Fanny died February 6, 1858 at the Kennedy residence at "Burnside", Victoria, B. C.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; FtSimp[N]P] 3-4, 6; YFASA 9, 11-15, 17-20, 24-32; FtVanASA 2-12; YFDS 6-7; FtVicASA 1-5; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCABio; George Simpson's August 10, 1832 letter to Governor and Committee, D.4/99, fo. 22-22d; W. G. Smith's December 24, 1855 London letter to Chief Trader John Kennedy; BCA PSACFtNis; BCCR CCCath PPS: HBRS IV, [bio] p. 346; HBRS XXX, p. 215-16n; Dean, p. 42
See Also: Kennedy, Alexander (Father)

Kennedy, Frederick W. (fl. 1853 - 1878) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Pacific Slopes, Columbia Department (born to John Frederick and Fanny Kennedy)

Death: probably Bella Bella, British Columbia - April 1878

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1854); Shopkeeper, Fort Nisqually (1854 - 1857); Clerk, Fort Nisqually (1857 - 1858); Shopkeeper, Fort Nisqually (1858); Post master, Bella Bella (1873 - 1877).

Frederick W. Kennedy, from "Indian Country", joined the HBC in 1853 on a two year contract that ended in 1855. He worked out of Fort Nisqually until 1858 or 1859 when he retired. He has not been traced for the next few years, but re-emerged in 1873 as post master of Bella Bella where he worked until he died, five years later.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-15; FtVicASA 1

Kennedy, John [a] (c. 1801 - 1830) (Irish)

Birth: Silgo, Ireland - c. 1801

Death: Fort Langley - April 17, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1824); Milieu, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Ogden's South Party (1825 - 1826); Middleman, McLeod's South Party (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1830).

A young thirteen year old John Kennedy [a], joined the NWC around 1814. His subsequent movements in North America between 1814-1821 have not been traced but it appears that he had become a seasoned trapper conversant with the ways of the new world when he joined the HBC on the Pacific slopes in 1821 at the time of coalition. On McLeod's Southern Expedition on October 7th, 1826, for example, when a twenty-five year old Kennedy was attached to botanist David Douglas as a hunter, he ran into a grizzly bear. After unsuccessfully trying to shoot it, he sprang up a small oak tree but the bear caught him by his clothes and ripped them to shreds, but Kennedy escaped injury (Douglas, p. 217). In another incident, Kennedy encountered an injured Douglas and brought him back to camp (Douglas, p. 226). On March 1st, 1827, because of a lack of food on McLeod's Southern Expedition, one of Kennedy's horses had to be killed for food. A few days after that he fell ill and had to return to Fort Vancouver to seek medical advice from Dr. John McLoughlin. From that point on, after he went to Fort Langley to participate in its original construction, he suffered from sporadic bouts of illness. After hauling logs during the first season, he trapped each winter. It was during one of these trapping expeditions in February 1830 that he caught a severe cold from which he was not to recover. By April 15, his neck and throat were so badly affected that he could hardly breathe; two days later, on April 17, 1830 he died at Fort Langley.

John Kennedy was noted as having a wife at Fort Langley in 1830 but did not appear to have a family.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; service with HBC YFASA 1-9, 11; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-4a; FtVanPJ 4; FtLangPJ 1 PPS: D. Douglas, Journal, p. 217, 226

Kennedy, Thomas (fl. 1844 - 1854) (British)

Birth: possibly in or near St. Pancras, London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1846); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1846 - 1847); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1847); Cook, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1848 - 1849); Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849 - 1850); Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849 - 1850); Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1854); Cook, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1854).

Thomas Kennedy joined the HBC in London in 1843 and came to the coast probably on the *Cowlitz*. For the next ten years he worked largely on the coast as a ship's cook and must have been a good saver for at the end of his contract he had accumulated a credit of £232.11.6. The journey back, however, was almost disastrous for Kennedy during the month of February. During this time he became completely insane and had to be put in a straight jacket that the crew made especially for him as he threw all kinds of items overboard and threatened to paddle to shore on a makeshift raft. In March, however, he completely recovered and carried on as if nothing had happened, faithfully carrying out his duties until he arrived in London May 17, 1854.

Thomas Kennedy took a wife at Port Simpson and together they had a male child (1852-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-2; YFDS 18, 20; log of Cadboro 5; log of Mary Dare 4

Kent, George (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

George Kent joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Kent, Matthew [variation: **Mathew**] (c. 1803 - ?) (Irish)

Birth: New Ross, Wexford, Ireland - c. 1803

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Matthew Kent joined the HBC on December 7, 1833 in London for five years. He sailed to the coast aboard the brig *Eagle* and, on November 10, 1834, began to work in the Columbia service. He worked in coastal shipping until he left the Columbia on November 1, 1836 for England on the barque *Columbia* and was discharged in London on May 12, 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMisPap 4a, 14; YFASA 14-16; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Keo (fl. 1843 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1849).

Keo was a labourer who most likely joined the HBC from Oahu in 1843. He worked his entire career at Fort Vancouver as a labourer and deserted on October 10, 1849, likely for the gold fields of California. He has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-25, 27-29; YFDS 17, 20

Kerby, Robert [variation: **Kirby**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Robert Kerby made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Kernick, John (fl. 1850 - 1851) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1851).

John Kernick probably worked out of Fort Vancouver for a year before he deserted in 1851.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-31; FtVanASA 9

Keroha (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1842 - 1843).

Keroha joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. It is uncertain how he came to the Northwest Coast but, by November 28, 1840, he was working as part time crew on the *Columbia* when it sailed to Monterey. After a few months, he worked in the Forts Vancouver/George area until November 15, 1843, at which point he left for Oahu.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20, 23; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 14

Kettlo [variation: **Ketlo**, **Keslo**, **Kitlo**] (fl. 1858 - 1866) (Native)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1858 - 1859); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1859 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1861 - 1869).

Ketlo, a native, worked for the HBC and his wages appeared on the sundries account in outfit 1858-1867.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-16

Keuvero, John (fl. 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

John Keuvero, who was a paid servant of the HBC, was discharged from the brig *Eagle* in 1834 at the Columbia River. As the name and movements are similar, he may be the same as Tom Kawero. In that case, he made a round-trip on the *Eagle*.

PS: HBCA Disbursements of brig Eagle, August 30, 1834, B.191/2/1

Kikapalale [standard: **Kikapalalé**] [variation: **Kekapalelé, Kikapalle**] (fl. 1845 - c. 1854?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849); Labourer, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Langley (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1854).

Kikapalalé joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845. He worked until 1852, possibly 1854, at interior and coastal posts and may have stayed in the area, as transactions appeared on his account until 1855-1856.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-3

Killeher, Daniel (fl. 1858 - 1861) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1858 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1859 - 1861).

Daniel Killeher began working for the HBC at Fort Rupert on December 13, 1858 and seemed to finish about 1861.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-9

Kilulawahui (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Kilulawahui shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* on February 3, 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the coast on a voyage on which the captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians. The Hawaiian crew rebelled on August 27 in Honolulu harbour but most returned to the vessel on September 20 to finish their work.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Kimber, Edward (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1851); Cook, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1851).

Edward Kimber came to Vancouver Island aboard the *Norman Morison* as either a sponsored settler, HBC labourer or both. He did not appear to be a particularly well man and refused duty at Fort Simpson on December 19, 1850 after a lengthy sickness. He eventually deserted on June 21, 1851 and disappeared from record.

PS: HBCA log of Beaver 1; YFASA 29-31; YFDS 21-22; FtVicASA 1-2 SS: Mouat, p. 213

Kimo, James (fl. 1850 - 1861) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1821

Death: Nanaimo, Colony of Vancouver Island - June 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1853); Labourer, Nanaimo (1853 - 1860).

Kimo was a relatively late arrival in the Pacific Northwest fur trade. He was hired from Oahu by the HBC on a three-year contract in 1850 aged almost thirty and worked at Fort Rupert. In 1853, he may have followed the large exodus of miners to Nanaimo where he contentedly lived in a cabin with a cabbage patch and sometimes worked as a fisherman and stonemason. In the coal-mining settlement of Nanaimo, dressed in a bright red sash and tassel on his

cap, he undoubtedly enjoyed his job as night watchman, calling "All's Well" at midnight while he simultaneously fired his gun and struck his drum (Bate, p. 3). His job was abolished in 1860 and, on June 16, 1861, the forty-year-old James Kimo died in Nanaimo.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2; HBCABio; BCA StPaulNan SS: Bate, p. 3

King, Alexander (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Alexander King joined the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in London on August 1, 1849 for one return voyage to the coast. King was not bitten by the gold fever bug as were most of the crew, who deserted.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

King, Bill (fl. 1834 - 1835) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1834); Member, HBC Snake Party (1835); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1835).

Bill King was one of twenty Hawaiians recruited in Hawaii for Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company in 1834. He and the others arrived in the Columbia River in September and twelve of them set out in a brigade under Captain Joseph Thing for Fort Hall. Starting out, conditions were very difficult with as little as two hours sleep a night and very little to eat. In November, twelve Hawaiians, including Bill, deserted. On March 12, 1835, Wyeth found seven of his runaway Hawaiians, including Bill, at Fort Vancouver. They rejoined Wyeth and returned to Fort Hall later that year.

SS: Beidleman, p. 238

King, Johnson George (c. 1826 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably England - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Umpqua (1850 - 1852).

Johnson George King joined the HBC around 1850 and some time after, began work at Fort Umpqua. In December 1851, while he was working at the post, the dwelling house and kitchen caught fire and burned down, consuming all his possessions. As Umpqua had been a losing proposition for the previous two years and King was growing increasingly dissatisfied with the HBC, on October 4, 1852 when he was offered a position at Fort Victoria, "he positively, altho, with every courtesy, declined to go there" (FtVanCB 40, fo. 31). He was paid until October 9, 1852, after which point he left in the direction of Australia, via Umpqua.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9; YFDS 21-23; FtVicDS 1; FtVanCB 39 fo. 95; FtVanCB 40, fo. 31; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County

Kingcome, William (fl. 1851 - 1863) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime officer

HBC Apprentice, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1853); Apprentice, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855); 3rd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856); 2nd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1858); 1st mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858 - 1861); Captain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1861 - 1863).

William Kingcome, nephew of Rear Admiral John Kingcome who was commander in chief of the British Columbia coast from 1863-1864, rose quickly through the ranks of the HBC merchant marine. After two voyages to the coast on immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*, Kingcome finished off his apprenticeship on the *Princess Royal* and rose through the ranks to become captain of the vessel.

Kingcome Point, McKay Reach, Princess Royal Island [B.C.] is named after William Kingcome. (Kingcome Inlet [B.C.] was named after his uncle.)

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 1-8 SS: Walbran, p. 288

Kingston, William (c. 1822 - ?) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Demarara, British Guiana - c. 1822

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1847); Cook, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1848); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849); Cook, Columbia Department general charges (1849).

William Kingston, from the birthplace of James Douglas, joined the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. Because during the voyage out Kingston fought with many of the crew and had to be put in irons, shortly after his arrival at Fort Victoria he was put on shore until he joined the *Mary Dare*. Some time around June 8, 1848, he joined the schooner *Cadboro* and in only a couple of weeks was protesting to Captain James Sangster that the men needed more tea at noon and not after work. Between October 4, 1848 and January 3, 1849, he spent almost a month and a half in total off sick and, of course, off duty, largely with eye problems. During this time, on November 13, 1848, he was noted as being a passenger aboard the *Cadboro* between Fort Nisqually and Fort Victoria. Later on May 24, 1849, at Fort Victoria, he was brought on board the *Cadboro* in irons to be taken to Fort Nisqually, where he was landed on May 28. He was free at Vancouver on August 1, 1849 and by 1851 he was a prisoner at Fort Victoria on the lower floor of the bastion and was let out on Fort Street to make a sidewalk out of stones. This chain gang work was done without chains or a keeper.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-30; log of *Cadboro* 6 SS: Helmcken, p. 136n1

Kinville, Michel [variation: **Quenneville**] (? - c. 1812) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Province of Quebec

Death: probably Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - c. 1812

Freeman

NWC Trapper, David Thompson (1810 - 1811).

Michel Kinville was part of a large group of trappers who made their way from the Great Lakes region, down the Illinois River to the St. Charles [MO] area, a temporary staging and settlement area for fur traders. At least Michel Quenneville's family was there in 1802 when a child was baptised. He made his way up the Missouri River, probably as an experienced freeman-trapper siding with various tribes and becoming involved in local feuds. Kinville may have settled with the Flatheads somewhere between 1803-1811 so that he was familiar with the area and useful to David Thompson. On September 24, 1811, he was put in charge of a wood canoe with nine men until he was to meet up with Finan McDonald. In late 1811 or early 1812, Kinville and, apparently, Michel Bourdeaux, were on a hunting excursion to the plains and were killed by the Peigan [Blackfeet/Blackfoot].

Michel Kinville appears to have had one wife, "an Indian woman of the Cau Nation," and two children, François Michel (c.1790-?) and Marie (?-?).

PS: OA Thompson's Journals; St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Charles MO, Parish Records, 1792-1846, vol. 1, p. 187b PPS: ChSoc XL, 391-93 SS: Quenneville descendant

Kiona (fl. 1845 - 1869) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest, North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1859); Temporary assistant to James Otley, Skeena River (1866); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1869).

Kiona joined the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845 on a three-year contract and remained on the Northwest Coast for at least the next quarter century. He worked until December 5, 1848, primarily as a stoker on the *Beaver*, at which point he returned to Oahu. He reentered the service and began work at Fort Simpson. On January 4, 1853, he was smitten with love and deserted Fort Simpson to be with his Indian wife in the nearby camp. Two days later he was found in an Indian lodge and brought back. As the wife would not remain in the fort with him and he would live only outside with her, it was felt that he would be useless. However, he continued to be employed.

It is quite possible that Kiona had learned how to read and write Hawaiian because, in 1857, when he was recruited by missionary William Duncan from among the Fort Simpson employees for his Men's Night School, Kiona could not read or write in English, implying that he could in Hawaiian. He officially left in retirement in March 1859 but between 1859-1866 he may have been in the Fort Simpson area. As a result of a survey by William Manson, "on November 17, 1866, Thomas Hankin was sent up the Skeena on the sloop Petrel with one man, James Otley, and a temporary assistant, Kiona," (Large, p. 44) to erect a new post as Hagwilget, a post located not far from Fort Simpson but which lasted only two years before it was closed down. In September 1869, Charles Frederic Morison found a Hawaiian named Keowna working at Fort Simpson.

Kona's wife and family, if such existed, have not been traced.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3, 7; YFASA 25-28, 30-32; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; FtVicASA 1-8; YFDS 19; UBC-SC Duncan; BCA Morison, p. 67 SS: Large, The Skeena, p. 44

Kipling, Charles (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Commander, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Commander, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831 - 1832); Ship's master, *Dryad* (brig) out of Fort Simpson (1832 - 1836).

Captain Charles Kipling was contracted on September 22, 1830 to be commander of the *Ganymede*. Around July 1831, during the epidemic, Kipling, two mates and seven of the crew contracted the fever and so the ship had to be detained. In 1832, Kipling was at the helm of the *Vancouver* when it ran aground in Portland Canal. On October 27, 1832, he began his command of the *Dryad*. He is listed as having left the Columbia for England on the *Dryad* in on October 1, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 11-15; YFDS 4b-6; FtVanASA 3; FtVanCB 8; HBCA Captain Charles Kipling search file PPS: ChSoc IV, p. 232-233

Kipling, Thomas Pisk [variation: Kippling, Keppling] (fl. 1828 - 1860) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Hudson Bay, Rupert's Land

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1836); Post master, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1837 - 1843); Boute, Fort George [Astoria] (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1844 - 1845); Interpreter, Fort George [Astoria] (1845 - 1847); Interpreter, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1848); Interpreter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Cape Disappointment (1853 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1855 - 1860).

Pisk Kipling joined the HBC on April 15, 1820. From 1852-1854, he was appointed to be in charge of Fort George and Cape Disappointment. In spite of his forty years in the fur trade, Kipling left almost no paper trail other than those citing his position and location. This is likely a credit to his work ability.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 8-9, 11-16, 19-20; 24-32; FtVanASA 2-15; YFDS 3a-7, 16-17

Kirk, John (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1842 - 1843).

John Kirk appears to have worked for one three-year contract only with the HBC for he signed on in 1840 and returned east of the Rockies to Canada in the spring of 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12

Kirk, William (fl. 1838 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Woodbridge, Suffolk, England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1841); Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1843); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843 - 1844); Cook, *Conlitx* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

William Kirk signed on with the HBC in London on November 5, 1838 as a ship's cook for five years. He sailed to the coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver* and began his work in coastal shipping on October 1, 1839. He continued to work on the coast until he was discharged at Oahu August 22, 1845.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 19-20, 24-25; YFDS 10-11, 16; FtVanASA 6-8; log of Cadboro 1

Kirorole, (Jean) Baptiste [standard: **Kirorolé**] [variation: **Kororoté, Keororoté, Kiororate**] (c. 1824 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1824

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1847 - 1849); Boute, Fort Colville (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Colville (1850 - 1852); Horsekeeper/In charge, Fort Okanagan (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Colville (1853 - 1856).

(Jean) Baptiste Kirorole joined the HBC in 1847 on a three-year contract and crossed into the Columbia in the fall of 1847. He worked throughout the area for, in outfit 1852-1853, he was in charge of the Okanagan post. He eventually retired in 1856.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; YFDS 18, 20; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9-10, 11-13

Kirton, Peter (c. 1840 - ?) (possibly Canadian: English or Mixed descent)

Birth: probably (St. Paul) Red River experimental farm [Manitoba] - c. 1840 (born to Joseph Kirton and Susanna Kirton)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1860 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1863 - 1866); Labourer, New Caledonia (1866 - 1872).

Peter Kirton was born on the Red River experimental farm, where his father worked, and was baptised in 1840. By 1860, he appears to have made his own way to the British Columbia interior where, at Fort Alexandria, he was hired by the HBC as a labourer. There, he got off to a bad start for, complaining of poor rations, he deserted in April, 1861, bragging that the HBC had no way to punish him for breaking his contract; however, he returned by 1863 and continued doing work for the HBC until 1872. By 1865, he was running goods back and forth to Yale by wagon and sending money to his father in Red River.

Peter Kirton had one wife and five recorded children. He married Elizabeth Boucher (1841-1874) and together they had: Joseph (c.1865-?), Jessie Ann (c.1867-?), Peter (c.1868-?), James (?-bap.1871-?) and Mary Ann (c.1873-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 8-16, 19; FtAlexPJ 10; FtAlexCB 1; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StPetStLk

Kittson, Edwin [variation: **Kilson**] (1839 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Nisqually, Columbia Department - 1839 (born to William Kittson and Helene McDonald)

Maritime employee

HBC Cabin class passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1858 - 1860).

Edwin Kittson, born into the fur trade, had a somewhat tenuous connection to it. In 1856, the fourteen-year-old was sent by his guardian, James Douglas, to the Blue Style Academy in Greenwich, England for his education and was still there at the beginning of 1857. When he returned later that year, he purchased three hundred acres [121.4 ha] in the Metchosin District and, between 1858-1860 he was attached to Fort Langley, possibly as a day labourer, an apprentice clerk, or as a member of the Fraser River Gold Rush. In 1860 he was back on Vancouver Island where he was registered as a voter in the Esquimalt District. During the 1860s he got in several scrapes with the law including: fighting, shooting at natives, stealing cows and assaulting women. He appears to have left the area after 1866.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-7; MiscI 5; FtVicCB 13; HBCABio; Mallandaine, p. 68; BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; Van-PL Colonist
See Also: Kittson, William (Father); Douglas, Sir James (Relative)

Kittson, William [variation: **Kitson, Ketson**] (c. 1794 - 1841) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1794 (born to George Kittson and Ann [Tucker] Kittson)

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - December 1841

Fur trade employee

NWC Apprentice clerk, Fort Nez Percés (1819); Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Clerk, Fort Okanagan (1822 - 1823); Clerk, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (Fall of 1825); Clerk, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (Fall of 1825); Clerk in charge, Kootenae House (listed at Fort Colville) (1826 - 1829); Clerk in charge, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (listed at Fort Colville) (1829 - 1831); Clerk in charge, Kootenae House (1831 - 1834); Clerk in charge, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1840); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841).

The origins of William Kittson are not entirely certain although the Kittson family itself was an established English family that came to Canada via Ireland with General James Wolfe in 1759. George Kittson (1780-1824) was born at sea to mother Julia (Calcutt) Kittson (?-1834), who, being widowed shortly after, married Alexander Henry (1739-1824) in

1785. George and Ann (Tucker) Kittson, then of Sorel, Quebec, subsequently adopted William Kittson who may or may not have been a blood relation. While still in Canada, Kittson followed the family's military tradition and served as a second Lieutenant in the Corps of Canadian Voltigeurs in the War of 1812, a light infantry corps recruited in Lower Canada to repel American advances into Canada. In 1817, after this service, he entered the service of the Montreal-based North West Company as an apprentice clerk and, in 1818, was sent to the Columbia District where he began working in 1819 at Fort Nez Percés under Alexander Ross. In May of that year, he led a group of men to strengthen Donald McKenzie's group in the Snake River area and, while returning with the furs, saw two of his men killed by a Nez Percés war party before his group was able to reach the fort in July. Two years later, in 1821, he joined the Hudson's Bay Company as a clerk when the former amalgamated with the North West Company. His movements in the Columbia between 1821-1824 are not clear but in 1824-1825 he joined Ogden, travelling with him in the Snake Country. On January 6, 1825, his horse slipped and fell on ice on Kittson's ankle, dislocating it and effectively disabling him for three months. In spite of this, he showed an ability to liaise with the natives, wrote a journal (December 24, 1824-August 26, 1825) and drew one of the few surviving (albeit not entirely accurate) maps of HBC activity in the area. In May and June, 1826, he was attached to Scottish biologist David Douglas, taking him to such spots as Kettle Falls, a short distance from Fort Colville. For the next eight years he took charge of Kootenae and Flathead posts, until May 8, 1834, when he moved to the coast, taking charge of Fort Nisqually. (During the winter of 1832-1833, however, he remained in the Saskatchewan for some unstated reason.) At the newly built coastal fort his charge included not only overseeing additions to the fort but also fur trading, farming and stock raising. There, he was not above meting out blows to restore order or effect trade; on the other hand, he handed out medicine when the healing powers of the local medicine men had failed to work. In balance, he was considered a trusted and fair administrator. Later, his wife, Helene, helped him form a buffer between the hostility of the natives and the missionaries.

There is no question that Kittson was an efficient and effective clerk for even George Simpson's normally vitriolic Character Book begrudgingly conceded that Kittson was:

A sharp, dapper, short tempered, self sufficient petulant little fellow of very limited Education, but exceedingly active and ambitious to signalize himself. Speaks Coutonais and has a smattering of several other Languages spoken on the West of the Mountains. Conducts the business of his Post very well, and is useful in many respects, but fully if not overpaid for his Services at £100 p Annum (HBRS XXX, p. 216).

Poor health in 1840 forced William Kittson to go to Fort Vancouver where he died December 25, 1841 after a long and painful sickness. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery there and his estate was still being administered on the Fort Victoria sundries account in 1862-1864.

There is some confusion about the family life of William Kittson but he appears to have had two and possibly three successive wives and several children. According to historian Dale Morgan, at one time Kittson had a Kutenai wife. A definite wife was Marie, Walla Walla with whom he had Pierre Charles (1830-1915) and possibly Jules (?-?). On April 19, 1839 at Fort Nisqually, he formalized his marriage to Helene McDonald, daughter of Finan McDonald and Charlotte, Pend'oreille. The William Kittson-Helene McDonald children were (Jules ?), Eloise/Louise Jemima (1836-1929) and Edouin/Edwin (1839-?). After Kittson's death in 1841, his widow Helene married Richard Grant.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-21; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokPJ 1; FtVanAB 10; SnkCoPJ 2, 3; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3, 5-7, 12; FtVicASA 10; SimpsonCB; Wills PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 211; HBRS III, p. 443; HBRS XIII, p. 55; HBRS XXX, p. 216; D. Douglas, Journal, p. 63, 176, 179; Dickey; CCR 1a, 1b, 2a SS: Kittson; Van-PL Colonist, July 28, 1929; D. L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith, p. 135; Carpenter, Fort Nisqually; Kittson relative
See Also: McDonald, Finan (Father-in-Law); Grant, Richard (Relative); Kittson, Edwin (Son)

Klyne, Joseph (1816 - c. 1849) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - 1816 (born to Michael Klyne)

Death: possibly California, United States - c. 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Langley (1829 - 1833); Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Native apprentice, Columbia Department (1834 - 1835); Member, James Sinclair Party (1841); Middleman, South Party (1841 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844).

Joseph Klyne was the mixed descent son of Dutch Canadian Michael Klyne and brother to Jane Klyne, wife of Archibald McDonald, who was in charge of Fort Colville for several years. Joseph grew up at Jasper House and was hired on within the HBC jurisdiction in 1828 as a native apprentice being referred to as "Little Joseph Klyne" in the Fort Langley journals. In 1835, he returned to Red River, married and, in 1841, joined the group of Red River settlers bound for the Columbia. Because he had connections with Fort Colville, he was sent ahead to get supplies for the beleaguered party. Having had experience in the region, he split with the settlers and headed south to the California area. As the activities of the South Party were to come to an end, Klyne settled in the Willamette Valley and began to raise a family. According to Munnick, Joseph Klyne died before 1850, possibly during the California Gold Rush.

Joseph Klyne had one wife, Louise Brasconnier (1820-?) and two recorded children, Joseph (1846-1850) and Blandine (1848-?). After his death, Louise Brasconnier married Charles Demers.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2, 6-8; YFASA 9, 11-14, 23; YFDS 3b, 4b, 5a-5c PPS: CCR 2a; 3a SS: Jackson, Children of the Fur Trade, p. 105, 108, 118

See Also: McDonald, Archibald (Relative)

Knarston, James (fl. 1858 - 1861) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Death: possibly Victoria, British Columbia

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1858 - 1859); Carpenter, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1859 - 1860); Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

James Knarston may have been in the Fort Victoria area in 1858 working as a ship's carpenter before working aboard the *Labouchere*. He returned to the British Isles in 1860 on the *Princess Royal*, picked up his wife and four children and returned to Victoria where he was discharged as a ship's carpenter.

The names of the Knarston family members have not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-7; log of Princess Royal 6

Knarston, Samuel (fl. 1849 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1853).

Samuel Knarston made two return voyages to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have delivered supplies to coastal posts, including Sitka, before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Knight, James (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

James Knight made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Knudsen, Even (fl. 1853 - 1858) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Oardales or Ourdales, Norway

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1858).

Even Knudsen likely came to the coast on the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, arriving April 17, 1854. He worked on the steamer *Beaver* for the next five years and then disappeared from record.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7

Koa (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843).

Koa signed on with the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He worked at Fort Vancouver until November 15, 1843, near the end of his contact, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29, 23; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 14

Koaster, Johann [variation: **John Kaster, Castles**] (? - 1811) (Russian)

Birth: probably Russia

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Carpenter, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Johan Koaster, a Russian apparently residing in New York, was hired by Astor's Pacific Fur Company in the city to act as ship's carpenter at the proposed settlement of Astoria on the Columbia River. In September, 1810, he sailed from New York on the *Tonquin*, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia on March, 22, 1811. However, during the voyage it was somehow determined that he was "not fit for the task" (Annals, p. 19) and so on June 1, 1811, replaced crewman Henry Weeks or Wicks from the vessel and thus sailed for Clayoquot Sound. There, in June, he perished when the doomed ship was attacked.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 48; McDougall, p. 19

Konea [variation: **Konia**] (fl. 1840 - 1860) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Snake Party (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1859 - 1860).

Konea joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He worked at various locations until December 10, 1845 and returned to Oahu. He re-enlisted, for he appeared back in the Columbia again only to desert, most likely with the gold rush in California, in 1849. He likely worked in the Pacific Northwest for a number of years and, in 1859-1860 was back working as a farm labourer on San Juan Island.

Konea had a wife, a "woman of the country" and two recorded daughters Suzanne (1844-?) and Rosalie (1846-1847).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25, 27-29; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 16; BelleVueSF 2 PPS: CCR 1b

Koneva [variation: **Koniva**] (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PSAC Middleman, Cowlitz Grazing Farm (1840 - 1841); **HBC** Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847).

Koneva joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He began his work with the PSAC, a HBC subsidiary, but in the following outfit was a goer and comer for the Snake Party. He worked until August 6, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA PSACAB 1, 3; YFASA 20, 24-26; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12; YFASA 16-17;

Korhooa [variation: **Karhooa**] (fl. 1840 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - February 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1848).

Korhooa joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and in outfit 1843-1844 was transporting trappers in and out of the Snake Country. He worked until January 10, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu. His visit was short, for he was re-engaged May 7 and returned to the Columbia, where he died at Fort Vancouver on February 10, 1848, most certainly of the measles.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24, 26-27; YFDS 14-15, 18; FtVanASA 6-8; SandIsAB 3, 5;

Kuana (fl. 1848 - 1855) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855).

Kuana joined the HBC from Oahu in 1848 and began work at Fort Vancouver on July 15. The next year he was

transferred to Fort Victoria, where he was a labourer. His contract ended in 1855, at which point he appears to have stopped work with the Company.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 7; YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-3

Kuawaa [variation: **Kuhawaa**] (fl. 1843 - 1856) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856).

Kuawaa joined the HBC from Oahu in 1843 on a three-year contract. Over the next dozen years he worked at various coastal posts. In 1850 he expressed a strong desire to return to Hawaii from the rather gloomy and turbulent Fort Rupert but continued working at Fort Victoria until 1856.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-4; BCA Diar-Rem Helmcken

Kula [variation: **Kale**] (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Kula shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in February 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the coast on a voyage on which the captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians. Consequently, Kula and the other Hawaiians rebelled. Others returned, but Kula and Paledin refused to do so and stayed ashore. He has not been traced further.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; log of Cowlitz 8

Kuluailehua (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849).

Kuluailehua joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and worked in the Columbia district as a labourer. In 1847-1849 he was employed by John McLoughlin but paid through the HBC. He retired in 1849 before June 1 of that year, for he received no wages for outfit 1849-1850. He remained in the area.

Kuluailehua's family, if any, has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2429; YFDS 18-19

Kupehea [variation: **Kupihea**] (fl. 1845 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849).

Kupehea joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 on a three-year contract and worked at Fort Vancouver as a labourer. He deserted in 1849, possibly being lured to the California gold fields.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-29

Kyan, John (c. 1806 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Chester, Cheshire, England - c. 1806

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

John Kyan joined the HBC on December 13, 1834 for five years. After reaching the coast, he serviced coastal posts and the Sandwich Islands. He left the Columbia for England on November 1, 1836 aboard the barque *Columbia* and was discharged in London on May 12, 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 7, 14; YFASA 15-16; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Kyukichi [variation: **Qu Kee Chee**] (c. 1819 - ?) (Japanese)

Birth: probably in Onoura, Owari, Japan, Asia - c. 1819

Death: probably in Hong Kong

Other

HBC Pupil, Fort Vancouver (1834).

Kyukichi was the crew member of a Japanese boat which, because of a typhoon, drifted to North America, became a slave, was rescued by the HBC and eventually ended up in China. (For the story of his shipwreck, enslavement on the Northwest Coast, subsequent rescue, and life in China, see the parallel adventures of fellow crew member Iwakichi.) By 1851, Kyukichi had retired from government service as an interpreter in Hong Kong, but was never able to return to his homeland. The date and place of his death has not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 10; ShMiscPap 14 PPS: Dickey SS: R. MacDonald; Kohl, p. 20-28; Gilman and Angel, Diary of Cyrus Shepard, p. 67

See Also: Iwakichi

La Clare, Gile (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Snake Country (winter 1813 - 1814).

Gile La Clare joined the PFC in Berthier in 1810 on a five year contract. In the winter of 1813-1814, he was in the Snake Country and had not yet joined the NWC.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

La Gasse, Charles [standard: **La Gassé**] [variation: **La Gosse, La Gacie, Lagasse**] (fl. 1800 - 1822) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Chicot, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Kootenay's (winter 1800 - 1801); Assistant at hospital, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Bowsmen, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822).

Charles La Gasse (who may have joined the the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher] as early as March 28, 1792 as Charles LaGace from Chicot), was a long time NWC employee who spent much of his time in the Columbia area with David Thompson and the NWC. He was probably with Thompson in the Saskatchewan as early as April, 1800 and journeyed with him in the fall to the Kootenay's where he wintered before returning to Rocky Mountain House the following spring. On November 7, 1808, he was once again found with Thompson on the latter's journey from Boggy Hall to Kootenay House. By the spring of 1810 in the Saleesh area, Thompson paid him for the hire of three horses. Still with Thompson on August 29, 1811, La Gasse and Charles Loyer proceeded south as the Thompson expedition headed up the Columbia after stopping at Astoria. He was re-engaged in the Columbia in 1812 (to be free in Montreal in 1814) on a two year contract, and wintered at Fort George in 1813-1814. That spring, on April 4, he was noted as being a bowsman on John Clark's canoe on the brigade to Fort William and Montreal. He returned to the area and continued his association with the NWC until 1821, at which point he transferred to the HBC. By outfit 1822-1823, he was a freeman.

Charles La Gasse appears to have taken as a wife, Emme, Flathead (c.1795-1855). Two of their children may have been Pierre (c.1815-1882) and Josette/Suzette (c.1812-1896) although oral tradition indicates that "Pierre", a brother of Charles, was the father of the two children but no such "Pierre" appears in any extant records.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10 PPS: Coues, p. 654, p. 674, p. 874; Belyea, p. 3, 11, 102, 171

La Grange, Ami (fl. c. 1784 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably New York, New York - c. 1784

Death: possibly Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Ordinary seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Twenty-six year old New York native, Ami La Grange is a mystery. The five foot seven and a half inch [1.7 m] tall sailor joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as an ordinary seaman some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast but did not appear on Gabriel Franchere's list of crew members. He may have departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn arriving at the mouth of the Columbia March 22, 1811 and suffered the fate of the other crew members in July. On the

other hand, he may have had a change of heart and left the *Tonquin* in New York harbour before it sailed.

PS: USNA Tonquin

La Plant, Abraham (? - 1828) (possibly Canadian: French)

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

Abraham La Plant was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's Southwest Expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing the Colorado River and into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members including La Plant in camp except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith," p. 97-104

La Plante, Louis [1] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Louis La Plante [1], who was engaged by the NWC in Montreal in 1812 on a three year contract, spent the 1813-1814 winter at Fort George [Astoria].

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

La Plante, Louis [2] (fl. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Armorer, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

Louis La Plante [2], probably the same as Louis La Plante [1] worked as an armourer on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

La Point, Joseph (? - 1828) (probably Canadian: French)

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828).

Joseph La Point was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's Southwest Expedition of 1827-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1827 Rendezvous and left with Smith in July, heading south and into California. On the way they lost ten of the expedition members to the Mojaves. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members in camp including La Point, except one who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith," p. 97-104

LaBarre, Edward [variation: **Edouard**] (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1831); Middleman, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

Edward LaBarre joined the HBC from Sorel in 1828 and returned to Montreal during outfit 1831-1832.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 8-9, 11; YFDS 3a-3b

LaBatte, Michel (fl. 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Guide, Columbia Department (1821); **NWC** Guide, Columbia District (1821).

Michel LaBatte joined the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher] from Montreal on October 21, 1801 and renewed his contract

one year later to work in the Northwest. It is not known when he began work on the Pacific slopes, but he was a member of a large group of NWC employees that transferred to the HBC in the Columbia at the time of coalition in 1821.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9

Labelle, Isaac (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Martine, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848); Sawyer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848).

Isaac Labelle joined the HBC from St. Martine in 1841 at the age of nineteen. At the end of his contract he left the HBC and, in later years, the family name became known for lumbering in the country north of Vancouver.

He had one wife and one recorded son. On April 21, 1845, he married Louise Poirier, widow of Basil Poirier. The Labelle son was Isaac II (1848-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-30 PPS: CCR 1b

See Also: Poirier, Basil (Relative)

Labelle (Robert), Pierre (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Boute, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Boute, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1822 - 1824); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825).

Pierre Labelle joined the NWC from St. François in 1817 or 1818 and came across the Rockies to the Pacific slopes in a NWC group headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He may have worked on the west side for the next three years or at least been a member of the Brigade, and was a member of a large group of NWC employees that transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. At the end of his contract, in 1825, he took the Express to Montreal where he was paid.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; YFASA 1-5; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11; FtVanAB 1

Labonte, Augustine [standard: **Labonté**] (c. 1790 - 1831) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1790

Death: New Caledonia [British Columbia] - June 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831).

Augustin Labonté joined the HBC from Montreal in 1830 and had a very short career in the fur trade as he drowned the following year.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11

Labonte, Bernadin [standard: **Labonté**] (fl. 1820) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Michel de. Yamaska, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1820).

Bernadin Labonté was engaged on January 4, 1820 by the NWC [Pierre Rocheblave] from St. Michel, Yamaska to work for three years. He may have been a member of the Brigade for he received an advance while he was on the Pacific slopes in 1820 and appears on no other records.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7

Labonte, Charleson [standard: **Labonté**] [variation: **Charles, Michel**] (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Anne, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843);

Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Charleson or Michel Labonté joined the HBC from St. Anne in 1839. His contract ended in 1844 at which point he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 23; FtVanASA 6-8

Labonte, Jean Baptiste [standard: **Labonté**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Middleman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814).

Jean Baptiste Labonte joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition around June 15, 1811 quite likely at the Aricara village. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer and arrived at Astoria around February 19, 1812. He spent the winter of 1813-1814 at the Willamette post and may have been the Labonte that left Fort George for Montreal on April 4, 1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108 PPS: Coues, p.875

Labonte, Louis [standard: **Labonté**] [variation: **La Bonte**] (c. 1788 - 1860) (Canadian: French)**Birth: La Prairie, Quebec - c. 1788****Death: probably Oregon State, United States - 1860****Fur trade employee**

PFC Carpenter, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); **NWC** Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Employee, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1825); Servant, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1825); Servant, Fort Colville (1824 - 1828); Cook, Fort Colville (1824 - 1828); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1831); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1834); Cook, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Freeman settler, Willamette (1836 - 1842+)

In 1808 Louis Labonté was engaged at St. Louis to work with the American Fur Company. On June 15, 1811, he first appeared on records of Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition and arrived at Fort Astoria February 15, 1812. On October 16, 1813, when the PFC was bought out by the NWC, Labonté, joined the NWC and stayed in Astoria/Fort George until 1821. He then joined the HBC as a carpenter in 1821. Louis Labonté broke the rules of the HBC, much to the consternation of Dr. John McLoughlin, by becoming a farmer in the Willamette Valley in 1830 and was sent home to Canada where he could be discharged as were the rules of the Company. However, Labonte protested to no avail that in fact he had signed on with the HBC in the Columbia area and therefore did not have to return to Montreal. Making the unnecessary circle trip, he received the separation papers in Montreal and returned to begin farming about 1836 near the present town of Dayton, Oregon, on the Yamhill River. Charles Wilkes, upon seeing the farm, remarked that it was the best that he had seen on his route. In 1839-1842 he was listed as a freeman settler and by 1842 had a very productive farm on two hundred enclosed acres [80.9 ha]. He seemed satisfied with his circumstances for he voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government in 1843. He continued to sell furs and wheat to the Company at Fort Vancouver and died in 1860.

Louis Labonté married Marguerite or, Kilakota (Little Songbird) (c.1810-?), the daughter of Chief Coboway, Clatsop. Three of the several Labonte children were Louis (?-?), Julianne (1838-?) and Caroline (c.1840-?). One step-daughter was Victoire McMillan (c.1822-?).

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; YFASA 1, 4-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 4b-5b, 6, 11; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1842 Census; OHS 1849 Census, Yamhill Co.; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Yamhill County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108; Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis", p. 170-71 SS: Miller, p. 59; Scott, History of the Oregon, vol. II, p. 222; WHQ, vol. XXIV, p. 282; Wilkes, Narrative of the United, vol. IV, p. 358; Holman, p. 116.

See Also: McMillan, James (Relative)

Lachance, William (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Quebec - c. 1822****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1843 - 1845).

William Lachance joined the HBC from Trois Rivières in 1842. His contract ended in 1845 at which point he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 24

Lachapelle (fl. 1808) (Undetermined origin)

Other

NWC Voyageur, Simon Fraser (1808).

Lachapelle, a competent voyageur with Simon Fraser on his journey down the Fraser River, could be the following but given the number of Lachapelle's in the fur trade, this cannot be verified.

PPS: Fraser, p. 23, 90

Lachapelle, Andre [1] [standard: **André**] (? - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - January 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1813); Untraced vocation, Snake River (1813 - 1814);

AFC Member, Reed Party (1814).

André Lachapelle had been engaged by Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition by March 4, 1811. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811 and left Ramsay Crooks in the neighbourhood of the Snake River. He was picked up by Reed's party and was brought by McKenzie to Astoria where they arrived January 16, 1813. In the summer of 1813, he was sent with Reed's party back to the Snake River and there was killed by the Bannack Indians in January 1814 along with Jacob Reznor, Joseph Delaunay, John Hoback, Edward Robinson and Pierre Dorion.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108

Lachapelle, Andre [2] [standard: **André**] (1802 - 1881) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably the Montreal suburb of St. Laurent or L'Assomption, Quebec - April 1802 (born to André Lachapelle and Josèphite Vincent)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - June 1881

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1817); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Middleman or blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1825 - 1830); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1832); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1837); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1837); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842+).

André Lachapelle joined the NWC on March 25, 1817 from Pointe-aux-Trembles as a winterer and middleman for three years in the Northwest. He crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party in 1817 and transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition; he spent most of his career as a blacksmith at Fort Vancouver banging out nails, etc. in the blacksmith shop inside the stockade. In 1833-1834 he acted as a boute in the Athabasca area. He retired around 1841 and settled in the St. Louis, Willamette Valley area to farm. By the next year he had thirty-six acres [14.6 ha] enclosed and the beginning of a productive farm and in 1843 voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. Not all was quiet on the farm for, on March 4, 1844, an army of volunteer riflemen organized at Lacapelle's house near Champoege to try to capture two Molalla natives who had murdered two people in Oregon City. André Lachapelle died in 1881 in the newly established St. Vincent's Hospital and was buried in the St. Louis cemetery.

André Lachapelle had one wife and a large family of sixteen recorded children. He married Adrienne Lucier (1822-1919), daughter of Etienne Lucier on May 17, 1841. The Lachapelle children were Pierre (1842-?), Felicite (c.1842-1872), Mariette Adrienne (c.1845-1882), Joseph (c.1847-?), Victor (1848-1891), Adelaide (1849-?), Catherine Leocadie (1851-?), Blandine (1853-1862), Christine (c.1853-?), Prosper Pierre (1855-?), Lisette (c.1856-?), Pierre P. (c.1857-?), Clementine (1857-?), Amedee (1859-?), Marie Adele (1862-?) and Helena (1865-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; YFASA 1-9, 11-14, 19-21; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4a-7; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; FtVanASA 1-6; HBCABio; OHS 1842 Census; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County; 1860 US Census, Oregon State, Marion Co., Fairfield; 1870 US Census, Oregon State, Marion Co., Fairfield PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a, 3a, 3b; Hazen, David W., "This Day in History, March 9, 1917," as found in OHS, SB #76, p. 76 SS: Lachapelle descendant; Holman, p. 116; Québécois in Orégon, p. 269.

See Also: Lucier, Etienne (Father-in-Law); Manson, Donald (Relative)

LaChapitre, Andre [standard: **André**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, Snake Country (1813 - 1814).

André LaChapitre joined the PFC in St. Louis in 1811 and spent the winter of 1813-1814 in the Snake Country at which time he had not yet joined the NWC. (There is a possibility that he may be the same as André Lachapelle.)

Lacharite, Henri (fl. 1826 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colvile (1827 - 1830).

Henri Lacharite came west with the returning 1827 HBC fall Express and worked in the Columbia. In the summer of 1830 he was listed as a comer and goer and returned to Montreal at that time.

PS: HBCA YFASA 7-10; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFDS 3a-3b; FtVanAB 26 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105

Lacharite, Joseph [standard: **Lacharité**] (fl. 1827 - 1833) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1833).

Joseph Lacharité worked in the Columbia District mainly at Fort Vancouver. In outfit 1829-1830 he also worked as a ploughman and in the following outfit, made a voyage to York Factory as a comer and goer. On October 1, 1832, he left the Columbia for the east side for the last time to join the Franklin Arctic Expedition.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2, 7-9, 12; YFDS 3b-5a; FtVanAB 26

Lackey, William [variation: **Lacky**] (c. 1801 - 1837) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Falkirk, Sterling, Scotland - c. 1801

Death: south Atlantic Ocean - February 19, 1837

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1830); Boatswain, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); 2nd mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Boatswain, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

William Lackey joined the HBC in London on September 16 or 20, 1826 and sailed to the coast on the *Cadboro*. He spent the next nine years on various ships servicing the coast and eventually left the area for England on November 1, 1836 on the barque *Columbia*. He didn't make it back for he died en route on the vessel of unspecified causes on February 19, 1837 two months before it reached London and was presumably buried at sea. In his will, he left everything to his father.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; Wills; ShMiscPap 4, 4a, 14; log of Cadboro 1; YFASA 7-9, 11-16; YFDS 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-4; log of Dryad 1

LaCompte, Alexis (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1813); **NWC** Middleman, Kootenae House (1813 - 1814).

Alexis LaCompte, a member of the PFC, joined the NWC on October 16, 1813 and wintered in 1813-1814 at Kootenae post.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 10

Lacourse, Amable (c. 1818 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Maskinongé or Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1818

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1843 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1851 - 1854).

Amable Lacourse joined the HBC from Lachine or Maskinongé, in 1838. On September 3, 1850, he became a freeman and remained in the area. He re-enlisted with the Company on October 31, 1851 and eventually retired in 1854.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-2-, 24-32; YFDS 21-22; FtVanASA 5-11

Lacourse, Claude (fl. 1824 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, New Caledonia (1824 - 1826); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1828); Boute, York Factory Express (HBC) (1828).

Claude Lacourse joined the HBC from Berthier in 1823 and appears to have spent his time between New Caledonia and the Columbia District. He was listed as being in Montreal in outfit 1827-1828 and in outfit 1828 he went from Fort Vancouver to Montreal with the York Factory Express.

PS: HBCA YFASA 4-8; YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 10, 15; FtVanASA 1 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 113

Lacourse, Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1849 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1852); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1852 - 1853).

François Lacourse joined the HBC in 1849 on a contract that ended in 1852. During this time he worked in New Caledonia until 1852 when he retired to Canada. Lacourse appears to have suffered under the hands of Peter Ogden Jr. for he claimed that he was beaten and kicked so severely by Ogden that he suffered epileptic fits (Morice, p. 281). He made this claim as a retired winterer at Norway House.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-4, 9; FtVanASA 9; FtAlexPJ 9 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 281;

Lacourse, Pierre (c. 1792 - 1864) (Canadian: French)

Birth: in or near Isle du Pas (Dupas) or La Prairie, Quebec - c. 1792

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - October 1864

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Pacific Slopes (1810) (with David Thompson); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Boute, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Steersman, Thompson River (1826 - 1827); Steersman, Fort Colville (1827 - 1828); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1827 - 1828); Steersman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1829); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1829 - 1832); Steersman, Fort Colville (1832 - 1835); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1832 - 1835); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836); Boute, Fort Colville (1836 - 1839); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1839 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842+).

Pierre Lacourse joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on May 7, 1810 as a wintering middleman for three years and came directly to the Pacific slopes. He may have become part of the Brigade transcontinental runs of supplies and furs to and from Fort William, eventually spending longer times on the Pacific slopes. In 1821, at the time of amalgamation, he joined the HBC. Sometime during this period, he picked up the skills of building boats and in 1827 was noted as going back to Spokane to build boats. In 1828 he seemed to be in several places for on September 18, 1828, he travelled with Governor Simpson on the Fraser River and helped build a boat at Thompson River that would be adequate to take them to Fort Langley. He appeared to spend the majority of the remainder of his career, however, as a bote/boatbuilder and interpreter at Fort Colville before becoming a settler in the Willamette Valley. He retired to the Willamette in 1840 and by 1842 was running a productive farm on seventy-two enclosed acres [29.1 ha]. In 1843 he was noted as being on French Prairie along Champoege Creek and died at or near St. Paul.

Pierre Lacourse had two wives and eight recorded children. His first wife was Archange Tchinouk (also called Skaisis Cree, Skoucisse Chinook and Archange Chehalis) (c.1804-1854). Their children were Rose (c.1824-1845), Pierre (c.1828-1861), Claude (1831-?), Alexis (c.1834-1847), Cuthbert (c.1837-1854), Marguerite (?-?), Joseph (1842-1861), Belonie (c.1844-?) and Louis (1846-1860). Two years after the death of Archange in 1854, on August 4, 1856, he married Josephine Sinemaule, Nez Perces (also called Okanogan) the widow of Jacques Servant. They had no further children.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9-10; service with HBC: YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-20; FtKamPJ 2; YFDS 2a-7, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; OHS 1842 Census; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County; PPS: Coues, p. 874; HBRs X, p. 29n, 229; CCR 1a; 2a, 2b SS: McLeod, Peace River. A Canoe Voyage, p. 26;
See Also: Servant, Jacques (Relative)

Lacourse, Theodore (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1843); Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1846); Middleman, Thompson

River (1846 - 1848).

Theodore Lacourse signed on with the HBC in 1841 and spent most of his career in the Thompson River area. In 1846, after the international border was drawn, he became part of A.C. Anderson's Overland Expedition to find a route to the coast and retired in 1848.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 24-27; FtKamPJ 3; FtAlexPJ 7

Lacroix, Michel (c. 1821 - 1873) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: probably Pacific Northwest - June 1873

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, New Caledonia (1840 - 1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1861 - 1869); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1867 - 1869); Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1867 - 1869).

Michel Lacroix joined the HBC from Montreal around 1839 (but he may have been on the Pacific slopes before that as Michael Laeroix). In 1841 at Fort St. James, he gave his name and possibly money pledging support to establishing a Catholic mission at Stuart Lake. Around 1869 he and his family moved south so that his children could be educated. On December 23, 1869, Michael Lacroix pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] situated about one mile [1.6 km] above St. Mary's Mission on the north side of the Fraser River (Hatzic), which he acquired as a Crown Grant on January 18, 1886. Michel Lacroix died on June 26, 1873 at the age of fifty-four after two days of sickness.

Michel Lacroix had one wife and six children. In New Caledonia, he married Catherine Pookrvietak (c.1831-?), Babine. Their children were Michel (c.1854-?), Gabriel (1855-1933), Joseph (c.1863-1953), Helen/Ellen (c.1867-?) Mary Louise (c.1860-?), and Marie Catherine (c.1872-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA (12-14), 19-20, 24-32; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1-16; HBCABio; Van-PL 1881 & 1891 Canada Censuses, New Westminster; BCVS; Oblate records SS: Morice, The History of, p. 227-28; Laing, p. 106; Lacroix family notes in Mission Community Archives

Ladebouche, Pierre [variation: Ladebourche, Ladebauchel] (fl. 1851 - 1857) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest, North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1857).

Pierre Ladebouche first appeared on record in the Columbia in 1851 although he may have joined the HBC before that date. He spent his time at Fort Simpson where he raised a family. From 1852, he suffered from a severe case of venereal disease.

Pierre Ladebourche had one wife and four recorded children. He married Marie (?-?) Nass, probably in the Fort Simpson area as early as 1850 when his oldest daughter was born. Their children were Marie (1850-?), Joseph (1856-?), Isabella (c.1859-?) and Baptist (1862-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-5, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; BCA BCCR StAndC

Laeoitte (fl. 1844 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - August 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1847).

Laeoitte joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and died three years later while working at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27; YFDS 18

Laferte, Joachim (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846); Settler, Willamette (1845 - 1846).

Joachim Laferte appeared only briefly on HBC records in the Columbia before returning east of the Rockies to Canada in 1842. He showed up again in 1844 and the following year he became a settler in the Willamette, acting briefly for the Company as a bouté. By 1850, he was still farming.

By 1850, Joachim Laferte had one wife Sophie (c.1828-?) and a son, Joachim Jr. (c.1849-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 21, 24-25; YFDS 16; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County

Laferte, Louis (fl. 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Louis Laferte was a comer and goer into the Columbia from Lower Red River in the summer of 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26

Lafleur, Jean Baptiste [b] (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1816

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1840 - 1841); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842).

Jean Baptiste Lafleur (b) joined the HBC from Canada in 1838 and returned to Canada in 1842.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6-7

Lafleur, Joachim (c. 1806 - c. 1860s) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Death: probably Walla Walla, Washington Territory - c. 1860

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1828 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Colville (1835 - 1838); Middleman, Thompson River (1838 - 1844); Middleman, Thompson River (1844 - 1845); Interpreter, Thompson River (1844 - 1845); Horsekeeper, Fort Okanagan (1845 - 1849); Interpreter, Fort Okanagan (1845 - 1849); Post master, Fort Okanagan (1849 - 1853); Horsekeeper, Fort Okanagan (1849 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Okanagan (1853 - 1855).

Joachim Lafleur joined the HBC from Yamaska around 1828 as a middleman and spent his career at either Thompson River or Fort Colville. He was manager of the Okanagan post off and on with the help of François Duchoquette and retired in 1854 to Colville and opened a little store near Marcus. In the 1860s, while on a trip to purchase a supply of goods, he was murdered near Walla Walla.

He had one wife, the sister of an Okanagan chief and four children. He and wife Margarite or Lapetite, Okanagan, had Julie (c.1836-?), Joseph (c.1837-?), Michel (c. 1839) and Esther (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; FtVanASA 2-11; YFDS 4a-7, 16-23; FtVicDS 1 PPS: CCR 1a SS: family descendant

See Also: Desautel, Joseph (Son-in-Law)

Lafleur, Michel (fl. 1849 - 1856) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Colwood Farm (1856).

Michel Lafleur joined HBC in 1849 on a three year contract and spent the next few years on southern Vancouver Island working casually on PSAC farms. He ended up on both sides of the law for, in 1851, while serving at Victoria, he acted as a constable and in May of that year, pursued deserters into Washington Territory. On the other hand, in November 1853 he was charged with severely beating his wife. Michel Lafleur has not been traced after 1856 and may have left the area.

Michel Lafleur had one wife and children. On February 15, 1850, when he married his wife Marie (c.1829-?), Songhees or Samish ("Tsamus") in the Victoria area, he was described as a "garçon majeur" (an old man). When Marie was baptised on February 10, 1849, it was noted that she was already Michel Lafleur's wife. Their children were Marie (?-bap.1850-?), Mathilde (?-bap.1853-?) and Olive (?-bap.1856-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 23; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVicDS 1; FtNisCB 1; PSACAB 38; BCA, Victoria Special Sessions, Petty Sessions and Licencing Court, Minute Book, 1853-1865; BCCR StAndC

Lafleur (Gagnon), Jean Baptiste (1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1835); Steersman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838).

Jean Baptiste Lafleur (Gagnon) joined the HBC from Yamaska in 1833 and appeared to work on the Brigade or Express.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-16; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3-4

Lafontasie, Charles [variation: **Lafantaisie**] (c. 1819 - c. 1861) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Pacific Northwest - c. 1819 (born to Jacques Lafontasie and Susanne Okanogan)

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon - c. 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Colville (1834 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Colville (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842 - 1843+).

Charles Lafontasie joined the HBC in 1834. From 1842 he appears to have been a settler in the Willamette for in that same year he was running the beginning of a farm on forty enclosed acres [16.2 ha]. At the beginning of outfit 1844-1845 he had a large credit indicating that he had done some work in the previous outfit. He died, unrecorded, around 1861, before the death of his last child, Jacques.

Charles Lafantaisie had two wives and thirteen children. His first wife was Isabelle Humpherville (also Isabelle, Spokane or Elizabeth Canote) (c.1817-1852), daughter of Canote Humpherville and his Sinpoel wife Pauline. Their children were an unnamed child (c.1838-1845), Marie (1842-?), Cecile (1843-?), François (1845-?), Bibiane (1847-1848), Thomas (1849-?) and Flora (1851-1851). Nine months after the death of Isabelle in 1852, on May 3, 1853, Charles married Genevieve Rondeau (c.1830-1879), daughter of Charles Rondeau and Lizette Bellaire. Their subsequent children were Bibianne (1854-before 1876), Baptiste (1855-1856), Adelard (1857-?), Eliza (1859-?), Clarisse (1860-?) and Jacques (1861-1863).

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-7; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3c, 7b

See Also: Lafontasie, Jacques (Father); Umpreville, Canote (Father-in-Law); Rondeau, Charles (Father-in-Law); Lafontasie, Louis (Brother); Lafontasie, Marie (Brother)

Lafontasie, Jacques [variation: **Lafantaisie**, **Lafantiessie**] (c. 1788 - 1827) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Faubourg Saint Laurent, St. Regis, or Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1788

Death: Thompson River Post, Columbia Department - September 20, 1827

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Middleman, Fort Okanagan (1813); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort Okanagan (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort Okanagan (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Thompson River (1822); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman, Thompson River (1826 - 1827); Interpreter, Thompson River (1826 - 1827).

Jacques Lafontasie appears to have been fourteen years old when he initially joined the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher] from Faubourg, St. Laurent on January 27, 1802. His early movements have not been tracked, but, on July 18, 1810, in the Montreal area, the twenty-two year old signed on with John Jacob Astor's PFC to work as a middleman for five years and then, probably in July, made the eight day trip down the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers to New York where he boarded the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn]. Late that summer, on September 6, 1810, Lafontasie sailed with fifty-one crew and passengers for a tempestuous six month voyage around the Horn. When the *Tonquin* finally made it through the treacherous bars at the mouth of the Columbia in March, 1811, at the cost of several lives, Lafantaisie landed and assisted in the building of Fort Astoria. From that point on he rarely appeared on records and can only be tracked by location and it is quite likely that he remained largely in the Columbia after joining the NWC when it acquired the PFC. Likewise, when the HBC amalgamated with the NWC, he continued with it. A small glimpse of his character emerges on April 5, 1827 in Archibald McDonald's report which notes that the then thirty-nine year old interpreter, who had a wife, two boys and a girl, was "not sufficiently resolute with Indians -- very thoughtless" (HBRS X, p. 229). Five and a half months later, on September 20, 1827, he died suddenly at Thompson's River and was likely buried at the Fort cemetery. In 1833-1834, money was still being paid his family.

Jacques Lafontasie has one wife and three children. His wife was Susanne Okanogan and one recorded child was Charles (c.1819-1861). Marie (?-?) and Louis (?-1840) were probably also his children.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; FtGeoAB 4, 10; YFASA 1-7, 13; FtKamPJ 1, 2; FtAlexPJ 2; YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1 PPS: ChSoc LXV, p. 48; HBRS X, p. 229; Coues, p. 875

See Also: Dupre, Nazaire (possible Son-in-Law); Lafontasie, Charles (Son); Lafontasie, Louis (Son); Lafontasie, Marie (Son); Mongrain, David (Son-in-Law); Bourgeau, Joseph (Son-in-Law)

Lafontasie, Louis [variation: **Lafantiessie, Lafantaisie**] (? - 1840) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Pacific Northwest

Death: probably Fort Colville, Columbia Department - July 1840

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Colville (1837 - 1840).

Louis Lafontiesie joined the HBC on or before 1837 and died on July 16, 1840.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20; FtVanASA 3-4, 6; YFASA 19

See Also: Lafontasie, Jacques (Father); Lafontasie, Charles (Brother); Lafontasie, Marie (Brother)

Lafontasie, Marie [variation: **Lafantaisie**] (fl. 1831 - 1835) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1831 - 1835).

Marie Lafantaisie or Lafontasie was an employee of the HBC in the Columbia District in outfits 1831-1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-14

See Also: Lafontasie, Jacques (Father); Lafontasie, Charles (Brother); Lafontasie, Louis (Brother)

Laforte (Placide) [variation: **Lafort, Laferte Placie, Passse**] (c. 1794 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - August 1858

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Boute, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Steersman, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Steersman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1827); Freeman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1827); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1826 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1842+).

A fifteen year old Michel Laforte joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on January 5, 1809 from Yamaska for three years of service as a wintering middleman in the Northwest. He turned up on the Pacific slopes in 1813 when the NWC took over the PFC, with Astoria as its basis for Pacific operation. For the next seven years, his movements are difficult to trace but he may have chosen to stay on the Pacific slopes or worked on the Brigade which went back and forth to Montreal. He was in the Columbia when he transferred to the HBC in 1821, the time of coalition. From that point on, he spent the majority of his time in the Snake Country [Idaho and western Montana]. In 1836 he retired into the Willamette Valley as a settler/farmer and received a gratuity for acting as horse guard for the HBC. He also continued to sell pork and grain from his farm to the Company. He died August 21, 1858 in the Willamette Valley.

Laforte had one wife and seven children. On February 11, 1839 at Fort Vancouver, he formalized his marriage to Josephine Nez Perces, whose tribal name was Chimhaney. His children were Antoine (c.1827-?), Olivier (c.1829-1853), Michel II (c.1831-1889), Marie (c.1835-1899), Catherine (1838-?), Madeleine (1840-1842) and Pierre (1843-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1-6; 8-9, 11-12, 14-15; SnkCoPJ 2; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 4b-8, 10-11; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: Coues, p.873; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 3b, 6b

Laforte (Plassis), Andre [standard: **André**] [variation: **Laferte, Lafote**] (c. 1801 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Death: Priests' Rapids, Columbia River - May 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Steersman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828).

André Laforte (Plassis), from Canada, appeared in New Caledonia in 1824. He spent the next four years working on the Pacific slopes. He drowned May 29, 1828 at Priests Rapid (a ten mile [16.1 km] long rapid three miles [4.8 km] below the northern boundary of Yakima county, Washington, so named by Mr. Stuart who saw a native performing a priest-like ritual) when the boat in C. F. William Connolly's Brigade broke up.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-8; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1, 3; FtVanCB 4 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 154;

Lafosin, Charles (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Charles Lafosin spent the winter at Fort George, 1813-1814 and appears not to have joined the NWC.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

Laframboise, Francois [b] [variation: **François**] (c. 1814 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Swan River, Rupert's Land - c. 1814 (born to Joseph Laframboise and Catherine de la Madeleine)

Death: possibly Cathlamet, Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1832 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1837); Steersman, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838); Boute, New Caledonia (1838 - 1846); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1847 - 1848); Boute, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Boute, Columbia Department (1848 - 1849).

Montrealer François Laframboise (b) joined the HBC in 1831 around the age of seventeen but he later claimed he arrived in the Oregon Territory on August 28, 1830. He spent his next eighteen years at a variety of forts throughout the Columbia Department and New Caledonia. Laframboise retired in 1849 and on November 1, 1849 he settled on a claim of 503 acres [203.6 ha] in Clark County. After 1851, he and his family moved to Chinookville and he likely became a salmon fisherman there. During the 1850s he was reported as raising timothy hay for a market a few miles below Vancouver. He probably ended his days in Cathlamet and the date of his death is not recorded.

François Laframboise had two wives and three recorded children. He married Mary Marguerite, Tomwata (daughter of Poghakelesh and Shiepa) (1826-1850) on June 26, 1846 at Fort Vancouver. Their children were Marguerite (1846-1847) and Joseph (1848-?). On November 27, 1851, a year after the death of his first wife, Mary Marguerite, he married Denise Dorion (daughter of Jean Baptiste Dorion and Josephine Cayuse) (?-?). Their child was Je're'mie (1855-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 24-30; YFDS 4b-8; FtVanASA 3-8 PPS: CCR 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 193

See Also: Dorion, Jean Baptiste (Father-in-Law)

Laframboise, Michel (1793 - 1861) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Verennes, Lower Canada - May 1793

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - January 1861

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Middleman, Willamette or Wallace House (1813 - 1814); Interpreter, Fort George [Astoria] (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Interpreter, Fort Vancouver and various expeditions (1821 - 1825); Interpreter, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1824); Post master, South Party (1825 - 1841); Interpreter, South Party (1825 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841+); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, South Party (1842 - 1844); Post master, South Party (1842 - 1844).

Literate, short, stout and fond of drinking, Michel Laframboise ("raspberry") claimed that he had a native wife in every tribe through which he travelled although this has never been verified; nonetheless, he had a full life in the fur trade and good relations with the natives. Laframboise joined the PFC in the Montreal area on July 24, 1810 as a seventeen year old middleman and woodworker. Within a few weeks, he joined a large canoe brigade to New York City where he boarded the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn], sailing September 6, 1810. He arrived at the Columbia on March 22, 1811 and stayed on after the purchase by the NWC in 1813; with so many people in Fort George [Astoria] and no food, he was one of twenty people sent to winter at Willamette House in 1813-1814. He continued on with the HBC and, by 1827, the arduousness of the fur trade had begun to take its toll for, on February 5, 1827, Alexander Roderick McLeod, accused him of having a weak memory and forgetting things. In spite of George Simpson's ranting about letting the "lying worthless blackguard" (HBRS XXX p. 236) go, Laframboise rose to become clerk and in 1831 he was given Company permission to settle on French Prairie. From April 14 to July, 1832, he led a party to the Killimook Country to punish the natives for the murder of Pierre Karkaraguiron and Thomas Canasawarette and then proceeded on one of his usual trapping expeditions. On August 31, 1841, he left the HBC to run his moderately productive farm on seventy enclosed acres in the Willamette Valley. In 1843 Laframboise's loyalty still lay with the HBC for he did not vote for the Provisional Government and did not pay tax to it for the first year. In his later years he ran a ferry across the Willamette at Champoege until a stroke forced him to sell his holdings. Both he and his wife lived with their daughter, Josephite Labonte, until Michel's death on January 25, 1861.

Michel Laframboise had two recorded wives and nine recorded children, although he boasted of having a wife in every

tribe to ensure safe passage. He and an unnamed woman of the Sasette nation had Michel II (1837-c.1895). Laframboise formalized his marriage to Emelie Picard (daughter of André Picard and an Okanogan woman) on July 9, 1829. Their children were Josephite (1838-1879), Abraham (1840-1840), Joseph (1841-1855), Anastasie (1844-?), Rose (1849-?), Angelique (1851-?), Jean (1854-?) and Abraham (1856-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 9; FtGeoAB 11; YFASA 1, 4-9, 11-15, 17-21, 23; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a-7, 12; FtVanPJ 4; SimpsonCB; HBCABio; OHS 1842 Census PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 48; HBRS III, [bio] p. 444; HBRS XXX, p. 235-36n; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c SS: Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 101-104; vol. XXIV, p. 250; H. W. Scott, History of the Oregon, vol. II, p. 222; Gaston, vol I, p. 175-76, 220-221; WHQ XXIV, p. 284; Holman, p. 116; Québécois in Orégon, p. 269-70; Laframboise relation
See Also: Picard, Andre (Father-in-Law)

Lafrance, Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1791 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Pointe Claire, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828).

When François Lafrance came west with the returning York Factory Express in the fall of 1827, he became violently ill and held up the group for a short time. Sufficiently recovered, he worked briefly on the Pacific Slopes and appears to have deserted to the Saskatchewan Department while en route east on September 10, 1828.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1; FtVanAB 10; YFASA 7-8; YFDS 2b, 3a; HBCCont PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 107

Lafreniere, Charles (c. 1791 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Bowsman, New Caledonia (1824 - 1828).

Charles Lefrenier joined the HBC in 1816 and worked in the capacity of a bowsman. Between 1818-1821 he was in the Athabasca and Peace River areas. He got himself into trouble after the winter of 1823-1824 when he was stationed at the Athabaskan fort of Dunvegan. There, and apparently for several seasons after, he openly accused C.F. William McIntosh of defrauding him out of some scarlet cloth; however, when the facts were presented to Lafreniere he immediately recanted. For the error of his ways, he had to pay a fine of £20, almost a year's salary as well as confess his misdeeds in front of locally assembled voyageurs. He came to New Caledonia in outfit 1824-1825 and in outfit 1827-1828 appears to have been in Montreal. He was likely assigned to Athabasca after that.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-7; FtVanAB 10, 15; FtVanASA 1 PPS: HBRS III, p. 133-34; HBRS I, p. 445

Lagace, Charles [standard: **Lagacé**] [variation: **Lagacie, Lagasse**] (1838 - 1879) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - October 1838 (born to Pierre Sr. Lagace and Lisette)

Death: Fort Victoria (Victoria), British Columbia - February 1879

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1858); **PSAC** Labourer, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1858).

Charles Lagace was fifteen years old when the third generation fur trader was hired on locally in 1853 at Fort Nisqually where he worked for five years with the HBC and PSAC. He first appeared on Nisqually Journals on March 10, 1853 and, until his last appearance on July 10, 1858, spent most of his time, along with regular farm jobs, capturing and butchering cattle around Nisqually and the Muck farm. In his last appearance in the journals on July 10, 1858, he was delivering meat to the Steilacoom Station, something which he had come to do on a regular basis. Like his father, Charles moved to Victoria and died on February 8, 1879. He was buried in the Ross Bay Cemetery two days later as Andrew Charles Legassie.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-13; HBCABio; BCA BCVS-RBDM; RossBayCem PPS: Dickey SS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure
See Also: Lagace, Pierre Sr. (Father); Lagace, Peter Jr. (Brother); Work, John (Relative)

Lagace, Peter Jr. [standard: **Lagacé**] (1840 - 1887) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - August 4, 1840 (born to Pierre Sr. Lagace and Lisette, Tsimshian)

Death: Tacoma railroad wharf, Washington Territory - April 15, 1887

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1858).

The work record of Peter Lagace Jr., brother to Charles, is not entirely clear as Peter and his father's work record are intertwined, their names often being used interchangeably. However, it is likely that a fifteen year old Peter began work as a labourer around 1855 (although he may have begun earlier) at Fort Nisqually and may have worked until April 17, 1858 when "Peter Legace left the Service." Peter then moved to Victoria, Vancouver Island, perhaps to live with his father or on his nearby aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Work's farm at Hillside. However, his life there was none too tranquil. On March 11, 1865, after drinking too much, he got in a fight with Stenisham, a native who threatened Peter with an axe. In a blind rage, Peter stabbed and almost killed Stenisham. A remorseful Peter was arrested and brought in front of the magistrate on March 20 and finally, on March 31, after Stenisham had sufficiently recovered, was found guilty of a lesser charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Six months later, on September 11, he was charged with assaulting a Joseph Matta. Lagace then left the Victoria area and returned to the Nisqually area to work for Edward Huggins after the latter had purchased the HBC site and turned it into his own farm. Alcohol, however, was eventually Peter's downfall for on April 15, 1887, after visiting Huggin's Tacoma office and then one or more saloons, he wandered onto the railroad wharf with a bottle of whiskey, sat on the steps and, after going to sleep, fell into the water and drowned. The next morning he was found almost entirely submerged and propped up against a piling. His body was taken back to the Nisqually farm and he was buried in the old fort cemetery the next day in a ceremony attended by a large number of people.

Peter Lagace had one wife and probably four children. In Victoria, he chose Emelia Vautrin (c.1841-?) as a wife and together they had Rosalie (c.1858-?), Susan/Susette Catherine (1859-1916), Emelia Ellen (1863-1937) and an unnamed son (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 10-13; FtVicASA 2-5; WAS US 1860 Census, Washington Territory, Pierce Co.; Van-PL Colonist, March 13, 1865, p. 3, March 21, 1865, p. 3, March 28, 1865, p. 3, March 31, 1865, p. 3, April 8, 1865, p. 3, September 12, 1865, p. 13; Tac-L Tacoma News, April 16, 1887; Tac-L Daily Ledger, April 17, 1887, p. 8 PPS: Dickey; Death Records of Pierce County, p. 20 SS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 176-184; Carpenter, "A Source Book", p. 408; Lagace family information from relative

See Also: Lagace, Pierre Sr. (Father); Work, John (Relative); Lagace, Charles (Brother)

Lagace, Pierre Sr. [standard: **Lagacé**] [variation: **Peter, Pierish Lagasse, Legace**] (c. 1815 - 1882) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Flathead territory, Pacific Northwest - c. 1815 (born to Charles Legasse and Emme, Flathead)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - September 27, 1882

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (no transactions) (1833 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1836 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Untraced vocation, Fort Nisqually (1856 - 1858).

Pierre Lagacé, a second generation fur trader, was hired within the HBC area in 1832 and spent his career in the Columbia district. During his twenty-four years with the Company, he spent his time working mainly in coastal forts. His longest time, sixteen years, was spent at Fort Simpson where he became one of the "first Rate common men" working there. Around 1846, Lagacé became part of a scheme of seventeen trusted men mainly out of Forts Simpson and Langley, to procure 640 acres (one square mile) of land each around Fort Nisqually, land to which the HBC/PSAC held possessory rights, but land within the jurisdiction of the U.S.A. Their claims appear to have been largely ignored. He must have travelled with his family up and down the coast for, on December 25, 1849, when he was in Victoria, Vancouver Island, sons Charles and Pierre or Charles and himself were baptised. In the Fall of 1850 when gold was discovered on the Queen Charlotte Islands, Pierre Lagacé was dispatched by John Work from Fort Simpson with a party of natives to determine the extent of the gold find. The Haidas, determined to protect their own interests, frustrated Lagacé's effort, forcing him to return without information. From 1853 his employment record blurs for it appears that both he and son Pierre may have both been working at Fort Nisqually until 1859. He may have been running back and forth between Nisqually and Victoria for on March 4, 1854, he was noted as transporting fruit trees to Victoria. He appears to have retired at the end of 1856 and done odd jobs at the fort. Somewhere in the next few years, he moved back to Victoria and, for many years, lived on Johnson Street, near Hillside Farm, site of the Work farm, his sister Josette (1812-1896), being Mrs. John Work. He died of heart disease on September 27, 1882 in Victoria B.C. and was buried in the Ross Bay Cemetery.

Pierre Lagacé appears to have had successive two wives and three children. On October 29, 1855 in the Victoria area, he confirmed his marriage to Lisette, Tsimshian/Nass (?-?) whom he most likely met when working in the Fort Simpson area. Their recorded children were Charles (1838-?), Pierre (1840-1887) and Edward Pierre (1849-1856). By 1865, he appeared to have another wife, so far, unnamed, a step-mother to Pierre Jr. (The Colonist, March 31, 1865, p. 3). She may have been the Cleek who appeared on the 1881 Census.

Legace Island [How'Ku'ynda], one mile west of Burnt Island, Queen Charlotte Islands [Haida Gwaii] was named after Pierre Lagace Sr.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-13; FtVanCB 31; FtSimp[N]PJ 3-4; FtVicASA 1-6; FtVicCB 10; HBCABio; BCA PSACFtNis; BCCR StAndC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria Sub-district,

Lagarde, Joseph [variation: **Legard**] (1813 - 1913) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Athabasca [Alberta] - July 1813

Death: Tacoma, Washington - December 1913

Fur trade employee

HBC Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Apprentice, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Apprentice, Fort Stikine (1846 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1852).

Joseph Lagarde, hired within Rupert's Land, appears on record in outfit 1844-1845 on the coastal trade. In outfit 1851-1852 he appeared to work at Fort Rupert but did not receive wages. At this point he likely drifted south for on November 28, 1853, he settled on a claim of 320 acres [129.5 ha] on the Cowlitz Plain area in Pierce Co., Washington Territory. He appears to have drifted to the Tacoma area where he eventually died.

Joseph Lagarde had one wife, Mary whom he married on February 25, 1852 in Lewis Co., Washington Territory.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-2; HBCA Joseph Lagarde search file PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 118 PPS: Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 243

Lagrange, Godfroi (c. 1833 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Colville (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Colville (1853 - 1856).

Godfroi Lagrange joined the HBC from Yamaska in 1848 on a two-year contract. He came west over the Rockies and worked at Forts Rupert and Colville before retiring in 1856.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVanASA 9-13; YFDS 19

Lagrange, Jean Baptiste (c. 1831 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851).

Jean Baptiste Lagrange joined the HBC from Yamaska in 1848 on a two year contract which ended in 1850. He came west over the Rockies in 1848 and worked at Fort Rupert until 1851 when he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-31; YFDS 19

Lahaie (Jardenier), Louis (c. 1812 - 1837) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Death: Columbia Cascades (Rapids), Pacific Northwest - March 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1835 - 1837).

Louis Lahaie (Jardenier) joined the HBC from St. François in 1831 and, after six years of service, drowned in the Columbia Cascades in 1837.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 17; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Lahaina (fl. 1830 - 1836) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Maui

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1835); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835).

Lahaina joined the HBC in 1830. From Fort Vancouver, he was taken north where he was in on the original construction of Fort Simpson [Nass] at the mouth of the Nass River. He then returned to Fort Vancouver where he

continued to work for the next four years, likely as a labourer. He left Fort Vancouver for Oahu on the barque *Ganymede* on October 3, 1835. He was discharged in Oahu in 1836 and paid his final HBC wage there.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-6; YFASA 11-15; SandIsLonIC 1

Laharnai, Joseph (1823 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1823

Other

U.A. Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1850).

Joseph Laharnai, who may have been a relative of Like Laharnai or Liké, lived in Kanaka village near Fort Vancouver in 1850. No other records have been traced to him with any certainty.

PS: OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co

See Also: **Like (Relative); Learhenard (Relative)**

Lahowbalow [variation: **Lahuhalu**] (fl. 1839 - 1842) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Langley (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1840 - 1842).

Lahowbalow joined the HBC from Oahu in 1839 on a contract expired in 1842. He returned to Oahu on November 10, 1842.

Lahowbalow and an unnamed Indian woman were the parents of Christine (1840-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22; YFDS 13; FtVanASA 5-8 PPS: CCR 1a

Lajeunesse, Augustine (c. 1830 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1851 - 1852).

Augustine Lajeunesse joined the HBC on April 30, 1851 for three years as a middleman and winterer. He appeared in the outfit 1851-1852 abstracts with no additional information and signed an 1856 contract at Edmonton House.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 31

Lajoie, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Lajois**] (c. 1800 - 1846) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1800

Death: St. Paul, Oregon Territory - August 1846

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Colville (1836 - 1842); Settler, Cowlitz (1842 - 1843+).

John Baptiste Lajoie joined the HBC at the age of twenty in 1828 in Canada and spent his career at Fort Colville. He deserted once in outfit 1833-1834 and his effects were "made over" to the Company and in the following outfit was still listed as having deserted (YFDS 5c, fo. 148b). He returned to work on July 1, 1835 and in 1842-1843 he became a settler in the Cowlitz area but later moved south to the Willamette Valley. He died on August 17, 1846 and was buried at St. Paul, Oregon.

John Baptiste Lajoie married Marie Deschaudieres. Their children were not recorded and Marie died at Willamette Falls on August 13, 1844. 'Ruth Rover' (Margaret Bailey) who witnessed the funeral procession, wrote disapprovingly: "Indian woman carried by in a cart for burial. Her husband [Lajoie] and another sitting upon the coffin." (CCR, A-46)

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19, 23; YFDS 3a-3b, 5c-7; FtVanASA 2-8; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a

Laliberte, Baptiste (? - 1838) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids) [British Columbia] - October 1838

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bouté in Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838).

Baptiste Laliberte appears to have joined the HBC in 1838 on a three year contract and, while travelling across the

country, acted as a route in the Athabasca River area. He didn't make it to his job for he and twelve others drowned in the Columbia River in October.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5; YFDS 9; YFASA 18; FtVanCB 20

Laliberte, Louis (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Faubourg Saint Laurent, Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1813 - 1814).

Louis Laliberte, a proud well-known man in Indian Country and well connected to the NWC, joined the PFC when he signed a contract on May 23, 1810 with PFC partner, Alexander McKay, to work as a middleman for five years. He then joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at Lachine, probably on July 6 and must have been a leading character of the expedition because of his experience. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811 and reached Astoria by February 19, 1812. He spent the winter of 1813-1814 at Flathead post and at some time likely went to Montreal where he sometimes spent winters. Laliberte, whose fierce pride was coupled with a sense of theatre, one day in Montreal revenged a perceived insult from NWC proprietor, Angus Shaw in a unique way.

He ordered a coat to be made of fine green cloth, with silver buttons, a waistcoat of crimson velvet, back and front (like the sailor at Portsmouth), with carnelian buttons, braided sky-blue pantaloons, Hessian boots with gold tassels and silver heels, a hat, feather and silk sash; and thus accoutered, with a long calumet in his right hand, and a splendidly ornamented smoking-bag in his left, he proceeded to the Champ de Mars, during a regimental parade... (Cox, p. 307).

When the inebriated Laliberte spied Shaw, he loudly pointed out his buttons, showed his silver heels and named his important relatives in the NWC. While several of his friends dragged him away, he continued to point out his silver heels to anyone of importance and dared anyone to show him theirs.

Louis Laliberte had a native wife and several daughters who married into the fur trade. He was father in law to three proprietors of the Northwest Company.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108; Cox, p. 306-07

Lamb, Joe (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1845); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Engineer's servant, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846).

Although Joe Lamb's name is identical to the third mate of the *Atahualpa*, who was with the vessel on the Hawaiian Islands twice in 1812-1813, no relationship has been traced. Joe Lamb joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840, arriving at Fort Vancouver in April of that year. Joe's first assignment was as a cook at Fort Stikine where he arrived on the steamer *Beaver* on June 13. A year later, in the fall of 1841, Joe Lamb was working as a steward and later overheard HBC servant Pierre Kanaguasse talking about murdering Fort Stikine's head, John McLoughlin Jr. Kanaguasse assured Lamb that there would be no punishment if it were done. On April 21, 1842, McLoughlin called Lamb and others to arms to protect him but it was to no avail, as McLoughlin was executed by his HBC servants. Lamb himself testified that he had seen McLoughlin tipsy two or three times. The Sandwich Islander, unlike many of the other servants at the fort, was never implicated in the murder by Dr. John McLoughlin Sr. even though he himself had been flogged by McLoughlin Jr. for either giving away meat or stealing meat out of the kitchen, a relatively minor infraction. Lamb left Fort Stikine and worked on the steamer *Beaver* for a little more than a year. As his second contract ended in 1846, he worked as an engineer's servant until December 10, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-26; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 17; FtStikPJ 1-2; FtVanCB 30-31

Lambert, Augustin (c. 1811/1814? - 1881) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Michel de. Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1811 (born to Augustin Lambert and Claire Lebrun)

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - February 1881

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, New Caledonia (1832 - 1834); Route, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835); Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837).

Augustin Lambert joined the HBC in 1831 and may have worked the brigade route as in 1834-1835, he was paid for route services in the Athabasca. He went east over the Rockies in the Spring of 1836. He returned to the area possibly

with a bride who had remained in Red River to have the first child. In 1840, Lambert took up a claim eight miles [12.9 km] southeast of St. Paul becoming a farmer and in May, 1843, sided with the HBC and voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. In later years, he branched out into logging. Apparently he was in the Walla Walla area in the 1840s. Augustin Lambert died in 1881, age seventy years.

Augustin Lambert had one wife and thirteen recorded children. He married Catherine Pichet, probably in Canada and then went to Red River where, while Catherine waited the birth of her first child, Augustin continued on to Oregon Territory/Columbia Department. Their recorded children were Marie (1839-1852), Augustin (c.1839-1880), Adelaide (c.1844-1851), Colette (c.1845-1850), Michel (1847-1852), François (1849-?), Catherine (1852-?), Cuthbert (1853-1880), Antoine (1856-1882), Marie (1857-?), Adelaide II (1859-1869), Alfred Marie (1865-?) and Alfred (?-m. 1896-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15; YFDS 4b-5c; FtVanASA 3; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County;
PPS: CCR 1b, 2c, 3a SS: H. J. McKay, p. 152-53; Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, vol 5; Holman, p. 116

Lambert, Etienne [standard: Étienne] (fl. 1851 - 1865) (possibly Canadian: French)

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Langley (1854 - 1858).

Étienne Lambert worked with the HBC from 1851-1858. He moved with his family to the vicinity of Victoria in 1858 and carried on transactions with the HBC until at least 1865.

Étienne Lambert had one wife and four recorded children. Probably around 1857, he chose as a wife Margarite Fraser (?-?), perhaps a Kwantlen native. Their children were Marie Emilie (1858-1862), Sara (?-bap. 1860-?), Jean Étienne (?-1862-?) and Louisa (1864-1865).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-5, 9-10, 12; BCA BCCR StAndC

Lambert, Felix (c. 1824 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Aime, Lower Canada - c. 1824 (born to Souverain Lambert and Claire Lebrun)

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1852); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1849).

Felix Lambert probably joined the HBC in 1843 at Yamaska. For seven years he worked at a variety of posts from New Caledonia to Fort Umpqua in southern Oregon and retired in 1849. He then took a land claim on the Prairie near St. Louis.

Felix Lambert was married twice and had five children. On January 4, 1849 at Fort Vancouver, he married Marie Sophie, Grande Dalles (c.1834-?). They had no recorded children. After the apparent death of Marie Sophie, he married Veronica Sanders (daughter of Jean Pierre Sanders and Susanne Yamhill) (?-?) on May 21, 1855. Their children were Felix II (1856-1856), André (1858-1861), Luce (1859-?), Marie (1861-?) and Ursule (1864-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8-9; YFASA 24-32 PPS: CCR 1b, 3a

Lambert, John (fl. 1844 - 1847) (British)

Birth: probably in or near Millwall, England

Death: probably England

Fur trade officer

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1844 - 1845); Engineer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Engineer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1847); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Because John Lambert had attacks “of chronic rheumatism as to be unable to stop or start the engines” (FtVanCB 34, fo. 22), his career was cut short on the Pacific slopes. Nothing is known of the early life of the Millwall engineer, but John Lambert joined the HBC in 1844 on a five-year contract, receiving an advance of £25 in London. He sailed to the coast and began work in outfit 1844-1845. Lambert suffered from attacks of chronic rheumatism and was treated with every indulgence, receiving pay even when he was off duty. He was not assigned to the *Beaver* until 1846 and was only able to work with the help of his assistant, Mr. Flett, until November 10, 1847 at which point he returned to England on the barque *Columbia*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27; FtVanCB 34, P. S. Ogden Mar. 19, 1846 Fort Vancouver letter to George Simpson, B.2234/b/34, fo. 22, FtVanCB 37; log of Columbia 9 PPS: HBRB XXXII, p. 8; FtVanCB 36

Lambert, Pierre (fl. 1812) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Death: McLeod Lake, New Caledonia - May 1812

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, McLeod Lake Post (1812).

Paul Lambert may have joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray Col.] as early as 1809 or 1810. The first contract was to work in Fort William and the second, in English River. In May 1812 at McLeod Lake, while springtime was beginning to thin out the ice on the lake, Lambert ventured out onto a lake. Lambert tried to cross the lake on a sledge and fell through the thin ice. Although his companions were nearby, he had drowned before they were able to pull him out. The following day he was brought back to the Fort and interred.

PPS: Harmon, A Journal of Voyages, p. 185; SHdeSB Liste

Lambroise (Lorimier Martineau, McIntyre), Michel (c. 1819 - 1902) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Sault Ste. Marie [Upper Canada] - c. 1819 or 1825

Death: Oregon State, United States - 1902

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and route in Athabasca River, New Caledonia (1839 - 1840); Middleman, New Caledonia (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Route, Fort Alexandria (1847 - 1848); Route, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1850); Route, New Caledonia (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1850 - 1851).

Michel Lamboise joined the HBC in 1839 and worked through to 1851. As early as 1847, he was given permission to go to Vancouver to be with his new wife when the opportunity arose. Michel may also be a person known as McIntyre (son of a Scot and Red River Chippewa mother - who later married Ambroise Martineau) who made a name for himself on the Columbia. When a road was being constructed to the mines in Montana, Martineau was a letter carrier from Walla Walla to Fort Benton. He was also a steamboat captain on the upper Columbia and is known to have taken a steamboat down through the Cascades. He spent his last years at Seaside and is buried with his second wife Jenny in a now unmarked site near the Necanicum River.

Michel Lamboise had two wives and four recorded children. A twenty-two year old Lamboise married Mary Catherine, Cascades (c.1827-?) at Fort Vancouver? on January 4, 1847. Their children were Michel II (1849-1849), Michel III (1850-?) and Marie (1855-?). His second wife was Jenny, by whom they appear to have had a son, George (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 19-26, 28-32; FtAlexPJ 7; YFDS 10, 14-15 PPS: CCR 1b

Lamotte, Paul (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1833).

Paul Lamotte joined the HBC at the age of twenty in 1829. He spent over three years in New Caledonia before he returned to Canada in 1833.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1, 3-4, 9, 11-12

Lamplugh, William (fl. 1855 - 1856) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Lamplugh made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Lamprant, Antoine [variation: Lamprente, Lampreau, Lamprone, Lampoire, Lamproue] (1823 - 1909) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - October 1823 (born to a Quebec born father and Manitoba born mother)

Death: Kamloops, British Columbia - 1909

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1850 - 1863); Labourer, Thompson River (1855 - 1859); Middleman, Thompson River (1859 - 1861); Labourer, Thompson River (1861 - 1862).

Antoine Lamprant claims to have worked for the HBC between 1840 and 1870. According to an HBC compiled biography, on September 18, 1902, Lamprant wrote from Kamloops to the Company's London Office, claiming to have "been in the continuous employ of your Company for the period of thirty years throughout British Columbia..." (HBCA letter, fo. 441) but does not appear on record for all those years. His appeal for financial assistance was forwarded to the Commissioner in Winnipeg, (HBCA A.6/75, p. 13) who replied on March 13, 1803 that he had learned from enquiries that Lamprant had been an "Interpreter & Fur Buyer at Kamloops [Thompson River] from about 1840 to 1870 [and was] now 78 years of age, almost blind, in destitute circumstances and unable to earn a livelihood" (HBCA letter, fo.63), (HBCA bio). Balf's claim (Balf, p. 124) that Antoine Lampreau manned a post at Barriere for the HBC in the winters of 1851 and 1852 hints at work at smaller posts thus coming under the radar.

Antoine Lamprant's family life is a little complex for he appears to have had eleven children by three different women. Lamprant's wife was native Mary (c.1847-?) (probably Kivemulek). Together, they had: Agnes (c.1864-1946), Antoine? (?-?), John? (?-?), Emilie/Amelia (1867-?) Augustin (1869-?), Mary (1872-?), Simon (1874-?), André (1877-?), Donald (1879-?). Lamprant and Nancy (?-?) were the parents of Julie (c.1874-?). Also, with Romenair (?-?), he fathered François (1876-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-11; HBCABio; Lamprant to HBC, Kamloops, Sept. 18, 1902, A.10/160, fo. 441; Winnipeg Commissioner's March 13, 1903 letter, A.12/FT 334/1a, fo. 63; Van-PL 1881 Census, Vancouver district, Spences Bridge & Kamloops subdistrict; KamA StJean; BCA BCVS-RBDM SS: Barman & McCallum

Lanctot, Camille (c. 1824 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1824

Death: possibly Washington Territory, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1843 - 1844); Middleman, New Caledonia (1844 - 1846); Middleman, Thompson River (1846 - 1851).

Camille Lanctot worked the majority of his career at Thompson River [Kamloops]. After the end of his contract in 1846, he returned to Canada but rejoined and was soon back in the Kamloops area. He appears to have finally retired in 1851, remaining on the books until 1855. He settled on the Spokane River opposite the farm of Antoine Plante. Together, between 1856 and 1865 they ran a ferry service across the river. They were eventually put out of business when an Isaac Kellogg built a free bridge just up river.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtAlexPJ 7 PPS: Owen

Landreville, Charles (fl. 1813 - 1820) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Roch, Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (winter 1813 - 1814); Employee, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1816); Employee, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1818).

Charles Landreville, a member of the NWC Express, had his contract renewed with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] in the Columbia in 1813. He spent the winter of 1813-1814 at the Flathead post and was likely part of the brigade to Montreal as there, in 1816, he signed a new contract (on March 18) and received an advance for the Columbia. In 1818, he was back in the Columbia again and, on March 20 1820, he received a one year contract to work as a bowsman and middleman in the Northwest. He did not transfer to the HBC in the Columbia at the time of the amalgamation.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 2, 10; SHdeSB Liste PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 632

Landrie, Alexis [variation: **Landry**] (fl. 1821 - 1825) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824).

Alexis Landrie worked for the HBC in New Caledonia for three years and returned to Montreal in 1825.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4; YFDS 1a

Landrie, Amable (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Amable Landrie worked in New Caledonia for two outfits and returned to Montreal in 1825.

Landrie, Francois [1] [standard: **François**] [variation: **Landry**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1813); Middleman, Snake Country (1813 - 1814).

François Landrie [1] joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition in Michilimackinac around July 31, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer 1811, separated from the main group and joined Ramsay Crooks' smaller group which he left in February 1812 in the neighbourhood of the Snake River. He was picked up by John Reed and brought by Donald McKenzie to Astoria where he arrived on January 16, 1813. In the summer of 1813, Landrie was sent with Reed's party to the Snake Country where he wintered in 1813-1814. During the winter he fell from his horse, lingered a while, and died.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 108; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 278; ChSoc XLV, p. 153

Landrie, Francois [2] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Roch, Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

François Landrie, who joined the NWC in Fort William in 1813 on a two year contract, wintered in 1813-1814 in Fort George [Astoria]. He left Fort Astoria for Montreal on May 1, 1814 in an express canoe headed by Angus Bethune and A. Fraser. His contract was to end in Montreal in 1815, but he may be the same François Landrie, from St. Roch who signed on with McTavish, McGillivray & Co. on January 9, 1817 to work for three years as a wintering middleman in the Northwest.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste

Landrie, Joseph (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] or Fort Okinogan (October 13, 1813); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

Joseph Landrie joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition most likely at Mackinac around August 4, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811 and reached Astoria on January 18, 1812. He spent the 1813-1814 winter in Fort George and at that time had not been engaged by the NWC. He left for Montreal in April 1814 but may have continued work in the east with the NWC at Fort William.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109; Coues, p.872

Landrie, Joseph [a] (c. 1806 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Athabasca [Alberta] - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1845); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1845 - 1850); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851).

Joseph Landrie [a] probably joined the HBC in 1842 and was discharged on December 1, 1851.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-9; YFASA 24-31; YFDS 22

Landrie, Joseph [b] (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville general charges (1843 - 1844); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1844 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Colville (1846 - 1847).

Joseph Landrie [b] probably joined the HBC from Sorel in 1843 and returned to Canada in outfit 1846-1847.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-26

Landry, Joseph (fl. 1793) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793).

Joseph Landry joined Alexander Mackenzie at Fort Chepewyan for his May-August 1793 return journey to the Pacific having been on a previous voyage with the Scottish explorer. He is mentioned only once in the journals by Mackenzie.

PPS: HakSP Mackenzie, p. 163n, 257

Lane, Richard (c. 1816 - 1877) (British: English)

Birth: Kent, England - c. 1816**Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids), British Columbia - 1877****Fur trade employee**

HBC Clerk in counting house, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Accountant, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849); County judge, Fort Vancouver (1847); Clerk in charge, Willamette Falls (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Willamette (1850 - 1851); Employee, Champoeg (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Washington Territorial Legislature (? - ?).

Richard Lane was appointed apprentice clerk in 1837, and on May 30, 1838 signed a contract with the HBC. In the following month, he sailed to York Factory aboard the Prince Rupert. After being employed in the Red River District until 1845, he was transferred to the counting house in Fort Vancouver where he arrived around September 25 (to take charge of the trading post at Baker's Bay -CR). He was appointed county judge of Vancouver on January 16, 1847. He continued on with the Company until 1850 when he retired and moved to Oregon City. For one year after his retirement, he was the Company agent in Champoeg until he was dismissed for mismanagement around March, 1852, and held several offices in the Washington Territorial Legislature. In 1853 he settled on a claim of 320 acres [129.5 ha] six miles [9.7 km] from Vancouver but was not able to finalize the claim as he did not meet all the qualifications. In 1877 he committed suicide at the Dalles by an overdose of morphine.

On a journey with the accounts back to the Red River District, he married Metis Mary McDermott (c.1817-1851) (daughter of a native woman and Andrew McDermott of the Red River Settlement and 'descended from the kings of Ireland') and together they had Jean André (1847-?) and Marie (1849-?). On December 6, 1858 in Olympia, he married Mrs. Anna Gardiner.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 25-30; FtVanCB 39; FtVanASA 9; HBRS vol. VII, p. 314; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas County; OHS Statesman, May 16, 1851, p. 3; Dec. 21, 1858, p. 4 PPS: CCR 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 258

Lane, William Fletcher (c. 1794 - 1863) (Irish)

Birth: Ireland - c. 1794**Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains - 1863****Fur trade employee**

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1832 - 1834); Clerk, Fort Chilcotin (1834); Clerk, New Caledonia (1834 - 1844).

William Fletcher Lane joined the NWC as a constable in 1820. He was dismissed in 1824 but as he was considered more trouble outside than in, he was rehired in 1829. In 1832 rather than be dismissed again, he was sent to New Caledonia where he, always a problem drinker "cannot be otherwise than sober" (HBRS XXX, p. 217). By 1844 he had had enough and wanted desperately to leave and consequently went east of the Rockies the following year. However, likely his engaging personality and spinning of yarns (one of his stories made it into a Lieut. W. H. Hooper book), sustained him for many more years as a clerk for he was employed until 1863 and retired at £50 per year.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; Fort Chilcotin ref in HBCA B.5/a/3 and B.239/k/2; YFASA 11-15, 17-20, 24; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-8; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRS II, p. 229-30, HBRS XXII, p. 459-60; HBRS XXX, p. 216-17, 216n; SS: Hooper, Lieut. W. H., Ten Months Among the Tents of the Tuski, p. 388.

Lang, Richard (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Robert First joined the supply ship *Princess Royal* in Victoria on March 3, 1857 for his return voyage to the British Isles. Just how he got to Victoria has not been traced.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3

Langley, George (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: England

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); 1st mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1836).

George Langley joined the HBC on September 24, 1831 and arrived on the coast aboard the brig *Eagle*. He was drafted from the *Eagle* on October 26, 1832 to serve on coastal shipping and is recorded as leaving the coast for England on the *Dryad* on October 1, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 12-16; YFDS 5a-6; log of Dryad 1; HBCA George Langley search file

Langtry, Joseph Millar (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Lieutenant Joseph Millar Langtry was borrowed from the British Royal Navy by the HBC to be Superintendent of the Columbia Marine Department and to replace the deceased Aemilius Simpson on the Northwest Coast. He was to receive the rank equivalent to Chief Trader but instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty stated that he was only to command the *Nereide*. This was only the beginning of his problems. He departed London in May, 1834 but a leak was discovered and repaired at Plymouth and again at Lisbon and was only able to leave Lisbon in July. When he arrived in the Columbia in April, 1834, John McLoughlin, who was not as vigorous in his opposition to the American ships that the Committee had wanted him to be, felt it unsuitable for Coastal trade and sent it back – with Langtry at the helm. McLoughlin questioned Langtry's competence and inordinate delays but Tolmie felt he was "an agreeable person" (Tolmie, p. 280). However, when Langtry returned to London he understandably left the HBC and re-entered the Royal Navy.

PS: HBCA London Committee Minutes Book A. 1/58, [Committee instructions for Lantry] fos. 41-41d; log of Nereide 1; Inward Correspondence A. 6/23, [McLoughlin's opposition] fos. 140-141d SS: W. F. Tolmie, p. 280.

Langurn, Gulbrand (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Gulbrand Langurn's name appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria servants' abstracts. He may have come on the *Colinda*.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Lanoix, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Lanois**] (c. 1806 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1806

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828).

Jean Baptiste Lanoix worked over three years in New Caledonia before returning to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-8; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1

Lanson, Michel [variation: **Lancon**] (fl. 1810 - 1812) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812).

Michel Lanson joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at Nondawa around December 31, 1810. He travelled overland with the main group, arriving at Astoria around February 19, 1812. His movements have not been traced after that and he did not appear on NWC records of 1813-1814 and so must have left the Pacific Northwest before that.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109

Laowala (fl. 1839 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Langley - 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Langley (1839 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Langley (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Langley (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Langley (1845 - 1848).

Laowala joined the HBC in 1839 from Oahu and sailed to Fort Langley aboard the *Cadboro* in May of that year. He worked there until the spring of 1848 when he died. He may have gone to Nisqually for treatment, for a person of a similar name appeared there in 1848.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19-20, 24-29; FtVanASA 6-8; S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, p. 171

Laperdoux blanche, Jacques (? - c. 1846) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Death: probably Pacific Northwest - c. 1846

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Apprentice, Columbia Department (1846 - 1847).

Jacques Laperdoux blanche was hired within the HBC trading territory in 1844. He died two years later.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26

See Also: Laperdoux blanche, Pierre (Son)

Laperdoux blanche, Pierre (c. 1835 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains - c. 1835 (probably born to Jacques Laperdoux blanche)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Apprentice labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1853); Labourer, Nanaimo (1853+).

Pierre Laperdrix blanche, most likely the thirteen or fourteen year old son of Jacques Laperdoux blanche came west over the Rockies in 1848 and was put to work by the HBC as an apprentice labourer on a seven year apprentice's contract that ended in 1854. He was sent from Fort Rupert in March 1853 to Nanaimo where he completed his apprenticeship.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVicCB 7

See Also: Laperdoux blanche, Jacques (probable Father)

Lapham, Lewis L. (c. 1785 - 1817) (American)

Birth: Rhode Island, United States - c. 1785

Death: probably Fort George [Astoria], Oregon - 1817

Other

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1817).

Little is known of Lewis L. Lapham other than his obituary in the *Columbia Centinel*:

At the English Settlement on the Columbia River, on the N. W. Coast of America, Mr. Lewis L. Lapham, aged 32, formerly of this town [Boston], and a native of Rhode Island. He was a man of distinguished merit, and his early exit will be sincerely deplored by all his acquaintances (*Columbia Centinel*, Nov. 5, 1817, p. 2).

He may have been an employee of the NWC or a member of the maritime fur trade. He may have been an employee of the NWC or a member of the maritime fur trade.

PS: HU-Wid ColCent, Nov. 5, 1817, p. 2

Lapierre, Jean Baptiste [a] (c. 1795 - 1865) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Cumberland House [Saskatchewan] - c. 1795

Death: Fort Colville, Washington Territory - August 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, New Caledonia (1824 - 1825); Interpreter, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1824 - 1827); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1824 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Interpreter, Fort Alexandria (1829 - 1831); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1831 - 1842); Interpreter, Fort Chilcotin (1842); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844); Untraced vocation, Fort Tluz Kuz (1844 - 1845); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Interpreter, Fort Alexandria (1846 - 1847); Interpreter, Fort Alexandria (1847 - 1849); Interpreter, Fort Tluz Kuz (1847); Interpreter, Fort St. James (1849 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colville (1852 - 1865).

Jean Baptiste Lapierre was hired by the the HBC in Montreal as an interpreter. Lapierre, deemed to be valuable, worked in the New Caledonia area returning east in 1827-1828. When he came back to the Columbia the following outfit, records show he was hired on from the parish of Seigneur de Madame Panet. In the 1840s he worked mainly at Fort Alexandria and the two outposts of Chilcotin and Fluzcuz, which he helped establish, until September 1849 when he went to Fort St. James to replace the deceased interpreter, Waccan Boucher. He was re-engaged at Fort Colville on August 14, 1852 and died there thirteen years later in 1865.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-5, 7-9, 11-15, 19, 24-32; YFDS 1a-1b, 3a-3b, 4b, 5b-7, 23; FtStJmsLS 1; McLLkRD 1; FtVanASA 2-17; FtAlexPJ 5-8; FtAlexAB 1; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 9-14; BCA PJ FtStJmsA 1

Lapierre, Jean Baptiste [b] (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Terrebonne, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1838); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1838).

Jean Baptiste Lapierre [b] joined the HBC from Terrebonne, in 1832. After arriving at Fort Vancouver, his first assignment was Fort Simpson [Nass] where he was in on the building of the second site. On December 2, 1835 he injured his head and chest in a twenty foot [6.1 m] fall from the eaves of the Big House; however, two days later, he recovered sufficiently to return to work doing a variety of jobs such as making shingles. He continued his work at the Fort until the end of his contract in March, 1838 at which time he returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 17-18; YFDS 5a-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-5

Lapierre, Joseph [1] [variation: **Joe La Pierre**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near Faubourg St. Joseph, Lower Canada (born to François Lapierre)

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Joseph Lapierre signed a contract on June 5, 1810 with Alexander McKay for work as a middleman for five years in Indian Country. He made his way from the Montreal area in a canoe brigade to New York where he boarded the PFC vessel *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn], departing September 6, 1810. On February 10, 1811, when they were in sight of Hawaii, Lapierre fell overboard. Unable to swim, he was in the water thirty-eight minutes and brought on board in an unconscious state. He was revived by others who rolled his body in blankets and rubbed him with salt. One month later, on March 22, 1811, he arrived at the mouth of the Columbia where he helped to construct Fort Astoria as well as the small shallop, *Dolly*. After sailing with the *Dolly* on its maiden voyage he stayed with it doing a variety of tasks when he wasn't hunting beaver. In 1812, he may have been part of a group sent out to retrieve Donald McKenzie's cache left near the junction of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. By March, 1813, he was working in the blacksmith's shop but shortly after suffered from several months of venereal disease. He didn't join the NWC and on April 4, 1814, he joined the ten canoe brigade to Fort William and Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 48; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 28-29

Lapierre, Joseph [2] (fl. 1809 - 1812) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Sulpice, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Woodworker, Pacific slopes (1812 - ?); Carpenter, Pacific slopes (1812 - ?).

Joseph Lapierre [2] may have first joined the NWC on May 11, 1809 to work in Elizabeth town, Upper Canada. On September 14, 1812, he signed on with the NWC as a woodworker and carpenter or work on the Northwest Coast or Columbia but may never have made it as he appears on no further record.

PS: SHdeSB Liste

Lapierre, Joseph [3] (fl. 1827 - 1833) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Servant, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1830); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1828 - 1830); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1830 - 1832); Miller, Fort Colville (1830 - 1832); Cooper, Fort Colville (1830 - 1832).

Joseph Lapierre, from Montreal, sometimes called 'Old Stone', joined the HBC on or before 1827 and came west with

the returning Express that fall. He did a large variety of jobs; for example, in 1827-1828, at Fort Vancouver he worked as a cook and servant and later, constructed a windmill at Fort Colville. At Fort Vancouver he drove an oxen team called Lion and Brandy. According to Thomas McKay's son, William, Lapierre used to carry casks of water twice daily to the first site of Fort Vancouver when it was built on the bluffs before it was moved to the banks of the river. On September 16, 1832, he returned east of the Rockies leaving a wife and daughter behind.

Joseph Lapierre and wife Susanne Okanogan together had a daughter Josephte (1831-?). After Joseph returned to Canada, Susanne had children by Jacques Iroquois; later she married Pierre Delard.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; YFASA 7-9, 11-12; YFDS 2b-3b, 4b-5a; FtVanAB 19; FtVanASA 2 PPS: CCR 1a; E. Ermatinger, p. 105

Lapierre (Brilliant), Louis (fl. 1826 - 1834) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1834).

Louis Lapierre (Brilliant) worked for the HBC spending his entire career in the Columbia at Fort Vancouver. On October 1, 1834, he left the Columbia to return east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9, 11-14; YFDS 2a, 3b, 4b-5c; FtVanASA 1-2

Laplante, Xavier (fl. 1844 - 1847) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846).

Native Xavier Laplante appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1844-1845 on a contract which ended in 1847.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25

Laprade, Alexis [variation: La Prade, Laprate] (c. 1796 - 1871) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1796 (born to Louis Laprade and Angelique Matte)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - January 1871

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Thompson River/Okanagan (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Middleman and route, Thompson River (1826 - 1828); Route, Thompson River (1828 - 1835); Interpreter, Thompson River (1835 - 1836); Post master, Thompson River (1837 - 1838); Route, Thompson River (1837 - 1838); Route, Thompson River (1838 - 1840); Interpreter, Thompson River (1838 - 1840); Trader, Thompson River (1838 - 1840); Route, Thompson River (1840 - 1842); Interpreter, Thompson River (1840 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842 - 1843).

At the age of seventeen, Alexis La Prade joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] in Montreal on March 17, 1813 and eventually became a Willamette settler around the age of forty-six. According to an 1827 Thompson River report by Archibald McDonald, La Prade, who worked with the Brigade, was "an obedient good man" and in 1833-1834, he had some association with botanist David Douglas who returned to the area. He was a trusted member of the Kamloops post and assumed responsibility when necessary. For example, on February 8, 1841, La Prade was in the cellar under the Hall flooring of the Thompson River post when Samuel Black was shot in revenge by a local native. La Prade immediately sprang into action and took charge of the affairs of the Fort. In 1842, he settled in Marion County in the Willamette Valley and the following year, still loyal to the HBC, voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. He died at the age of seventy-five in St. Louis parish, Oregon.

Alexis Laprade appears to have had three wives and eight recorded children. In 1827 he had an unnamed wife and no children at Thompson River. Her fate is unknown. On July 18, 1842, he formalized his marriage to Nancy/Anne Pion (c.1824-1847), daughter of William Pion (c.1816-?) and Charlotte Okanagan (?-?). Although Nancy/Anne claimed she was eighteen at the time, she may have been much younger. Together they had four children, Rosalie (c.1838-?), Alexis (1842-?), Charlotte (1843-?) and Jean (1847-?). Nancy, whom the priests married as Nancy and buried as Anne, died of the measles on December 23, 1847 and was buried the following day. One month later, on January 31, 1848, after special dispensation, Laprade married Louise, Okanagan. Together they had Marie Ann (?-?), Thomas (1850-1851), Angelique (1857-?) and Rose (1860).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-20, 24; FtKamPJ 1, 2; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-11; FtVanASA 1-7; FtVanCB 27; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b SS: Holman, p. 116.
See Also: Pion, William (Father-in-Law)

Larance, Bazil (c. 1799 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Death: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827).

Bazil Larance, whom Colin Robinson thought a "good man with a strict master" (HBCABio), joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from Montreal, on April 1, 1815 starting as a middleman. Between 1815-1826, he worked in the Northwest, the Montreal District, Peace River, and Fort Wedderburn [Fort Chipewyan]. He put in a brief appearance in the Columbia in outfit 1826-1827 as a steersman. After he left the Columbia, he worked at a variety of forts east of the Rockies before retiring to the Red River Settlement on June 1, 1847. (A Bazil Larance, probably another B.L., worked many years east of the Rockies after that.)

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 6; YFDS 2a; HBCA HBCABio

Larance, Supplie [variation: **Suplie**] (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lavaltrie, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1845); Boatbuilder, New Caledonia (1845 - 1850); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1850 - 1851).

Supplie/Tuplie (Tupplie) Larance joined the HBC from Lavaltrie in 1831 and spent much of his career in the New Caledonia area as a boat builder. In 1851 he was discharged and appeared to carry on transactions with the Company until 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 12-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 4b-7, 17-18; FtVanASA 3-9; YFDS 19; FtAlexPJ 8

Larance, Theodore (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Montreal or Lavaltrie, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1832 - 1835); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1835 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1836 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Snake Country (1848 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Snake Country (1854).

Theodore Larance joined the HBC from Montreal in 1832 and worked, in the New Caledonia area until the end of his contract in 1842 when he returned to Canada. He was re-engaged and his contract ended in 1854 at which point he retired.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-21, 25-32; YFDS 5a-5c; FtVanASA 3-7, 9-11

Larente, Izidore (fl. 1828 - 1831) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Brigade member, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); Summerman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1831).

Izidore Larente appears in the Columbia briefly as a Brigade member in 1828-1829.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-10

Larison, John [variation: **Larrison, Larisson**] (1794 - 1860) (American)

Birth: Ohio area - 1794 (born to John Larison and Nancy Galaspa)

Death: probably St. Louis, Oregon - April 1860

Free trader

RMFC Labourer, Lapwai Mission (1839 - 1841).

John Larison was a long time fur trader/mountain man east and west of the Rockies and led trapping groups which included Joseph Meek. He was good friends with Robert Newell. In 1839 at the age of forty-five, Larison went with William Craig to the Lapwai mission area. He did a variety of jobs at the mission, left for the Willamette in March 1841 but was back in the fall. He returned to the Willamette and settled at the mouth of the Yamhill River, married and raised a family.

John Larison had one wife and four recorded children. On July 1, 1842 at the parish of St. Paul in the Willamette, he married Reinette/Renee/Helene Perrault (?-?) daughter of Jean Baptiste Perrault. Their children were Marie Anne (1843-1859), Hubert (1853-?), Ellen (1856-?), and Thomas (1859-1862).

PPS: CCR 2a, 2b, 3a; Drury, The Diaries and Letters, p. 24, 309, 323 SS: Tobie, p. 356-57
See Also: Newell, Robert; Perrault, Jean Baptiste (Father-in-Law)

Larocque, Joseph Sebastien (c. 1802 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Rigaud or Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829); Cook, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829); **NWC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); **HBC** Untraced vocation, South Party (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Snake Party (1836 - 1837); Trapper, Snake Party (1836 - 1837); Untraced vocation, Snake Party (1837 - 1844); Middleman, Snake Country (1844 - 1846); Settler, Willamette (1846+).

Joseph Sebastien Larocque became a twenty-seven year employee of the fur trade. On December 27, 1819, he joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] in Rigaud to work as a middleman for three years in the Northwest. Two years later, he joined the HBC in Vaudreuil when the two companies amalgamated in 1821 and between 1821-1825, he worked in the Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake area before coming to the Pacific slopes. In New Caledonia he worked as a servant. After New Caledonia he worked at a variety of locations, but mainly in the Snake Country. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until July 31, 1846 at which point he settled in the Willamette.

Joseph Sebastien Larocque had one recorded wife and children. On May 20, 1845 at St. Paul, Oregon, he formalized his marriage to Marie Anne, Flathead (Cayuse) (c.1818-?). Their recorded children were Marie (?-?), Angelique (?-?), Olivier (c.1843-?), Basile (1847-?), Genevieve (1849-1851) and Pierre (1852-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 20, 24-26; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 2b-7, 17; HBCABio PPS: CCR 2a, 3a

Laroque, Joseph Felix [variation: **Larocque, La Rocque**] (c. 1787 - 1866) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Province of Canada - c. 1787

Death: Ottawa [Bytown], Ontario - December 1866

Fur trade employee

NWC In charge, Thompson River (1812 - 1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Clerk, Fraser Lake (1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1814 - ?).

In 1801 Joseph Laroque joined the the XY Company and by 1804 became a clerk in the NWC. In December 1812, he was at the post on the Thompson River [Kamloops], constructed in opposition to the PFC post right next door. In April 1813, he, along with nineteen others under John George McTavish travelled to the PFC's Fort Astoria and camped within cannon range of the post, waiting for *Isaac Todd* to arrive (ChSoc XLV, p. 118-19). In August 1813, during the negotiations for, but prior to the surrender of, Fort Astoria, Laroque and some of Mr. John Stuart's men, originally bound for Fort William, changed plans upon hearing about NWC plans to purchase the PFC, made a circuitous route north to New Caledonia via Red Deer River, Lesser Slave Lake and Dunvegan arriving at Stuart Lake on November 7, 1813 (Cox, p. 109; Harmon, p. 199). In October 1814, Daniel Harmon sent him and the employees to Fraser Lake to re-open that post and after that he headed south on the Brigade route back to Astoria. From 1817-1819 he travelled back and forth over the Rockies leading groups to, and wintering in the Columbia. It was around this time that he was made a partner in the NWC and, at amalgamation, Chief Trader. After leaving the Pacific slopes he continued working east of the Rockies until 1830 at which point he resigned. In 1833, he married Archange Guillon (?-1863). From 1837 to 1851, he lived in France and returned a wealthy man to Montreal. He then spent several years at Montreal and in 1857, went to spend his last years with the Grey Nuns in Ottawa. Upon his death, his money was disbursed, the St. Joseph's College at St. Paul, being a beneficiary (CCR 2, A-56).

(The above Joseph Felix Laroque should not be confused with his nephew, Joseph Felix Laroque who was in the Cowlitz and French Valley areas from the 1840s onward.)

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 3 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 118-19; Harmon, A Journal of Voyages, p. 199, 204-206; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 206 PPS: CCR 2a SS: ChSoc XXII, p. 460; McDougall, p. 171, 172, 178, 183; Québécois in Orégon, p. 270

Larose, Isidore (fl. 1849 - 1853) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1852); Middleman, Fort Colville (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Colville (1853).

Isidore Larose joined the HBC in Canada in 1849 on a three year contract. He retired in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVanASA 9-10; BCA FtAlex

Larpenteur, Charles (fl. 1807 - 1872) (French and American)

Birth: Fontainebleau, France - May 1807

Death: Iowa, United States - November 1872

Free trader

S & C Trapper, Rendezvous (1833).

Charles Larpenteur spent only a fraction of a forty year fur trade career on the Pacific slopes. Because Larpenteur's father became uncomfortable in France after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, he took his family to America in 1818. The family settled on a farm near Baltimore and when Charles was twenty-one he left for St. Louis. In 1833 he left St. Louis with a group of forty men under Robert Campbell for the Green River Rendezvous. This Rendezvous was memorable for Larpenteur in that his friend, George Holmes was bitten by a rabid wolf and died a horrible death. As well, Larpenteur had to take over the duties of an intoxicated clerk. After leaving the Rendezvous, Larpenteur spent the rest of his career east of the Continental Divide and eventually settled in Iowa with the remnants of a family from two successive wives. He had outlived most of his children and died in poverty.

Manuscript: Charles Larpenteur's manuscript narrative lies in the Minnesota Historical Society Library in St. Paul, Minnesota. It was edited by Elliot Coues and published in 1898 in New York and again in 1933 under the editing of Quaife.

PPS: Larpenteur SS: DAB Ghent; Pfaller, "Charles Larpenteur", p. 159-175

Larrett, Henry (fl. 1833) (British: English)

Birth: probably Gloucestershire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833).

Henry Larrett joined the HBC in London on April 23, 1833 for three years. On May 4, he sailed to the Columbia River on a long arduous voyage, and back again to London on May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Nereide* 1

Larsen, Martin (fl. 1859 - 1860) (probably Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1859 - 1860).

Martin Larsen may have been a Norwegian who made his way to the Northwest Coast, possibly on the *Colinda*. He temporarily left Fort Simpson in February 1856 to replace Ole Engebretson and may have held the position as blacksmith. He was first on records as a Night School pupil of missionary William Duncan unable to write English but likely literate in his own language. Whatever his job, he worked until 1860, and his account showed movement for the next two years so he may have remained in the area.

The name of his wife and child (?-1858) have not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 7-9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; UBC-SC Duncan

Larson, Ole [variation: Larsern] (fl. 1853 - 1860) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1855); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1855 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1859 - 1860).

Ole Larson probably came to the coast on the the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, arriving April 17, 1854 on a five year contract. After spending most of his time at Fort Simpson, he left for Victoria in retirement on October 10, 1860.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1, 3-9; BCA FtSimp[N]PJ 1

Larson, Peter [variation: **Larsen**] (fl. 1853 - 1859) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1856 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1857 - 1859).

Peter Larsen was one of eighteen remaining Norwegians who eventually made it to the coast on the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*. He disappeared from record around 1860.

PS: HBC log of Colinda 1; FtVicASA 1-7, 9

Lasserte, Guillaume [variation: **William Lacerte**] (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Death: possibly Nicola Valley, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844).

William Lasserte joined the HBC in 1839 and, after making his way over the Rockies, was sent to Fort Stikine where he became involved in the murder of John McLoughlin Jr. At first, Lasserte carried on competently at the fort without a hint of trouble. For example, the fort's first manager, William Glenn Rae, wrote that he was "a smart lad" (FtStikPJ 1, fo. 2) and, rarely appearing thereon after, on June 21, he stopped a native trying to break into the trade shop and, on June 30, Lasserte was noted as having fired shots in the air to keep the local natives from stealing the firewood. The Montrealer likely led a sedentary life for some time during the next two years; he took a wife, most probably a local native woman. Lasserte's exact role in the breakdown in discipline, the frequent floggings (he also being a recipient) and free flowing alcohol of the spring of 1842 cannot be determined although he was accused of being drunk on a daily basis before the murder. However, by the night of April 20, 1842, in an apparent act of self preservation, he was fully involved in a plot to kill McLoughlin. He narrowly missed being killed himself as he was once mistakenly targeted by Pierre Kanaguasse as McLoughlin. Early in the morning of April 21, McLoughlin was very intoxicated and went for his rifle, and both Lasserte and Heroux went for theirs. Both men secreted themselves within the fort. Failing to find them, McLoughlin rushed into the centre area yelling "Fire! Fire!" in a effort to flush them out and have the men he had called to arms shoot Heroux. Four shots, one being fired by Lasserte, rang out, the fatal one being made by Heroux from Fleury's house. The fatal bullet entered young McLoughlin's shoulder blades and exited his throat. William Lasserte's role in the murder, then, was that of complicity and attempted murder. William/Guillaume Lasserte was put in semi-confinement in various forts along the coast and was sent by Dr. John McLoughlin from Fort Vancouver along with the others implicated in the murder to York Factory in 1844. It appears to that William Lasserte returned to the British Columbia area for in 1849 he appears to have been working at Fort St. James and, in 1881 a sixty-one year old William "Lacerte" was found living in the Nicola-Okanagan area with his family.

The family records of William Lacerte are unclear, but on September 27, 1868, he married Marie Smltsitwh (?-?) at the Okanagan Mission and in 1881, he was living with Louisa (c.1846-?) together with two children, Julian (c.1869-?) and François (c.1869-?), most likely the son of Louisa from another marriage.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 23; FtVanASA 6-8; FtStikPJ 1; FtVanCB 29, 30, 31; FtAlexPJ 8; BCA BCGR-Marriage; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Yale District, Nicola-Okanagan sub-district

Latendre, Joseph [a] [variation: **Letendre**] (c. 1797/1800 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, New Caledonia (1826 - 1839); Labourer, Fort McLeod (Summer 1829); Bowsman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1833); Fisherman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835); Fisherman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1837); Middleman, New Caledonia (1837 - 1839); Fisherman, New Caledonia (1837 - 1839).

Joseph Latendre (a) joined the fur trade around 1815 from Sorel and appears to have spent his entire career on the Pacific slopes in the New Caledonia area. He spent the summer with John Tod at McLeod Lake in the summer of 1829. Latendre may have left at the end of his contract in 1839. He was most likely the same Joseph Letendre, from Sorel, who signed a contract in 1840 to work as a middleman and in 1843 to work as a fisherman either in Athabasca or English River. He continued contracts until 1864.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9, 11-15; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-5; YFDS 2a-7; HBCCont PPS: HBRS X, p. 18

Latour, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Terrebonne, Lower Canada

Death: probably Upper Canada or Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, French Prairie [Willamette] (1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

François Latour joined the NWC at Fort William in 1813 on a three year contract, and wintered in Willamette post in 1813-1814 probably as a member of the cross-country brigade. He joined the Fort William and Montreal brigade at Fort Astoria for its eastward voyage on April 4, 1814 and did not appear to return to the Pacific slopes. A François Latour, from Terrebonne, who contracted with Angus McIntosh on August 25, 1814 to work at Sandwich [Windsor, Ontario] and Lake Ontario as a middleman may be the same François.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste PPS: Coues, p. 875

Latour (Ballard), Louis [variation: **Lewis Balland**] (c. 1813 - 1857) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1813 or February 1807

Death: Pierce County, Washington Territory - April 1857

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1838 - 1839); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1840 - 1847); Settler, Cowlitz (1847+).

Louis Latour joined the HBC from Sorel in 1833 and spent his twelve year career in the Columbia at mainly two coastal forts. He appears frequently in the surviving Fort Nisqually journals doing a variety of tasks involving mainly carpentry. He worked until February 17, 1847 at which point he left to settle on his claim in Lewis Co. where he was listed in the 1850 census. On February 18, 1853, he was reengaged at Fort Nisqually for an undetermined length of time to work with the cattle; that same year he was given a warning from PSAC that he was squatting on their land. In April, 1857, he died while living on his Pierce Co. claim. His widow then moved to Steilacoom.

Louis Latour had two wives and six children. He had, by an unnamed woman, daughters Eunic (c.1832-?) and Helene (c.1835-?) who was baptised in 1838 near the Cowlitz River. On September 10, 1839 at Fort Nisqually, he formally married Betsy, Nisqually (c.1822-?). Their children were Agnes (c.1840-?), Ellen (c.1845-?), Louis (c.1849-?) and Francis (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 13-15, 17-28; YFDS 5b-7, 18; FtVanASA 3-8; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County; Tac-L Huggins, Tacoma Weekly Ledger, March 4, 1892, p. 4 PPS: Dickey; CCR 1a, 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 115

Latrielle, Alexander [variation: **Alexandre**] (fl. 1847 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Trois Rivières, Lower Canada (born to Antoine Latreille and Marguerite Gauthier)

Death: possibly Fort Langley, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Deroineur, HBC (1844); Steersman, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Boule, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Bowsmen, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Boule, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Boule, Fort Langley (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Boule, Fort Langley (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Langley (1854 - 1858).

Alexander Latrielle contracted with the HBC on August 14, 1844 as a courier de derouine between Lachine and Trois Rivières. He then appeared in New Caledonia in 1847 as a steersman, a job which he held there for fourteen years before moving to Fort Langley.

Alexander had one, possibly two, recorded wives and possibly two children. Marguerite (?-?), Kwantlan was baptised on July 21, 1856 and married the same day to Alexander. Their recorded son was Alexandre (1856-?). The mother of daughter Emilia (?-bap.1853-?) was a native of the "Masquillon" tribe.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1-6; FtVicCB 12; BCA BCCR-StAndC

Latrielle, Antoine [variation: **Latreille**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Province of Quebec

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814).

Because Antoine Latrielle was a steersman when he was contracted with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co] on January 15, 1811 to work out of Fort William, he may have already worked in the fur trade for some time. He was probably a member of the brigade working out of Fort William and spent the 1813-1814 winter at the Thompson River fort. As he was to be free in Montreal in 1814, he may have returned to that city in that year.

Lattey, Alexander [variation: **Alexandre Lattie**] (1802 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland - May 1802 (born to John Lattie and Helen Clark)

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - September 1849

Maritime officer

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Boatswain, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Boatswain, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); 2nd mate, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); 2nd mate, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1836); 2nd mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); 2nd mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); 1st mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839); 1st mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1840 - 1842); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1842 - 1843); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1846); Bar pilot, Fort George [Astoria] (1846 - 1849); Settler, Chinook Store (1846+).

Alexander Lattey joined the HBC in London on November 20, 1830 originally for three years. He arrived in the Pacific Northwest on the barque *Ganymede* and began his work in coastal shipping on August 13, 1831 and rose through the ranks to become a first mate and eventually a bar pilot. He finally retired on October 31, 1846, settling at Chinook. Most records show that he was drowned September 4, 1849 while crossing the Columbia near the mouth of the Willamette although this record is disputed by church records and the Rolls of Certain Indian Tribes, 1906.

Alexander Lattey had one wife and seven children. Lattey formalized his marriage to Marie Catherine Sikas (Ce-cust, Seaghal, etc), Tillamook, on November 3, 1845, and she outlived him by some twenty years after his death in 1849. Their children were Alexandre (c.1832-before 1868), William (1834-1900), Helene (c.1835-?), Susanne? (1838-?), Marie (c.1841-?), John (1843-1881) and Helene (1850-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; HBCA ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 9, 12-15, 17-21, 24-26; YFDS 4b-8, 11, 16; FtVanASA 3-9; log of Columbia 4, 10; HBCA Alexander Lattey search file; BCA BCCR CCCath; HHS Friend, Nov. 1, 1849, p. 72 PPS: CCR 1b, 1c
SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 16
See Also: Lattie, Alexander Jr. (Son)

Lattie, Alexander Jr. (c. 1832 - c. 1867) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - c. 1833 (born to Alexander Lattey and Marie Catherine Sikas)

Death: probably West of the Rockies – before 1868

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1847 - 1848); Freeman, Willamette (1847 - 1848).

A thirteen year old Alexander Lattie Jr. followed the footsteps of his father and joined the HBC in 1845 on a seven year contract as an apprentice carpenter at Fort Vancouver. He worked at the fort until September 30, 1847, at which point he went back to his father in Fort George at the mouth of the Columbia River. In outfit 1847-1848 he may also have been in the Willamette. According to Munnick, he died unmarried before 1868.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-28 PPS: CCR 1b
See Also: Lattey, Alexander (Father)

Latern, Paul (fl. 1853 - 1859) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer passenger, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1855 - 1859).

Paul Latern was one of eighteen remaining Norwegians who eventually made it to the coast aboard the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, on April 17, 1854. He worked with the Company until around 1859.

PS: HBCA log of Colinda 1; FtVicASA 1-6

Laughton, Thomas (fl. 1855 - 1860) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Fort Victoria (1855 - 1857).

Thomas Laughton may have been a casual employee of the HBC at Fort Victoria. In 1860, he lived on Morel Street, Victoria, B.C. and he also held land in the Metchosin District.

It appears he had a wife and child. His wife, an unnamed native, perhaps a Songhees, bore him James Alda (?-bap.1858-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 3-4; BCA BCCR StAndC; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 32, p. 68

Launge, Jacques [variation: **J. S. Lorange**] (fl. 1826 - 1834) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1826 - 1830); Freeman trapper, Columbia District (1831 - 1834).

By 1826, Jacques Launge was a freeman trapper working for the Americans in the Snake Country. He must have been dissatisfied with the higher paying Americans as, on April 11, 1826, he joined the HBC Peter S. Ogden's party. The strains of deprivation and hardship began to show eight months later on December 29th, 1826, after a rather gloomy day of trying to get food and water, they wanted to turn back as they were tired of deprivations. Launge carried on with his family in the Snake Country as a freeman with John Work who noted on March 21, 1832, that "A child of J. S. Lorange's, six weeks old who has been sick for some time died" (SnkCoPj 11). Launge, Louis Pichette, Michel Plante and Augustin Dumais attempted to take a hide canoe down the Salmon River but Plant and Dumais were drowned and all their possessions lost. Launge has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1; YFASA 8-9, 11-13; YFDS 3b; SnkCoPj 4, 11, B.202/a/11 PPS: HBRS XXIII, p. 48-49

Laurent, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1812 - 1823) (Native: Iroquois or possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1812 - 1821); **HBC** Boute, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1823); Boute, Okanagan (1821 - 1823); Boute, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1823).

François Laurent first signed on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.], possibly in the Montreal area on December 29, 1810, to work for three years on the Northwest Coast and signed on again in 1812 with the NWC to work for three more years, more specifically in the Columbia. As records are largely missing, he may have continued on, possibly at Fort George, and is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821 in the Columbia District. In the spring of 1823 in the Bitterroot Valley, he deserted to Red River and at that time, Ross referred to him as an Iroquois.

No record of his family in the Columbia has been found.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10 PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 215

Laurent, Isadore (fl. 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Isadore Laurent was possibly a member of the Cross Country Brigade.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26

Lavalle, Andre [standard: **André Lavallé**] [variation: **La Valle**] (fl. 1818 - 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1820); Middleman, New Caledonia (1820).

André Lavalle joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on September 26, 1817 for two years as a wintering middleman. The following year, he crossed the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes with a small NWC group headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. During his time west of the Rockies, he probably worked in New Caledonia and, around 1821, returned to Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; NWCAB 2, 6, 7; FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Lavalle, Louis [1] [standard: **Lavallé**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); **NWC** Steersman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh

House] (1813 - 1814).

Louis Lavalle joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at St. Louis around September 21, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide with the main party in late summer, 1811, and was in Fort Astoria by February 17, 1812. After the takeover of the assets of the PFC in the Columbia, he joined the North West Company on October 16, 1813, spending the winter of 1813-1814 at Flathead post. He left Fort George [Astoria] on April 4, 1814 for Montreal where his contract was to end. He likely returned to the area to continue trapping, appearing on later records as Louis Lavalle [b] or Sr. (see Louis Lavalle [b]).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10 SS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109
See Also: Lavalle, Louis [2] (possible Son)

Lavalle, Louis [2] [standard: **Lavallé**] (fl. 1813 - 1816) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada (born to Louis Lavalle)

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Louis Lavalle, (and possibly the son of Louis Lavalle), appears to have first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 29, 1810 to work at Fort William. Probably a member of the Cross Country Brigade out of the Lakehead post, he spent the winter of 1813-1814 at Fort George [Astoria]. A January 4, 1814 contract, possibly signed while he was at Astoria, had him working a further two years out of Fort William.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10
See Also: Lavalle, Louis [1] (possible Father)

Lavalle, Louis [b] [standard: **Lavallé**] (c. 1786 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1786

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - May 1828

Freeman

HBC Boule, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1826); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1827 - 1828); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1828).

Originally a NWC/PFC employee, (he possibly joined on September 17, 1812 possibly in Montreal), Louis Lavalle had a lengthy career in the fur trade before he joined the HBC as a boule at the time of coalition. From 1826 he worked as a freeman and, two years later, the "industrious and first rate trapper", (SnkCoPJ 7, fo. 79-79d) was killed by Black Feet Indians within half a mile [0.8 km] from Ogden's camp. He was stripped naked and was probably about to be scalped when nearby trappers arrived on the scene. He was buried some fifteen/eighteen miles [24.1/28 km] upstream from the mouth of Blackfoot River and the stolen horses were recovered. His wife and three children were left destitute but were given his supplies later.

Louis Laval had sons Martial (c.1818-?) and Pierre (c.1821-1844) by Thérèse Spokane, who later married Pierre Grenier and Joseph Cournolle.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-5, 8-9; FtVanASA 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 2, 7, fo. 79-79d
PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

Lavalle, Martial [standard: **Lavallé**] [variation: **Lavallée**] (c. 1814 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Nez Percés (1829 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1837 - 1838); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842); Middleman, South Party (1842 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1847 - 1848); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1847 - 1848).

Martial Lavalle joined the HBC as a native apprentice around 1829 and worked largely around Fort Nez Percés. He became a settler in 1841-1842 and then re-entered the Company under contract. He eventually retired in 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-21, 27-29; FtVanASA 2-8; YFDS 4b-7

Lavalle, Pierre [a] [standard: **Lavallé**] (fl. 1821 - 1825) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Francois, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824).

Pierre Lavalley [a] worked for the HBC in New Caledonia and in 1825 returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4; YFDS 1a

Lavalley, Pierre [variation: **Lavallée**] (c. 1820 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1820

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Native apprentice Pierre Lavalley joined the HBC in 1835, and was discharged on August 15, 1840, becoming a settler in the Willamette.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20; YFDS 6-7, 11; FtVanASA 3-6

Laverdure, Joseph (Xavier?) [variation: **Lavadour**] (1791 - 1892) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Umpqua (from 1820s).

Joseph Laverdure is a rather mysterious figure, for, according to an early resident he may have trapped with Alexander Dumont on the South Umpqua and have been known as Xavier. He did not appear on HBC records. (However, a Joseph Laverdure was contracted at Norway House with the Hudson's Bay Company for three years to be served in Athabasca. He may be the same as the above in spite of the distances. Also, a Joseph Lavadner was listed in the Muster Rolls in 1848 in the Cayuse Wars. He was a Private at Fort Wascopam. It was likely the same man.)

Joseph Laverdure had one wife, Lizette Walla Walla (1817-1891), and one recorded child, Ange`lique (1839-?). He and his wife were buried in St. Andrew's Mission Cemetery east of Pendleton.

PS: HBCA HBCCont PPS: CCR 1a; Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 512

Lavoie, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1837 - 1838) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Jean Baptiste Lavoie, who likely worked in the Snake Country, does not appear on record in the HBC records other than he deserted at the American Rendezvous sometime around 1837-1838. He may have worked for the American fur trading companies out of St. Louis after that.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4

Lavoie, Maxime (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Baie de St. Paul, Lower Canada (born to Thomas Lavoie and Julienne Skint)

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Langley (1865 - 1866).

Maxime Lavoie joined the HBC in 1840. For the next eleven years he worked at northern coastal forts until he ended his career working on the steamer *Beaver* with his discharge at Fort Simpson on February 17, 1851. He worked sporadically for the HBC after that.

Maxime Lavoie had one wife and eight or nine recorded children. On September 20, 1852, he formalized his marriage to Cecile (?-bap. 1851-?), Stikine. Their children were an unidentified boy (?-1849), Helene (?-bap.1849-?), Thomas (1851-?), Justine (?-bap.1852-?), Julienne (?-1854-?), Abraham (?-bap.1857-?) Marie Philomene (?-1860-?), François Xavier (?-bap.1862-?) and Charles (?-bap. 1863-?). A dangerously ill twenty-three year old Abraham Lavoie was baptised on November 14, 1860. He may have been a relative.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-32; FtVanASA 6-8; log of Beaver 1; FtRupPJ 1; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVicCB 26; BCA BCCR StAndC

Lawler, Jack (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1834); Member, HBC Snake Party (1835);

Member, CRFTC Brigade (1835).

Jack Lawler was one of twenty Hawaiians recruited in Hawaii for Nathaniel J. Wyeth's CRFTC in 1834. He and the others arrived in the Columbia River in September and twelve of them set out in a brigade under Captain Joseph Thing for Fort Hall. Starting out, conditions were very difficult with as little as two hours sleep a night and very little to eat. In November, twelve Hawaiians, including Jack, deserted. On March 12, 1835, Wyeth found seven of his runaway Hawaiians, including Jack, at Fort Vancouver. They rejoined Wyeth and returned to Fort Hall later that year.

SS: Beidleman, p. 238

Lawrence, Robert (c. 1831 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England - c. 1831

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1850); Untraced vocation, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1851 - 1852).

Robert Lawrence joined the HBC in London on September 21, 1846 and made one complete return journey to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. On the second journey, when the crew was affected by gold fever and most deserted from Honolulu, Lawrence went AWOL on shore but eventually returned, was put in irons, and then released. The apologetic nineteen year old continued with the *Cowlitz* but, on April 6, 1850, three weeks after his arrival at Fort Victoria, he deserted along with William Dean and Arthur Orbell. He no doubt headed for the California gold fields and, like most, returned empty handed for by June 1851, he was back at Fort Victoria working on the *Cadboro*. He worked on the *Cadboro* at least from June 25 to November 1, 1851 and perhaps at Fort Victoria deserted once again on August 10, 1852.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28, 31-32; log of Cowlitz 8; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1

Lawrenceson, William [variation: **Lawrenson**] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: probably Walls, Sheland, Orkney, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849).

William Lawrenceson joined the HBC from Walls in 1847. He didn't stay long for in March, 1849 he deserted, most likely to the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28; YFDS 19

Lawson, Peter (fl. 1838 - 1859) (Danish)

Birth: Copenhagen, Denmark

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1841); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840 - 1841); Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1843); Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1859).

Peter Lawson joined the HBC on October 29, 1838 in London for four years as a seaman. He sailed to the coast and began his work in coastal shipping on October 2, 1839. Lawson returned to the British Isles in 1846 but may have returned again to the coast. He may have gone back and forth to England for, in March 27, 1859, a Peter Lawson, a Company servant, returned to the British Isles on the *Princess Royal*. In 1865 a Peter Lawson was found living on San Juan Island but this may be coincidence.

(If Lawson returned to the coast, he had one wife. On June 8, 1865, a licence was issued for the marriage of Peter Lawson and Fanny Derden/Dearden and was married the following day in the Victoria area.)

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11, 14; YFASA 19-20, 24-25; YFDS 10-11, 14; FtVanASA 6-8; BCA BCGR-VICSMarriageL; BCCR StAndC

Layland, Richard [variation: **Leighland**] (c. 1809 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably England - c. 1809

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830).

Richard Layland worked on the overland Express to and from the Saskatchewan. He re-contract in 1836 to work for another three years as a bowsman but did not appear in the Columbia again.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9; YFDS 3; FtVanAB 26; HBCCont

Lazarus, Manuel (? - 1828) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Umpqua River, Oregon Territory - July 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

Manual Lazarus was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's Southwest Expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing the Colorado River and into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members in camp, including Lazarus, except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

L'Amoureux, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Lamoureux**] (fl. 1811 - 1814) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly southern Louisiana, United States

Death: Columbia River Dalles - August 8 or 9, 1814

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1810 - 1811) (with David Thompson); Untraced vocation, Columbia District (1814) (with Ross Cox).

Jean Baptiste Lamoureux, a Creole "from the south" (Ross, p. 21), joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from Maskinongé on January 9, 1808. He went with David Thompson and Alexander Henry from the Boggy Hall/White Earth House area to the Rocky Mountains. On September 25, 1811, he was sent down the Columbia from Canoe River to meet Finan McDonald. He left Fort George [Astoria] on August 5, 1814 with the Ross Cox party and, three days later, was posted sentry at their camp at the Dalles. After an Indian attack was perceived, shooting started and Cox's men fired wildly into the dark. One bullet, probably fired by one of Cox's men, entered Lamoureux's left breast and passed through his shoulder. It was only when they realized that Lamoureux was not with them and heard his moans did they find him injured. The next day he died and was buried at the Dalles. A few months later, Cox visited the grave and found it undisturbed.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; OA Thompson Journals PPS: Coues, p. 629, 629n; Belyea, p. 130, 132, 135, 141; Cox, p. 161-62, 172; A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 21

L'Ecuyer, Francois [b] [standard: **François**] (fl. 1833 - 1836) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1836).

François L'Ecuyer [b] joined the HBC in 1833 and went east over the Rockies at the end of his three year contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-16; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3

L'Etang, Pierre [variation: **Letang**] (c. 1788 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Riviere du Loup or Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1788

Death: Snake River, Pacific Northwest - September 1830

Fur trade employee

NWC Boatman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Hunter, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); **HBC** Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Guide, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Rocky Mountains (1825); Boute, Fort Nez Percés (1826); Guide for David Douglas, South Party (1826 - 1827); Boute, Fort Colville (1826); Guide, South Party (1827 - 1828); Guide, South Party (1828 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830).

Pierre L'Etang, who was considered a very able member of the fur trade, was almost twenty-nine when he joined the NWC to work in the Wamontassing area for one year as a middleman. The following year he crossed the Rockies with a NWC group likely as part of the cross-country brigade; he also crossed the mountains the following year. At the time of coalition, he joined the HBC in the Columbia and by 1824 was acting as a guide throughout the Columbia River system. He may have been a guide for botanist David Douglas, from as early as April 1825 when Douglas arrived. In the first week of March, 1827, he had become so sick both he and John Kennedy had to return to Fort Vancouver for recuperation (FtVanPJ 4, fo. 20d). On August 22, 1830, when L'Etang struck out with a Snake Party of 114 men, women and children, 272 horses and mules and 337 beaver traps, it was to be his last. Just one month into the expedition, on September 25, a small trapping party, consisting of L'Etang, Thomas Tewarton, Jean Baptiste Tyeguariche and Louis Kanota's slave, while going to visit their traps, was attacked by a party of thirty Blackfeet no doubt objecting to the Snake Party's incursion into an area they considered their own. The small party had been on foot ascending a steep hill and had not been paying attention when they were attacked. Rather than defend himself, L'Etang tried to run,

was shot in the neck, head and body. Kanota's slave, after discharging his gun into a Blackfoot, was killed and scalped. Subsequently, both bodies were stripped of their clothes. Tyeguariche was not seriously wounded and Tawatcon emerged unscathed. Some Cayuse natives from the Snake Party's camp found the body and likely buried it on the spot. At the news of L'Etang's death, McLoughlin lamented the loss of "one of the best men in this department" (ChSoc IV, p. 227).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 3, 9; YFASA 1-10; YFDS 2a, 3b-4a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanPJ 4; FtVanASA 1-3; SnkCoPJ 9
PPS: D. Douglas, Journal, p. 179; ChSoc IV, p. 227; OHQ vol. LVI: 248-454

L'Hussier, Antoine [variation: **Lucien**] (c. 1819 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Phillipe, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848).

Antoine L'Hussier (Lucien) joined the HBC from St. Philipe in 1841 and may have stayed in the area after his employment ended.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-9; YFASA 24, 27-30

Le Clair, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Le Clerc**] (fl. 1810 - 1812) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Untraced vocation, Robert Stuart's Expedition (1812).

François Le Clair joined Wilson Price Hunt's Pacific PFC Overland Expedition likely at Saint Louis on or around September 26, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811 and reached Fort Astoria by February 19, 1812. On July 31, 1812, Le Clair set out from Walla Walla with Robert Stuart, Benjamin Jones, André Vallar, Ramsay Crooks and Robert McLellan for St. Louis. On the journey back they were attacked and their horses stolen. At the Green River, on October 12, both Crooks and McLellan were unwell and fatigued and none of the group had anything to eat for three days. Le Clair suggested that "lots should be cast to see which should be killed for the salvation of the rest. The fellow was so persistent that Stuart was obliged to threaten his life if he did not desist" (Chittenden, p. 210). The next day, the group managed to kill an old buffalo bull and so the reason for Le Clair's suggestion of cannibalism was removed. His name, however, became stigmatized within the fur trade.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 199; ChSoc LVII, p. 717 SS: Chittenden, p. 210

Le Compte, Alexis [1] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); **NWC** Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813); Middleman, Fort Kootenay (1813 - 1814).

Alexis Le Compte joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition at St. Louis, around September 14, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811, reaching Astoria by February 19, 1812. He joined the NWC October 16, 1813.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109

Le Course, Pierre (fl. 1813 - 1815) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Pierre Le Course was engaged by the NWC in the Columbia in 1814 on a one year contract to expire in Montreal the following year.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

Leach, John (fl. 1844 - 1845) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

John Leach joined the HBC vessel *Columbia* at Fort Vancouver to act as cook for the return journey to England. However, his health was so bad that he had to leave the ship two months later in Honolulu where he spent some time in the hospital.

PS: HBCA log of *Columbia* 7; SandIsM 1

Learhenard (possibly Leonard or Laharnai) (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1820

Other

U.A. Cook, Fort Vancouver (1850).

Learhenard, who may have lived in Fort Vancouver's Kanaka Village, is a mystery. The only Hawaiian working as a cook in 1850 at Fort Vancouver, the nearest large employer, was Henry Como, whose birth year is 1794. On the other hand, he may have been related to the Laharnais, above.

PS: OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County
See Also: Laharnai, Joseph (possible Relative)

Leask, James (fl. 1851 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1855 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1858).

James Leask came to the Pacific Coast as a HBC sponsored immigrant in 1851. He arrived on the coast aboard the *Norman Morison* on October 28, 1851. Probably to pay for the voyage, he worked for the HBC to 1858, first at Fort Victoria and then at Fort Simpson. At Fort Simpson, he gave the impression that he didn't really want to work and so was put to work as gatekeeper. During his four years there, he had a family which he appears to have left when he went south to Victoria. In 1860 in Victoria, he was living at Fairfield, James Douglas' personal farm. His Fort Simpson descendants went to Metlakatla, B.C. and Alaska.

James Leask appears to have had two wives. The first wife was an unnamed native woman, one child being David (1853-?). On April 26, 1860, James Leask married Jane Stockand in Victoria. No further family has been traced.

PS: HBCA log of *Norman Morison* 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-5; FtSimp[N]P] 7; BCA BCCR CCCath; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 32 SS: Marion Musgrave, Lax Kw'Alaams, 1994
See Also: Sabiston, Peter; Garrioch, William L.

Lebine, Leon [variation: **Labine**] (fl. 1849 - 1864) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Jacques, Lower Canada (born to Jean Baptiste Labine and Marie Vincent)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, *Columbia* Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1852 - 1853).

Leon Lebine joined the HBC on a contract that ended in 1852. At the end of his contract, he appears to have left the Company but carried on transactions with it until about 1855, probably in the Nanaimo area for Lebine built most of the early hewn log houses there. Leon Lebine has not been traced after 1864 and so he may not have remained in the vicinity of Victoria.

Leon Lebine had one wife and six recorded children. On March 27, 1855 in the vicinity of Victoria, he married Anna Ganer, daughter of Elias Ganer and Françoise Paquet of Worchester, England. Their children were Joseph (c.1856-1859), Guillaume/William (1856-?), Isabelle (?-bap.1859-?), Marie Angel (?-bap.1861-?), Sara (?-bap. 1862-?) and Mathilde (?-bap.1864-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Bate, p. 1

Leblanc, Louis (fl. 1827 - 1830) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Coastal Trade (1827 - 1830).

Louis LeBlanc, who came over the Rockies in September 1827, worked for the HBC in coastal shipping in the Columbia Department. Even though he appeared to stop working for the Company in 1830, he appears to have continued working independently in the area, perhaps as a trapper.

Louis LeBlanc had one wife and two recorded children. He and wife Ange'lique Valle'e had children Louis (c.1834-?) and Henriette (1836-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1, 7-9; YFDS 3a PPS: CCR 1a; E. Ermatinger, p. 103

Leblanc, Pierre [variation: **Le Blanc**] (c. 1782 - 1838) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Notre Dame, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1782 (born to Luc Le Blanc and Charles (?) Marie Lemoine)

Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids), Columbia River [British Columbia] - October 1838

Fur trade employee

HBC Post master, Columbia Department (1838).

Pierre Le Blanc served both the NWC and the HBC as a jack of all trades (carpenter, painter, glazier, storeman, builder, Indian trader, conductor of work) [HBRX XXX, p. 234, HBRX III, p. 444], before meeting a tragic end in the Columbia rapids below the Dalles des Morts. He began his career with the NWC in 1803 or 1810 and stayed on with the HBC after the coalition. He retired in 1827 but rejoined the service in 1828 spending most of his time in the Red River area where, in 1831, he married Nancy McKenzie, niece of Chief Factor Donald McKenzie and the former country wife of John George McTavish. He was given a week off to go to Bas de la Riviere to meet Nancy McKenzie and they were married at Red River. On October 22, 1838, after being posted as post master disposable in the Columbia district, he and his three children (along with seven other fellow canoeists) drowned in the swirling, unforgiving rapids of the Columbia River. A month before a daughter (Henriette) had died and was buried on the bank of the Athabasca River.

Pierre Leblanc had one wife, Nancy, niece of Chief Factor Donald McKenzie, and three recorded children. The Leblanc children were Henriette (1832-1838), Pierre (1834-1838), Marie Rose (c.1837-1838) and an unnamed child (?-1838) who disappeared in the river.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtVanASA 5, 18; Wills; HBCA Pierre Leblanc search file; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRX III, p. 444-5; HBRX XXX, p. 234n; CCR 1a
See Also: McKenzie, Donald (Relative); McTavish, John George (Relative)

Lebrun, Benjamin (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Benjamin Lebrun was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1

Lebrun, Felix (c. 1808 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1808 (born to Louis Lebrun and Marie Etienne Belair)

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - October 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831).

Felix Lebrun, from Acadian lineage, joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1830. He had a pleasant and even enjoyable paddle across the continent but a very short career for he drowned in the Columbia River in the fall of 1830. Before he drowned he sent several pairs of moccasins back to his family.

Two undelivered 1831 letters from brother David and female friend Davide Sigard, both of Maskinongé, rest in the HBCA. Davide may have been pregnant was in need of financial assistance from Lebrun.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; FtVanCB 28; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10; MiscI 5; CduP????, Rivière du Loup, St-Cuthbert and Maskinongé Parish Registers PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 303-06
See Also: Lebrun, Hercule (Relative)

Lebrun, Hercule (c. 1810 - c. 1857) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1810 (born to Charles Lebrun and Marie Anne Lemire)

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - c. 1857

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833).

Hercule Lebrun, a cousin of Felix, joined the HBC around 1830 as an apprentice. He returned east of the Rockies to Canada at the end of his contract in 1833 but returned in 1845 to farm in the Willamette and died there.

Hercule Lebrun had one wife and five daughters. On September 18, 1848, he married Marie-Anne/Louise Ouvre (c.1833-?), daughter of Jean Baptiste Ouvre and a Nisqually woman. Their daughters were Flavie (1850-1851), Marie Louise Philomene (1851-1858), Marie Melanie (1854-?), Esther (1855-1858) and Virginie (1857-1858). After Hercule's death, Louise married Adolphe L'Oiseau on May 10, 1858. In 1850 he was living with Louise (c.1833-?) which may have been his wife or daughter.

Two undelivered 1831 Maskinongé letters from relatives rest in the HBCA. One is delightfully whimsical, the other conveying family and other pressing financial matters. They weren't delivered as they were labelled "deceased" in 1831 as he was confused with his cousin.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4b; MiscI 5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County
PPS: CCR 2b; Beattie & Buss, p. 306-09

See Also: **Lebrun, Felix (Relative); Ouvre, Jean Baptiste (Father-in-Law)**

Lebrun, Joseph (c. 1811 - 1856) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Boucherville, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Death: possibly Fraser Lake, New Caledonia – summer 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1838); Untraced vocation, Fort St. James (1838); Middleman, New Caledonia (1838 - 1858).

Joseph Lebrun joined the HBC from Boucherville in 1833 and spent his entire career in the New Caledonia area, probably in the area of Fort St. James where he married and raised a family. He retired in 1854 and when John Manson, son of Donald Manson, tried to convince Lebrun to go from Fraser Lake back to Fort St. James in January 1856, Lebrun refused as he had done everything to get away from the place. He was perhaps referring to the elder Manson's brutal administrative tactics. That summer Lebrun died.

Joseph Lebrun appears to have had one wife, Stonake/Stseunake Louisa (?-?). Their children were Francis (c.1850-?), Charles (?-1914) and John (c.1857-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5b—7; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicASA 1-6; FtVicCB 12; FtAlexPJ 9; BCA FtStJmsA 1; StJosMiss SS: A Tribute to the Past, p. 161 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 283

Leclaire, Aime [standard: Aimé] [variation: Hemil Leclerc] (c. 1829 - 1886) (Canadian: French)

Birth: c. 1829 (born to Hyacinthe Leclaire and Angelique Corbeil)

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - June 1886

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Blacksmith, New Caledonia (1851 - 1853); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1853); Middleman, Thompson River (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Thompson River (1853); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Shepherd (1856).

Aimé Leclaire appeared to first work for the HBC in 1850 in a variety of jobs, including blacksmithing. In August 1854, he purchased a town lot in Victoria and he retired in 1855 but was hired on in 1856 to help construct Fort Shepherd, the replacement for Fort Colville. When he returned, he continued working in the Victoria area as a farmer for, in June of 1859, he was in charge of Roderick Finlayson's farm; "Rugby Farm". At that time, according to a police report, he was having difficulty with local natives fighting in the gardens and destroying the onions, turnips, lettuce and celery and making off with potatoes. They also broke down the fences and stole the rails. In 1860, he was living on Store Street in Victoria. He died in the Victoria area in 1886.

On January 9, 1855 in the Victoria area, Aimé Leclaire took as a wife Marie/Mary/Maria Grant (?-?) daughter of Peter Grant and a woman from the Fort Colville area. Together they had eight recorded children: Joseph Aimé Angelique (?-bap.1855-?), Elizabeth (?-bap.1857-?), Caroline (?-bap.1859-?), Adolphe (?-bap.1860-?), Peter William (?-bap.1863-?), Claire (?-bap.1865-?), Alfred (?-bap.1871-?) and Charles William (?-bap.1875-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22-23; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVicCB 12; FtAlexPJ 9; BCA BCGR-Crt-Land; BCCR StAndC; 1860 Victoria Directory, p. 32; Police Department Records, Victoria, 1859, BCA F1382; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Victoria; Van-PL Colonist, June 18, 1886, p. 3

See Also: **Grant, Peter (possible Father-in-Law)**

Leclaire, Isadore or Theodore (c. 1817 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1817

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842).

Isadore Leclaire joined the HBC from Lachine in 1839 on a three-year contract. In 1842 he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVanASA 6-7

Leclaire, Louis [a] [variation: **Leclair**] (c. 1815 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Death: probably Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Carpenter, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Columbia Department (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1850).

Louis Leclaire joined the HBC in 1839 on one three-year contract. Prior to joining, he likely received training in woodworking for after he reached the coast, he was employed mainly as a carpenter. During his work at Fort Stikine, he performed adequately but clumsily cut himself several times, once cutting his tendons nearly through. His woodworking was very frequently mentioned in the Fort Stikine journals, duties which ranged from working on the gate and building a watertight box to squaring wood for the fur press and cutting door posts. In April 1842 when discipline collapsed and John McLoughlin Jr. and the men appeared to be frequently intoxicated, McLoughlin became more punitive in his beatings of the men. On April 21, McLoughlin was shot by one of the employees. Leclair, who was implicated more by association, was given the job of building McLoughlin's coffin which was temporarily buried at the fort before being shipped to Fort Vancouver. As it could not be decided what actions would be taken against the men, Leclaire and the others remained at Fort Stikine or were shipped to other posts to be put in semi-confinement until 1844. Finally, in the Spring of 1844, Dr. John McLoughlin sent fourteen of those implicated from Fort Vancouver to York Factory. He returned to the coast and worked at the Cowlitz Farm (probably drawn there by his old friend, Louis Ledoux) and Nisqually as a labourer. Four months after being hired at Fort Nisqually he was let go:

L. Leclair having on several late occasions shown great remissness was today send about his business, he has also been making a practise of purchasing rum from the Americans and selling it again to the other men and Indians, and was altogether a good for nothing disorganizing sort of fellow (Dickey, Journal of Occurrences, June 28, 1850).

He took his habits with him to Victoria for, on June 13, 1866, a fifty year-old, "stout", five foot eight inch Louis Leclair was jailed for four months hard labour for selling liquor to the Indians.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 23; FtVanASA 6-8; FtStikPJ 1-3; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Goals PPS: Dickey

Leclerc, Giles [variation: **Gilles**] (? - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - January 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Middleman, Snake Country (1813 - 1814).

Giles Le Clerc, who signed a five year contract with the PFC in 1810 in Berthier, came out in the *Tonquin* in 1810-1811 and worked in the Snake River area in 1813-1814. He signed on with the NWC and was with the disastrous Reed Snakes wintering party in 1814 when the party was attacked by local natives. While Jacob Reznor and Pierre Dorion were killed outright, Leclerc was wounded and managed to make it in time to warn Dorion's wife what had happened before he died. This gave her an opportunity to alert Reed's camp but, finding it abandoned, managed to flee herself.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XIV, p. 48, 152-53

Lecompte, Alex [2] (fl. 1853 - 1855) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1854); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1855).

Alex Lecompte [2] worked for the HBC for a brief period. Little is written of him other than he had venereal disease in February 1853.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 7; FtVicASA 1-3

Lecuyer, Francois [a] [standard: François] [variation: L'Ecuyer, Lecuire, Lequier] (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Beauharnois, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1827 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Thompson River (1831 - 1841); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1851).

François L'Ecuyer joined the HBC from Beauharnois in 1825 and came to Thompson River from Red River in 1827. Sometimes deemed "slow and awkward," he worked at a variety of posts in the Columbia Department until 1851 and carried on transactions with them for two more years. In 1869, he was living on Humboldt St., Victoria, B.C. and in 1871 was a labourer on Fort St.

François Lecuyer had two or more wives and eight recorded children. On September 26, 1849, a daughter Maria was baptised. The following year, on April 29, 1850 in the Victoria area, François married Marie, of a northern native origin, but it was noted that there was an attempt to stop it from Oregon City as they were related on the father's side. Most likely the newly married couple headed south in 1851 to the Fort Vancouver/Willamette Valley area for a on September 20, 1851, a François Lecuyer and wife Marie buried a child, Joseph (?-1851), at St. Paul, Oregon. Another child, under the surname Lequier, appears to have been Marie (?-?). On May 2, 1852, a François Lecuyer appeared at Fort Vancouver as godparent to a child along with a Julia Lecuyer, his new wife. It is assumed that he had six children with Julia (c.1833-81), Clallam. Together in the Victoria area they had Genevieve (?-bap.1853-?), Euphrosine (?-bap.1856-1858-?), Elisabeth (1858-?), Lambert (?-bap.1861-?), Charles (?-bap.1867-?) and Mary Anne (1869-1870). Wife Julie Clallam died and was buried in the Victoria area on January 18, 1881.

PS: HBCA YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; YFASA 7-9, 11-15, 20, 24-31; FtVicASA 5-8; BCA BCCR StAndC; 1869 Victoria Directory, p. 35 PPS: HBRS X, p. 229; CCR 1b, 2b; Mallandaine, p. 73

Ledoux, Jean Baptiste (c. 1826 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Mathieu, Lower Canada - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1844 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1849).

Jean Baptiste Ledoux joined the HBC from St. Mathieu in 1844 on a three-year contract and retired in 1849.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28; FtAlexPJ 8

Lefevre, Laurent (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Maskinongé, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Hunter, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1811 - 1812) (with David Thompson); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Laurent Lefevre joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] in Montreal on December 27, 1810 on a three-year contract to work in the Northwest. He was noted as being with Thompson in 1811-1812 and, after Thompson went east that year, spent the 1813-1814 winter at Fort George [Astoria] and in April 1814, set out as part of the ten canoe brigade for Fort William and Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; OA Thomson's Journals; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, p.875

Lefevre, Jean Baptiste (c. 1796 - 1841) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Pointe Claire, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: probably Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - June 1841

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1825); Middleman, Snake Party (1825 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Colville (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1830 - 1831); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Servant to A. Fisher, New Caledonia (1832 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Personal servant, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1841).

Jean Baptiste Lefevre joined the fur trade in 1817, likely came to the Pacific slopes in 1822 and worked mainly in the southern reaches of the Columbia Department for about nineteen years as a middleman. On June 2, 1841 he drowned and three days later was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Fort Vancouver.

Lefevre had a wife and two recorded children. He formalized his marriage to Marie, Cowichan on February 11, 1839, their children being Jean Baptiste II (c.1836-1852) and an unnamed girl (1840-?).

Lefevre, Joseph [a] (c. 1786 - 1837) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Benoit, Lower Canada - c. 1786

Death: New Caledonia [British Columbia] - March 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1837).

Joseph Lefevre worked as a middleman in the fur trade for twelve years before he was trampled by a bull and badly injured at Fort Babine in February 1837. The bull was shot. Lefevre didn't recover and died the following month.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-9, 11-15, 17; FtVanASA 1-5; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b, 5b-7 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 210

Lefevre (Bonnin), Joseph [b] [variation: Bonie] (c. 1807 - 1853) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Pointe Claire, Lower Canada - c. 1807

Death: probably Fort St. James, New Caledonia - 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1835); Boute, New Caledonia (1835 - 1837); Middleman, New Caledonia (1838 - 1846); Interpreter, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1846 - 1849); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Fisherman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1851 - 1853).

Joseph Lefevre (Bonnin) joined the HBC in 1829 from Lower Canada as a middleman and spent his entire career in the New Caledonia area. He married there and had at least one son. Lefevre died in the fall of 1853 and his account showed transactions, probably through his widow, for a number of years. At that time one son was living on Vancouver Island but as his birth was considered illegitimate, he had no claim to the estate. According to James Douglas' instructions of April 12, 1854, his widow had to produce a wedding certificate of a legitimate marriage to make claims on the estate (FtVicCB 10).

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 3b-7, 17-22; FtVicASA 1-7, 9-13; FtVicCB 10

Lefevre, Louis (c. 1807 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1807

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1828).

Louis Lefevre joined the HBC from Riviere de Loup in 1825 and spent two years at Fort Colville. At the end of his contract in 1828 he went to Swan River where he worked at least three more years.

PS: HBCA YFDS 2a; FtVAnAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 6-7; FtVAnAB 15

Lefevre, Michel (fl. 1820 - 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1820).

Michel Lefevre may have been part of the cross-country express.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 7

Lefevre, T. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

T. Lefevre made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Lefevre (Beaulac), Pierre (c. 1824 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1824

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Officer's servant, New Caledonia (1843 - 1845); Middleman, Thompson River (1845 - 1848).

Pierre Lefevre joined the HBC in 1842 and he retired in 1848.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFDS 14-15; YFASA 24-27

Legg, William L. [variation: **Lag, Lagg**] (fl. 1849 - 1858) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Death: probably Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1851); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1852 - 1858).

William L. Legg arrived on Vancouver Island in March 1850 on the *Norman Morison* as part of the HBC scheme to colonize Vancouver Island. His first assignment was Fort Rupert which was experiencing labour difficulties. He was then sent south in late 1850 or early 1851 to the Cowlitz farm and later the Nisqually area where he worked for the rest of his career mainly around cattle although he did work with sheep and crops when necessary. On April 5, 1853, he was placed in charge of the dairy for a short time; other times he ploughed and cut wood. On February 23, 1854 Legg was obstructed from sowing on the Muck farm by a squatter, Jessie Varner. The following month, the Steilacoom City Justice of the Peace ruled in favour of Varner. This must have had an effect on Legg, for around June 15, 1854, Legg himself deserted from the service and squatted on the Tlithlow Farm announcing the intention to build his house within one of the field enclosures. For this action, he was presented with a trespassing notice by PSAC on the 17th. When Legg returned from Victoria in October of that year, he began working for the HBC/PSAC as a labourer on the Muck farm as an assistant to Edward Huggins. On December 11, 1855, when the first shots of the Indian War were being felt in the area, Legg was discharged from the service. One year later, however, on December 30, 1856, he was back working for the company running supplies back and forth to the Muck farm. Thereon after, he worked sporadically for PSAC. On August 17, 1863 Legg travelled with Huggins on a trip to the coast.

Legg must have married, for on May 28, 1856, his wife was weeding in the garden of the Nisqually Fort.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVanASA 9-12; PSACAB 37 PPS: Dickey; HL Nisqually 1, vol. 8-12 SS: S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, p. 176-184; Huggins, *"Reminiscences of Puget"*, p. 82; Mouat, p. 213

Leigh, William [variation: **Lee**] (c. 1815 - 1884) (British: English)

Birth: probably Middlesex, England - c. 1815 (born to James Lee)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - May 1884

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Otter* (steamer) (1853); Confidential secretary to James Douglas, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1859); Clerk, Uplands Farm (1859 - 1862); Manager, Uplands Farm (1859 - 1862).

William Leigh/Lee was involved in the support side of the fur trade. Likely born in Bromley, Middlesex (or possibly Warwickshire) around 1815, William Leigh appears to have pursued his father's profession as a contractor, a profession which was to serve him well throughout his life. By 1845, when he was a married barge builder in London, both he and his father were actively involved in the Stoneleigh Abbey Case of Warwickshire, a lingering succession case involving a disputed baronetcy with an inordinate number of earlier murders and missing bodies. By 1852, likely after his first daughter had died, he decided to seek his fortune elsewhere and, because of his extensive knowledge of lumber, was hired by the HBC as a wharf builder and shipbuilder; for this, he received a cash advance before boarding the steamer *Otter* for his journey as cabin passenger to Vancouver Island. After he and his family arrived at Victoria on August 4, 1853, he worked as confidential secretary for James Douglas at Fort Victoria, where for the rest of his life he was to become a very active player in the emerging city. Even while at the fort in 1857, this amateur musician became a prompter for the officers and servants production of Richard Sheridan's *The Rivals*. Between 1859-1862 he was manager of the Company's Uplands farm and, with his experience as a contractor, built the tower of the Victoria District Church (Christ Church), the government steamer *Sir James Douglas*, and an addition to James Douglas' house. When his HBC contract was over, he was hired by the new City of Victoria in various capacities including Inspector of dredging vessels and, from 1863 until his death, city clerk for Victoria. He appeared to be financially successful for, by 1858, he owned ten city lots, had a house on Belleville St., very near the Parliament Buildings, and invested in the Victoria Steam Mills. He was also socially active for he took a lively interest in the schoolmaster Robert Staines controversy and the Bishop Hills-Dean Cridge schism, becoming a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church. William Leigh died from a variety of complications on May 1, 1884 at his residence at James Bay, Victoria and was given a large public funeral.

William Leigh had one wife and six children. On September 15, 1838 he married Matilda Sarah Capron (c.1812-1888) in Southwark, Surrey, England. Their children were William Thomas Lee (1845-1873), Ernest Augustus (1849-1935), Rosa Sarah (1850-1852), Matilda Caroline (1853-1885), Edwin Albert (1855-1885) and Frederick James (1858-1884).

PS: OrkA 1851 Census of Britain, Rotherhithe St. Mary; HBCA log of *Otter* 1; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-11; BCA Nanaimo Free, May 3, 1884, p. 3; playbill; *The Evening Standard*, Aug. 15, 1888, p. 4; RossBayCem; BCCR RefEC; Van-PL Colonist, May

Leland, Richard (fl. 1827 - 1828) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Freeman

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828).

In 1827, Richard Leland was in the San Francisco area as a vagrant Englishman when he joined the Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition of 1827-1828. The expedition headed north into Oregon and, in an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith, Leland and John Turner set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members remaining in camp, except one, who managed to escape. Leland appeared to remain in Oregon after that.

PPS: HBRS X., p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Lennon, John (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: probably Essex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

John Lennon joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832 for three years. Little is recorded of Lennon but on March 3, 1833, on the voyage out he and another crew member had their grog cut off as they would not attend the Sunday service. After he reached the coast he worked quietly on ships servicing coastal posts until 1835 when he joined the *Dryad* and arrived in England in April 1836. Upon his arrival, he was promoted to second mate and sailed to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Rupert IV*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 13-15; log of Ganymede 1; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3; log of Dryad 2; log of Prince Rupert IV 9

Lentier, Joseph (fl. 1821 - 1823) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823).

Joseph Lentier worked in New Caledonia for the HBC for two years before returning to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2

Leolo, Edouard (fl. 1835 - 1837) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably New Caledonia [British Columbia] (probably born to Jean Baptiste Leolo)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Native apprentice, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837).

Edouard Leolo joined the HBC in 1835 spending two years as a native apprentice.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15; YFDS 6; FtVanASA 3, 5

See Also: Leolo, Jean Baptiste (probable Father)

Leolo, Jean Baptiste [variation: St. Paul] (c. 1798 - 1868) (Native or possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Thompson River area - c. 1798

Death: Kamloops, British Columbia - May 1868

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824); Interpreter, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Interpreter, Fort Alexandria (1825); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Interpreter, Thompson River (1827 - 1833); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1827); Untraced vocation, Fort Alexandria (February, 1827 – May, 1827); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1833 - 1834); Deserter, Thompson River (1833); Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1845); Settler, Thompson River (1845 - 1846).

Jean Baptiste Leolo, who first appeared on record with the the HBC in 1822, was a free-spirited, independent and talented figure in the New Caledonia region. He was a trusted HBC employee who appeared to work on and off when

needed and whose daughters intermarried into various levels of the fur trade at various locations. Added to his responsibilities, he was sometimes given enforcer duties to carry out such as, in 1831, tracking down and cutting off the tip of the ear of the lover of Francis Ematinger's errant wife. Leolo, a.k.a. Mr. St. Paul or Captain St. Paul, and his family gravitated to the Kamloops area and when the Kamloops fort was moved in 1843 to the north east point of the river junction, the Company rewarded Leolo by building him a home on the old fort site. From there he traded on his own and bred horses. After his death in 1868, his home became part of the village on the Kamloops Indian Reserve.

Details of Leolo's family have not been traced however, by 1827, he had a wife and two children. One daughter married Jean Baptiste Vautrin and another, John Tod.

Mt. Paul (near Kamloops), Mt. Lolo, Paul Lake, Paul Creek and St. Paul Street [Kamloops] are named after Jean Baptiste Leolo

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a, 2b-3b, 4b-5b; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-9, 11-13, 24-25; FtStJmsRD 3; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-3, 6-8; HBCA Jean Baptiste Leolo search file PPS: HBRX X, p. 32n, 200 SS: ChSoc IV, p. 227; Kamloops Museum; G. Brown & Lamb, p. 115-127

See Also: Vautrin, Jean Baptiste (Son-in-Law); Leolo, Edouard (probable Son); Tod, John (Son-in-Law)

Leonard, Jean Baptiste (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Middleman, New Caledonia (1853 - 1856); Middleman, Fort Langley (1857 - 1860).

Jean Baptiste Leonard joined the HBC from Montreal in 1840 and worked with it for the next twenty years.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-32; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVicASA 1-7, 9; HBCABio

Leonard, Zenas (fl. 1832) (American)

Birth: Pennsylvania, United States

Other

U.A. Fur trader, Pacific slopes (1832); Clerk, Pacific slopes (1832).

Zenas Leonard's association with the Pacific slopes fur trade was short but nonetheless deserves a mention. In the spring of 1831, he left Pennsylvania for St. Louis and, after engaging with the small partnership of Gant and Blackwell of St. Louis, left the city in April with a party of seventy men for the mountains. The group did not do well and in the spring of 1832, joined and sold out to Thomas Fitzpatrick's brigade which was heading for Pierre's Hole. There he became involved in the battle of Pierre's Hole and in the fall travelled with Milton Sublette trapping in the southwest. At the 1833 Rendezvous he joined Joseph R. Walker's California expedition as clerk and hence became its historian. At the end of the unsuccessful and sometimes violent expedition, Leonard worked mainly with the Crows. He left for the East with Captain Benjamin Bonneville in 1835.

Published manuscript: Leonard's journal was turned into the Adventures of Zenas Leonard, Fur Trader (see below).

PPS: Leonard, Adventures of SS: Chittenden, p. 59, 67, 407, 409, 411

Lepain, Abraham (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1837 - 1839).

Abraham Lepain joined the HBC in 1833 likely in Canada and returned to Canada in 1839 in retirement.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 18; YFDS 5b, 6-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Lepicier, Pierre [variation: **La Pacier**] (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Pierre Lepicier was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. That outfit he returned to Montreal, being redundant for the Pacific area.

Lepine, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Lepin, Lapine**] (? - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids), Columbia River [British Columbia] - July 1830

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Pacific slopes (1818); **HBC** Boute, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Steersman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829); Steersman, Snake Party (1829 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1829 - 1830).

As more than one François Lepine was recruited out of Berthier by the NWC between 1814 and 1818, it can only be said with certainty that the above François Lepine was engaged by the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] as a steersman on May 7, 1818, in the Northwest and shortly afterwards crossed the Rockies to the Pacific slopes with a small NWC group headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. For the next few years, he may been a member of the brigade or remained in the area but, in 1821, at the amalgamation of the HBC and the NWC, he was noted as going to Montreal. He was absent from the Pacific slopes between 1822 and 1827 but came west in the fall of 1827 with the returning York Factory Express and began work again in New Caledonia. He drowned, along with eleven others in a whirlpool in the Lower Dalles on July 3, 1830 while he was working on a Snake expedition.

His family has not been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7; YFASA 1, 7-9, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; D.4/125, p. 50; YFDS 3a-3b PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105

Lepine, Gonzague (fl. 1821 - 1823) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute and steersman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823).

Gonzague Lepine worked for the HBC from 1821-1823 and returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2

Lepine, Joaquim (fl. 1847 - 1848) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848).

Joaquim Lepine joined the HBC in 1847 and appeared to work one outfit on the Pacific slopes. He may have been with the cross-country express or brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27

Lepine, Joseph [b] (fl. 1824 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Joseph Lepine signed a one-year contract with the Hudson's Bay Company in New Caledonia in outfit 1824-1825. His contract ended in 1825 and he did not appear on record in the area until the summer of 1830 when he was a comer and goer from Montreal, that is, a member of the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 4, 10; FtStJmsLS 1; FtVanAB 26

Lepine, William (c. 1824 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1824

Maritime employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1848).

William Lepine joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845 on a three-year contract at which point he retired.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-27

Lesieur, Toussaint [variation: **Lescier**] (c. 1787 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1787

Death: possibly Canada, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Boute on Montreal Pay List, Columbia District (1831 - 1832).

Toussaint Lesieur joined the HBC from Berthier in 1828 as a bote and returned to Montreal at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 8-9, 11; YFDS 3a-3b (see HBRS XXII, p. 461)

Lesley, Thomas [variation: **Leslie**] (fl. 1838 - 1841) (British)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1840); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

Seaman Thomas Lesley joined the HBC in London on November 18, 1837 and sailed to the coast aboard the barque *Columbia*. He worked on coastal shipping for two years before arriving back in London in 1841.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 3; FtVanASA 5-6; YFDS 9, 11; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19-20

Leslie, Colin [variation: **Lesley**] (fl. 1830 - 1837) (British)

Birth: probably Clyne, British Isles

Death: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1829); Miller, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Miller, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1833); Miller, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835); Mechanic, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835); Miller, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Millwright, Fort Colville (1836 - 1837); Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837).

Colin Leslie was hired on by the HBC in 1829 as a miller, sailed to York Factory and made his way overland. He spent the next seven years at both Forts Vancouver and Colville. Leslie went east over the Rockies in the Spring of 1837, and sailed back to the British Isles.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 3, 10; FtVanASA 2-4; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11-17

Letendre, Antoine [variation: **Latendre**] (c. 1800 - 1831) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: Flathead District, Columbia Department - October 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Snake Party (1827 - 1832); Trapper, Snake Country (1827 - 1832).

Antoine Letendre, who joined the fur trade from Sorel around 1816, was only one of many Letendres who signed on with the fur trade in Sorel. When Antoine eventually reached the Columbia in 1822, he served in the Snake Country under both Peter Skene Ogden and John Work. Little is mentioned of him in the journals but on May 21, 1825, he, along with Louis Kanota, Nicholas Dupond and William Kittson, tried to capture some runaway horses. On August 18, 1831, he left Fort Vancouver on his last Snake Country expedition under John Work in a large party of 115 men, woman, and children carrying 368 traps and supplies on 289 horses. Two months into the expedition, on October 31, 1831, Letendre and Jerome Cloutier were on their way to set traps in Flathead territory when they were attacked by a group of ten to fourteen Blackfoot. While Cloutier was killed instantly, a ball that passed through Letendre's left breast near the heart likely only wounded him for he was finally dispatched with a knife through the nose area before he was partially stripped of his clothes. His body was located by his fellow trappers the same day, brought back to camp and buried the following day.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-10, 12; YFDS 2a, 3b, 4b; FtVanASA 1-2; SnkCoPJ 2, 3a, 11

Letendre, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1810 - 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, David Thompson (1810 - 1811).

The origins and career of Jean Baptiste are uncertain and what follows is probably a composite of more than one person. In 1804 a J. B. Letendre was listed as an interpreter at Fort des Prairies. On January 6, 1807 a J. B. Letendre from Sorel signed on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] for service in the Northwest as a wintering middleman for three years. Similarly, on December 19, 1810, a J. B. Letendre from St. Denis signed on with the NWC [McT., McG.] in the

Northwest as a wintering middleman and blacksmith for three years. In the Henry journals, a Letendre and his family appeared from the Beaver hills bringing in beaver skins. On January 26, 1811, Baptiste Letendre along with Du Nord and D'Eau deserted David Thompson's crew at Flat Heart Brook (Canoe River Camp?) after passing through the Athabasca Pass. He has not been traced after that.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Coues, p. 610; Belyea, p. 141

Letendre, Pierre (c. 1810 - 1852) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Death: probably New Caledonia [British Columbia] - June 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1843); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1843 - 1847); Middleman, New Caledonia (1847 - 1849); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Summer master, New Caledonia (1850 - 1852).

Pierre Letendre joined the HBC from Yamaska in 1831 and spent his career in New Caledonia. It appears that Letendre deserted at Fraser Lake while under William Thew who was famous for "his autocratic ways, his uncontrollable temper, and his cruelty to his men" (Morice, p. 200). According to correspondence from Peter Skene Ogden to Paul Fraser of the 20th of October, 1840, Letendre had been induced by Fraser to desert, a charge which Fraser denied (ibid, p. 200). He appears to have returned to work, none the worse for wear. In 1846-1847 he was an interpreter at Bear's Lake. Pierre Letendre died on June 14, 1852, likely in the New Caledonia area and left his property to his child who survived him by only one year.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 4b-5b, 6-7, 14-17, 20-23; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1; FtVicCB 24
SS: Morice, The History of, p. 200

Levaille, Baptiste (fl. 1850 - 1851) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851).

Baptiste Levaille was probably a member of the cross-country brigade, based in the Saskatchewan Department. In 1850, he was at the beginning of a three year contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30

Levigne, Augustin [variation: **Lavigne**] (c. 1821 - 1841) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1821

Death: probably Fort Taku, Columbia Department - 1841

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841).

Augustin Levigne joined the HBC from the Red River settlement in 1839 on a three-year contract. He died in 1841 at Fort Taku.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6

Levigne, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Lavigne**] (c. 1815 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1815

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835).

Jean Baptiste Levigne joined the HBC from Montreal in 1832 and worked in coastal forts until 1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Lewes, Adolphus Lee [variation: **Lewis**] (c. 1821 - 1856) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Spokane House, Columbia District - c. 1821 (born to CF John Lee Lewes and Jean Ballenden)

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - September 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1826); Passenger, *Forager* (ship) (1840); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Clerk and surveyor, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1845); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1849); Clerk, Willamette Falls (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1850 - 1853).

As a young boy, Adolphus Lee Lewes was taken by his father in 1826 to England where he was educated. He

subsequently joined the HBC as a surveyor and clerk on December 18, 1839 and sailed from London in January 1840 on the chartered ship *Forager* along with fellow passengers Joseph Carless and wife. He spent his entire career working out of the Fort Vancouver area and, as a surveyor, drew up the plans for Fort Victoria. He worked through until 1845 when he retired and upon his retirement he was offered passage to either California, where he said he wished to retire, or England, where he was contractually bound to return, but instead chose to stay and farm at Cathlapotle (320 acres [129.5 ha] in Clark Co.), some distance below Vancouver. Faced with the prospect of having to become an American citizen, he asked for re-admission to the HBC in 1847, rejoining on March 1, 1848. In 1850 we was noted as living alone and he may not have had a family. That same year he was reluctant to leave the territory to go north and survey Vancouver Island and declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen in Clackamas Co., Oregon Territory. He retired once again in 1853 and died at Fort Vancouver in 1856.

The Lewis River, formerly the Cathlapootle and flowing into the Columbia below Vancouver, is named after Adolphus Lee and Frederick Lewes who settled in the area.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales I 5; HBCCont; as passenger in A. 6/25, fos. 53 and 54d; FtVanASA 6-9; YFASA 19, 24-25, 27-32; YFDS 19; HBCABio; Lewes' Fort Victoria map, HBCA Map No. 926; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 82 SS: HBRS VI, p. 392-93

See Also: Lewes, John Lee (Father)

Lewes, John Lee (1791 - 1872) (British: English)

Birth: Southwark, England - August 31, 1792 (born to Charles Lee Lewes and a Miss Rigley)

Death: St Andrews, Manitoba - April 25, 1872

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1823); Chief Factor in charge, New Caledonia (1845 - 1847); Chief Factor on furlough, Columbia Department (1851 - 1853).

The son of a well known actor-singer of the day and a Miss Rigley, John Lee Lewes joined the HBC in 1807 at the age of fifteen as a writer. He worked east of the Rockies until amalgamation, at which time he was appointed Chief Trader and sent for two seasons to Spokane House. Returning to various posts east of the Rockies, he was appointed Chief Factor in 1830. It was while he was in the Mackenzie River area in 1844 that he accidentally shot off his right hand.

Consequently, he took a years leave of absence, taking his son, John Jr. to England. In 1845, he was to relieve Donald Manson and put in charge of New Caledonia but, "ill health...forced him so far to remain Colville [sic]" (Morice, 248). During the cold winter days, he used to pass the time setting traps for foxes. After that, his career was dotted with one leave of absence and two furloughs until he retired on June 1, 1853.

He had one wife, Jean Ballenden (1790/1800-1889), daughter of John Ballenden and a Plains Cree woman. In a will written at Edmonton House on March 21, 1849, four of his children were listed, but eight in total were recorded. They were Frances (c.1812-?), Adolphus (1821-1856), Albert (?-bap.1833-?), Frederick (?-bap.1833-?), John George (?-bap.1835-?), Emma (?-bap.1835-?), Eliza Lee (1837-1897) and Nancy [Anne] Lee (c.1842-1930).

PS: HBCA YFASA 25, 31-32; log of Prince Rupert V 5; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCABio PPS: HBRS I, p. 446-47; HBRS XXX, p. 185n; Morice, The History of, p. 248 SS: Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 96-97

See Also: Lewes, Adolphus Lee (Son); Ballenden, John (Father-in-Law)

Lewis, Charles (fl. 1853 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852); Boatswain, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1855).

Charles Lewis first made a return voyage to Vancouver Island on the HBC immigrant supply vessel, *Norman Morison*. Upon his return to England, he joined the steamer *Otter*. After arriving on the coast in August 1853, he spent the next three years transporting goods to various points between Fort Simpson and San Francisco. He left the ship between 1855-1856. Whether he was related to Herbert G. Lewis has not been established.

PS: HBCA log of Otter 1; PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-3

Lewis, Herbert George [variation: Lewes] (1828 - 1905) (British: English)

Birth: Aspenden, Herfordshire, England - January 2, 1828

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - March 1905

Maritime officer

HBC 3rd Officer, *Conlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1849); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1849 - 1850); 2nd mate, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1852); 1st mate, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1853); 1st mate, *Recovery* (brig) (1853 - 1854); 1st Officer/Mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1859); Captain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1859 - 1860); Clerk, Fort Rupert (1860 - 1862); Master, *Otter* (steamer) (1862 - 1863); Master, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1863 - 1865); Master, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1865 - 1867); Master, *Otter* (steamer) (1865 - 1867); Master, *Otter* (steamer) (1867 - 1875).

Herbert George Lewis began his naval career in the East Indian trade and began his career with the HBC on October 2, 1846 arriving in Victoria in the Spring of 1847 on the *Cowlitz*. Thereon after he made several return trips to the coast and once returned to England via China. For the next number of years, he sailed on a variety of steamships and was appointed Captain of the *Beaver* on March 25, 1859. Later, he ran a variety of steamships including the sidewheeler *Enterprise* and then the *Otter* from Victoria to New Westminster. His last command was the *Princess Louise*. He purchased over three hundred acres [121.4 ha] in the Lake District of Saanich in 1859. Between 1854 and 1870 he frequently acted as pilot (and interpreter) navigating dangerous inland passages. He retired from active service in 1883 and, between April 1887 and September 1892, he acted as Agent of Marine and Fisheries, Victoria. From 1892 to 1905, he was shipping master in Victoria. Lewis died on March 30, 1905.

Herbert George Lewis married late in life, marrying in 1870 in London to the daughter of Captain E. E. Langford, who had once lived in Victoria.

British Columbia points named after Lewis, indicate that he was familiar with dangerous areas. Lewis Rock, Baynes Passage; Lewis Point, Beaver Cove Broughton Strait; Lewis Channel Desolation Sound; Lewis Rocks, Queen Charlotte Sound and Lewis Island, Arthur Pass, Kennedy Island, were all named after Herbert George Lewis.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 10; YFDS 20; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-16; Van-PL Colonist, March 2, 1883, p. 3 SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 46; Walbran, p. 304-05

Lewis, James (? - 1811) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly New York, New York

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

James Lewis signed on with the Pacific Fur Company as a clerk in 1810 and in September sailed on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] around the Horn to the mouth of the Columbia River, which it reached March 22, 1811. After his arrival, Lewis spent time on the vessel bringing the accounts up to date (RosL-Ph Astoria, May 21, 1811). Unfortunately he had the bad luck to be chosen by PFC partner Alexander McKay to continue on aboard the *Tonquin* (ibid, June 2, 1811). As a result of this, James Lewis met a fateful end in Clayoquot sound when he was stabbed in the back by a native on a fatal attack on the ship (Seton, p. 92-93). In December of that year, after it had been firmly established that practically all aboard the *Tonquin* were dead, part of Lewis' effects were sold to other employees at Fort Astoria (RosL-Ph Astoria, Dec. 3, 1811). On May 30, 1813, the rest of his letters were burned (ibid, May 30, 1811) but one of Lewis' notebooks which contained personal reflections and details of his ancestry was kept by Duncan McDougall. It is now in the Rosenbach Library and Museum in Philadelphia.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; ibid, James Lewis' notebook; PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 85; McDougall, Annals of Astoria, p. 1, 10, 17-20, 62; Seton, Annals of Astoria, p. 92-93

Lewis, Peter (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Peter Lewis joined the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in London on August 1, 1849 and made a return voyage to the coast. He arrived back in England on April 26, 1851.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Lewis, Richard (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Richard Lewis made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Lewis, Samuel (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Samuel Lewis joined the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in London on August 1, 1849 and made a return voyage to the coast. He arrived back in England on April 26, 1851.

Lewis, Thomas Peregrine [variation: **Lewes**] (fl. 1846 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles (born to Thomas James Lewis and Emma Evans)

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1850).

Thomas Lewis joined the HBC in London on October 2, 1845 and sailed two days later for the coast where he arrived in April 1846. He made two return voyages on the *Columbia*, which was also involved in coastal trading, and made one voyage to the Hudson Bay on the HBC supply vessel *Prince Rupert* before he was released from his indentures. Thomas' father applied to the HBC on behalf of his son for the position of seaman but, as there were no positions available, Thomas most likely pursued his career elsewhere.

Two undelivered 1849 letters were written separately by his mother, who had recently lost a tooth giving her a "more sage look" (Beattie & Buss, p. 227), and father, who, while instructing Thomas about proper prudent behavior, was barely managing to hang onto his farm during hard times. Both letters rest at the HBCA. They also revealed that Thomas' sister Emma had died of "galloping Consumption" and his brother, Harry was an apprentice seaman elsewhere.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 26-27, 30-31; Correspondence, A.5/17, p. 146, A.10/30, fo. 445; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 225-29

Liard, Francis Xavier (c. 1815 - c. 1851) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Constant, Lower Canada - c. 1816 (born to Jean Baptiste Liard and Marguerite Lemerle)

Death: possibly St. Paul, Oregon - c. 1851

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, South Party (1839 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1845 - 1846).

Francis (François) Xavier Liard, brother to Thémire, joined the HBC in 1833. In 1833-1834 he travelled from Canada to the Columbia via Fort Coulonge, Lake Superior, York Factory and Norway House. He spent the next sixteen years of his career with the Company mainly on Southern and Snake parties (likely transporting members in and out) and retired around 1846 to the St. Paul region.

François Xavier Liard had one wife and four children. On February 11, 1844, he formalized his marriage to Marie Anne, Nez Percés (?-?). Their children were Marie Adeline (1843-?), Marguerite (1845-?), an unnamed child (1848-1848) and Xavier (1849-1849).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-25; YFDS 5b-7, 9; FtVanASA 3-8; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1b, 2a, 2b
See Also: Liard, Thémire (Brother)

Liard, Thémire [variation: **Thomas, Thanie, Tanis (Stanislas)**] (c. 1816 - 1852) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Constant, La Prairie, St. Jacques, or Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1816 (born to Jean Baptiste Liard and Marguerite Lemerle)

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - March 18, 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1844); Middleman, Fort Fluz Kuz (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1845); Middleman, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Thompson River (1846 - 1847); Freeman, Willamette (1847+).

Thémire Liard, brother to François Xavier, joined the HBC From St. Constant in 1833, the same year as his brother. He appears to have spent the majority of his time in New Caledonia as a middleman, was in on the establishment of Fort Fluzcuz and retired in the Willamette in 1847. He was in Marion County in 1850 and died two years later of undetermined causes under the name Stanislas Leard.

Thémire Liard appears to have have two successive wives and two recorded children. On August 9, 1847, he formalized his marriage to Nancy, Okanagan (c.1824-1848). Their son was François Xavier (1847-1848). Nancy likely died around January 10, 1848, when "the wife of Liard" was buried at St. Paul. On February 5, 1849, he married Celeste Rochbrune (c.1834-1876), daughter of Joseph and Louise Rochqubrun from the nearby parish of St. Louis. In the 1850 U.S. census Thémire Liard (listed at Tarrise Liare) and wife Celeste had no children but on January 3, 1851, daughter Marguerite (c.1851-?) was baptised. After Thémire's death, Celeste married Honore Picard in 1853 and raised a large family. Celeste died on December 24, 1876 at St. Paul.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-27; YFDS 5b-5c, 7; FtVanASA 3-8; FtAlexPJ 6; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 2a, 2b, 2c

See Also: Liard, Francis Xavier (Brother); Rocquebrune, Joseph (probable Father-in-Law)

Light, William (fl. 1824 - 1826) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826).

William Light shipped on with the *William & Ann* in May, 1824 and sailed to the coast for its first return supply and trading voyage. On February 25, 1825 on the voyage out, Light fell, broke his thigh bone and had to be replaced by Alexander Duncan until September 13, just prior to the return voyage. He arrived back in London on April 15, 1826.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Like [standard: Liké] [variation: Laharnai] (fl. 1844 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1825

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Colvile (1846 - 1849); Servant, Fort Colvile (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Colvile (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colvile (1852 - 1853).

Liké joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844. He worked mainly in the Fort Vancouver/Fort Colvile area. In 1846, the cost of one barrel of salmon was deducted in Honolulu and was probably meant as a family gift. The Like Laharnai who appeared in the 1850 Clark Co. Census, appears to have been this Liké. In outfit 1851-1852, he was off duty for three and a half months. He retired in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; YFDS 20, 22; FtVanASA 9-10; SandIsAB 5; OHS 1850 Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

See Also: Laharnai, Joseph (possible Relative)

Limehouse, Andrew (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

Andrew Limehouse was working on the NWC schooner *Columbia* when it was on the Northwest Coast in 1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Linklater, James (fl. 1850 - 1856) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly in or near Harray, Orkney

Death: possibly British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856).

James Linklater came to Vancouver Island as a HBC servant settler aboard the *Tory*. After working at Forts Rupert and Victoria, he finished his employment around the beginning of 1856 and, with a year's worth of saved wages, sailed back to the British Isles where he arrived in June 1856.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-4; log of Princess Royal 2

Linklater, John [b] (fl. 1851 - 1866) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Sandwick, Orkney

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Colvile general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colvile (1853 - 1860); Post master, Fort Colvile (1860 - 1863); Post master, Kootenay's (1863 - 1866).

John Linklater joined the HBC in 1851 and spent much of his career in the Colvile-Kootenais area until his retirement in 1866 or 1867.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-17; HBCCont; FtVicASA 4, 9-15; FtVicCB 27-29

Linklater, Thomas (c. 1815 - 1890) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney - c. 1814**Death:** Olympia, Washington - February 1890**Fur trade employee**

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1833); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1833); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1843); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Interpreter, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1848); Interpreter, Fort Nisqually (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1848 - 1849); Head shepherd Tenalquot, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1856).

Thomas Linklater joined the HBC on May 2, 1833, as a labourer in Orkney sailing the following month from Stromness to Moose River and then York Factory. From there he made his way overland to the Northwest Coast where he first worked for the HBC and then PSAC. In 1846 he began work at Nisqually and did a variety of tasks from killing sheep and dusting and sorting their skins, to baling up loose shingles on the beach. That same year, he unsuccessfully, or symbolically, tried to claim 640 acres [259 ha] for the HBC. On October 6, 1849 he began work at Tenalquot farm, Thurston County. The farm played a significant role in PSAC affairs and he had his usual problems for, on September 9, 1850, three of his employees ran off so he had to go to Nisqually for replacements. On September 11, 1851 he retired and at the same time, PSAC abandoned the farm allowing Linklater to claim 321.8 acres [130.2 ha] in present-day Thurston County. A competent, trusted former employee, he carried on transactions with and kept a large band of sheep for the Company. In the 1850 Census he is noted as living alone. He was trusted by his fellow employees for he was made the executor of the will of fellow Orcadian Adam Benston, in 1849 when Benston was very ill. Both Thomas and his native wife Mary, the daughter of a Kitkatla Chief, were very popular in social circles in the Nisqually area. For example, during the upheaval of the 1855-1856 Indian War, the Linklater's sustained good relations with the local natives and came through unscathed, unlike their neighbours who had their barn burned, horses stolen and farmhand wounded. Both Thomas and Mary were buried on the old Tenalquot farm in a grave marked by a stone obelisk.

Thomas Linklater had one wife and several children. On June 6, 1859, he formalized his marriage to Mary, Kitkatla [Tshimshian] (?-1884) with whom he had united in the 1840s. They had several children. One son, John (?-?), was one of the managers of the Nisqually outstations for a short time.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 10; log of Prince Rupert IV 7; YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-31; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-9; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVicCB 30; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; BCA PSACFtNis PPS: Dickey; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 57-58; Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 213-14, 220 SS: Crooks, "From the Orkney Islands", p. 10-12

Linnett, Joseph (fl. 1849 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851); Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Joseph Linnett made two voyages to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He was likely on the coast when he deserted.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Linniard, John [variation: **Linneard, Lennard**] (fl. 1834 - 1861) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near Kirkgate, Birsay or Wasbister, Rousay, Orkney**Death:** drowned in South Thompson River, British Columbia**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1836 - 1837); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838); Farmer, New Caledonia (1838 - 1839); Ploughman and farmer, New Caledonia (1839 - 1841); Farmer, New Caledonia (1841 - 1842); Farmer, Fort Alexandria (1842 - 1856); Labourer, Thompson River (1856 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

John Linniard joined the HBC on April 17, 1834 in Orkney as a labourer and appears to have spent his entire career at interior posts. Much of this time, until 1856, was spent at Fort Alexandria doing farming duties, tending crops, making fences, etc. There he took a wife and raised his first family. He appears, after his contract ended in 1859, to have retired around 1861, for, in 1862, he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] on the south side of the Thompson River, eight miles east of Fort Kamloops. His name was still carried on HBC books until 1869. Some time later, John Linniard drowned in the South Thompson River while trying to retrieve a duck.

John Linniard's family life is not entirely clear. He had at least two native wives and several children. At Fort Alexandria, he had a local native wife, Alkoh (?-1849) who bore him at least four children, Mary (1845-?), an unnamed child (1848-1848), an unnamed child (?-1853) and another unnamed son (?-?). Alkoh died November 23, 1849. At

Thompson River, Linniard took a second wife, an unnamed Shuswap native (?-?). Children of this union were Jean (c.1861), John (c.1861-?), Joseph (?-?) and Louis (c.1866-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 6-9, 11-14; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicASA 1-9, 15-16; FtAlexPJ 5, 7-9; BCA FtAlex; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Yale; Van-PL 1891 Canada Census, Yale, Kamloops; Van-PL 1901 Canada Census, Yale & Cariboo, Yale North; I. W. Mackay, Indian Agent of Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, to A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, Kamloops Sept. 24, 1892 in Department of Indian Affairs, Black Series, RG 10, vol 3867, file 87, [John, Joseph & Louis] p. 125 SS: Laing, p. 396

Linton, George (c. 1800 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - c. 1800 (born to Elizabeth Linton)

Death: officially drowned in the Fraser River [British Columbia], but was later found to have been murdered - November 1835

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1831 - 1834); Clerk, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1834 - 1835).

George Linton had a good run in the fur trade but met a tragic end. He joined the NWC on October 1, 1818 as an apprentice clerk in the Northwest and, at the coalition in 1821, continued on with the HBC. Between 1823-1830, he worked at Athabasca, Swan River/Saskatchewan, Fort Edmonton, Fort Assiniboine and Lesser Slave Lake. In 1831, he was transferred to New Caledonia and around that time George Simpson candidly noted that Linton was:

A stout strong square built fellow who would have made a very good figure in the 'Prize Ring' being an excellent bruiser; has a good deal of the Manner of a man accustomed to live by his Wits, and I suspect is out of a bad nest. A low Knowing Kind of fellow who is neither a good Clerk nor Trader... Has no prospects of advancement (HBRs XXX, p. 216).

He worked at Fort George [New Caledonia] until the late fall of 1835 when he and his family were transferred to Fort Alexandria to take up a posting. Early in November, George Linton and Westayap Campbell and their respective families set out for the Alexandria post in their canoes. Both families disappeared and were deemed to have drowned on November 8, 1835 in the Fraser. A different story emerged, however, on March 14, 1838 when Touls Whates widow, who had fled her own village in fear for her life after the death of her husband, revealed a different version. It appears that a deal over the purchase of a dog had gone bad. When the Lintons and Campbells had camped near a village, Westayap had purchased a dog, the payment for which was deemed insufficient. Perhaps in an act of defiance, Westayap killed the dog and put it in his canoe. The seller, Kow na yelle, insulted, killed Westayap and shot Linton as he was going for his gun. Six others systematically butchered the rest of Linton's family and Westayap's wife with bullets, daggers and rifle butts. The bodies were thrown into the river and the canoes broken to make it look like a drowning.

The names of Linton's wife and children, two of whom were daughters, have not been traced.

An undelivered Darmellington, Scotland letter resting in the HBCA from sister H. A. Douglas, requested money from George to buy a house. As Linton's mother was eventually granted letters of administration of George's estate of £338 19s, she could have provided her daughter with enough money to buy a house.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 5, 11-15; YFDS 5b-6; FtVanASA 3; FtAlexPJ 4; MiscI 5; HBCABio; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRs IIII, p. 54; 78; 207; 237; 255; 282; HBRs XXX, p. 216 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 315-19

Liston, Francis (fl. 1833 - 1835) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Francis Liston joined the HBC in Valparaiso, Chile on December 18, 1833 after a mutiny had cost the *Nereide* several sailors. He then sailed for the Northwest Coast and Fort Vancouver where he arrived on April 21, 1834. After a quick turnaround, as the vessel was not needed for coastal shipping, Liston left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for a long return voyage to the British Isles. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA log of Nereide 1; MiscShPap

Little, John (fl. 1813 - 1814) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Boatbuilder, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Passenger, *Raccoon* (sloop) (winter 1813 - 1814); Boatbuilder, Fort George [Astoria] (1813).

In October 1811 in New York, John Little signed on with the PFC to work at Fort Astoria. On October 10, he departed New York on the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle], and sailed round the Horn arriving at Fort Astoria on May 9, 1812.

For the next year and a half he was constantly ill, but the mercury cure probably did more damage than the disease itself. In December 1813, after the PFC was bought out by the NWC, he was taken aboard the corvette, HMS *Raccoon* [W. Black] and, under the care of the ship's surgeon, transported to the Sandwich Islands to recover. An apparently recovered Little returned to Astoria in early 1814 on either the PFC vessel, *Pedler* [Wilson Price Hunt] in February, or NWC ship *Isaac Todd* [Capt. Smith] in April, likely the latter. On May 22, 1814, Little was the sole survivor in the drowning incident that took the lives of Donald McTavish, Alexander Henry, Captain Smith's nephew, and four seamen. The group was crossing the Columbia in a blowing gale when the boat sank like a rock. Little, with the help of an oar, swam some distance with a seaman who eventually succumbed to the cold. The American boat builder then reached a stump in the river and some passing natives almost shot him believing him to be a seal. The native rescuers, who had to pry his fingers from the stump, took him to the fort thus saving his life. He has not been traced after that.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; NAC Keith PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 135; A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 34-35; Corney, *Early Voyages*, p. 19 SS: K. W. Porter, John Jacob Astor, p. 475-478

Little, Thomas (fl. 1844 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Maryport, England

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

Thomas Little appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1844-1845 and the following outfit was discharged in Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25

Little, William Coffin (fl. 1824 - 1838) (American)

Birth: possibly Stow, Middlesex, Massachusetts or Kennebunk, Maine

Death: Mexico - 1838

Maritime employee

MW Mate, *Convoy* (brig) (1824 - 1825).

William C. Little had a brief association with the Northwest Coast. He signed on with the Josiah Marshall brig *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston around October 1824. After arriving in Honolulu on March 16, 1825 and unloading supplies, Little and the vessel sailed April 1 for the Northwest Coast. After trading for a season he arrived back in Honolulu on November 2, 1825 thus ending his association with the Northwest Coast. It had been an unhappy voyage for Little as he wrote on December 20, 1825, that he had "submitted to almost every indignity that malice jealousy and ignorance could invent." Consequently, he left the *Convoy* and joined the schooner *Washington* as captain, sailing on the 24th of that month for the California Coast where, after trading successfully for five months, he returned to the Sandwich Islands. On that voyage, he carried gifts from Francisco de Paula Marin to his friends in California. At the request of John C. Jones, the Marshall agent in Honolulu, he took command of the brig *Neo* in June, 1826 and sailed July 14th for Manila with a cargo of pearl shells and sandalwood. However, at the Philippines, variable winds drove him onto a coral reef and some of the cargo of sandalwood had to be thrown overboard to get the brig off the reef and into harbour for repairs. By December 25, the *Neo* had gone through expensive repairs and had departed Canton. The following year, in December 1827, Little sailed the brig *Diana* from Canton to the Sandwich Islands and California Coast for further trading. He appears to have sailed in the Pacific for a number of years after that while using Hawaii as a base for him and his family. He eventually drowned when his ship, *Griffon*, went down in a hurricane off Mazatlan.

He was raising a family in Honolulu in June 1836 when his wife delivered a son. According to the IGI file, he married Charlotte Augusta Wood in 1834.

PS: BCA log of Convoy; HU-HL JMarshallB; HHS SandwichIs, Nov. 1, 1838, p. 3; HMCS SReynoldsJ SS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*; Gast

Littlehales, Baker Joseph (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably Buckinghamshire, England

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Baker Joseph Littlehales joined the HBC in London on April 10, 1833 as a first mate for three years which were meant to be served in coastal shipping. He sailed on the *Nereide* on May 4 on an arduous almost year long voyage to the Northwest Coast. The voyage was delayed months after stopping at Plymouth and Lisbon for repairs. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834 and a quick turnaround as the vessel was not needed for coastal shipping, Littlehales left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for an equally long return voyage. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; HBCA ShMiscPap 14; log of Nereide 1

Livingston, Duncan [variation: Livingstone] (c. 1797 - 1828) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Athabasca or Red River area - c. 1797 (born to Duncan Livingston Sr.)

Death: Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs], New Caledonia - April 16, 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Interpreter, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); **NWC** Interpreter, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828).

Duncan Livingston, the apparent half-brother of J. B. "Waccan" Boucher, joined the NWC in 1819 for the first two years east of the Rockies, and did nothing but annoy the HBC opposition. In 1821 at the time of the amalgamation of the two companies he moved into the New Caledonia area. In May 1824, he deserted and was accused of stealing some HBC property but, in February, returned contrite. Later that year, from having a nail run through his foot and rheumatism, he became lame as well as almost lost the use of an eye. By 1826 he was still not back to full health but he was nonetheless further re-engaged as an interpreter at reduced wages. Livingston was killed April 16, 1828 within twenty miles [32.2 km] of Fort Babine by two renegade Carrier natives who had previously threatened people at the post. He was in the wrong place at the wrong time for on his return to Babine, as the HBC party's nearby salmon cache had been stolen, Livingston went to obtain rabbits from natives within the area. When Livingston suspected that he was going to be robbed, he told his companion, native Hawaiian Canot, to flee, which he did. Canot escaped but Livingston was killed. In August of that year, J. B. "Waccan" Boucher, dispatched one of the murderers and the following month, Who Knack killed the second culprit, Matt of the Simpson's River area.

Duncan Livingston had one wife and child. A mixed descent Cree woman, whom he appears to have known before, was brought in from McLeod Lake on May 26, 1825 and, two months later, on July 15, they had a son. No other children were recorded.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-8; HBCCont; FtStJmsLS 1; FtBabPJ 11; FtStJmsCB 5-6; FtVanASA 1; YFDS 3b; HBCABio PPS: HBRS I, p. 447; HBRS II, p. 123, 277; HBRS X, p. 27 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 147, 254
See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (probable Brother)

Lizotte, Pierre (c. 1799 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1827).

Pierre Lizotte spent his Pacific slopes career in New Caledonia before returning to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-6; FtStJmsRD 3

Loader, Charles (fl. 1830) (British: English)

Birth: probably Devon, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1832).

Charles Loader joined the HBC on November 20, 1830 for three years and sailed to Fort Vancouver on the *Ganymede*. He departed Fort Vancouver in November 1831 and arrived back in London the following year.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7

Lobb, Charles (? - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles (born to Judith Lobb)

Death: Shushartie (near Fort Rupert), Colony of Vancouver Island - July 7, 1850

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Deserter, near Fort Rupert (July, 1850).

Charles Lobb joined the HBC in England on October 13, 1849 and came to Vancouver Island on the *Norman Morison*. After his arrival on March 24, 1850, Lobb, James and George Wishart and Albert F. Hale deserted the vessel on May 11 for the nearby coal carrier, the *England*. The group sailed north on the *England* and three of the group were killed by the Newitsee Hyda natives near Fort Rupert. (For details of the deaths of three of the four deserters and subsequent actions by the British Navy, see Alfred F. Hale.) For some unexplained reason, his mother was not apprised of her son's death until 1852.

An undelivered letter, written coincidently or instinctively on July 7, 1850 by his mother, Judith Lobb, of Landport, England, rests in the HBCA. It also reveals a mother close to her son and a father who would not always share the money Charles sent home.

Lockyear, Thomas (c. 1818 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Middlesex, England - c. 1818

Maritime employee

HBC Ordinary seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Ordinary seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1840); Ordinary seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840).

Thomas Lockyear sailed with the merchant vessel *Anne* before he joined the HBC in London on August 29, 1835 as an ordinary seaman for five years. He sailed to the coast on the *Columbia* in company with the (steamer) *Beaver* (as it had not been fully rigged as a steamer) from England, arriving March, 1836. He continued working on the *Beaver* until the end of his contract on October 31, 1840. In January 1838 he participated in the mutiny of the steamer but did not appear to suffer repercussions. He returned to England on the *Vancouver* in 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a; FtSimp[N]P 3; FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 7, 11; YFASA 19-20

Lodge, Martin (c. 1801 - ?) (Irish)

Birth: St. John's, Cork, Ireland - c. 1801

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Carpenter, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); Carpenter, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Carpenter, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Cook, *Dryad* (brig) (1834); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836 - 1837); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1839); Carpenter, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Martin Lodge joined the HBC on September 24, 1831 and arrived in the *Columbia* aboard the brig *Eagle*. He worked on coastal shipping for two years before leaving for England on the *Eagle* in 1834. After signing a new contract, he came back out again on the *Columbia*, stayed for two years and finally left for the British Isles on the brig *Nereide* in 1839. He was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a; 14; YFDS 5a-5c, 7, 10; YFASA 12-14, 19; log of Dryad 1; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3-5; log of Nereide 2

Logan, Kenneth (c. 1825 - 1859) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1825 (born to Robert and Mary Logan)

Death: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - March 1859

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1843); Clerk's assistant, Fort Nisqually (1843); Post master, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1848); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849); Clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1850 - 1851); Clerk, Fort Langley (1851 - 1852); Clerk, Thompson River general charges (1852 - 1853); Clerk, York Factory Express (HBC) (1853).

Kenneth Logan joined the HBC in 1841 as an apprentice and in two years was working as a post master. On November 20, 1844, when a fire was advancing on the Mill Plain near Fort Vancouver, Logan rode out on a reconnaissance mission and was cited for a commendation on his reporting of the matter which helped minimize the loss. On March 1, 1849, he ended his employment and left for California, presumably to join the gold rush there. He returned the following year, informally rejoined the HBC and worked as a clerk in New Caledonia. In January 1852 he was quite ill and in January 1853 was sent to Fort Vancouver but, as he was not considered qualified to take charge of the accounts and because he had an advanced case of what appeared to tuberculosis, he was sent back to the Red River settlement. His lack of a contract did not permit him to secure a residual sizable credit which was entered in the books under his name (FtVanCB 42, fo. 67-67d). He died, along with his wife Susan, on March 1, 1859.

Kenneth Logan had one wife and an undetermined number of daughters. In 1850, he married Susan, daughter of Simon McGillivray (?-1859). One daughter was Alice (1855-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-9; YFASA 24-28, 30-32; FtVanCB 31; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVanCB 42; Ft VicCB 4, 6, 7; HBCABio PPS: S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, p. 166
See Also: McGillivray, Simon Jr. (Father-in-Law)

Logan, Mr. (fl. 1825) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Mr. Logan (first name not traced) appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Logan who probably attended other Rendezvous and continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

Logan, Robert Jr. (fl. 1849 - 1851) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably West of the Rockies

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Post master, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Post master, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851).

Robert Logan Jr. was hired on locally possibly in 1849, retired on July 21, 1851, and remained in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-31; HBCABio

Lohiau (fl. 1840 - 1842) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - June 1842

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842).

Lohiau joined the HBC in Oahu in 1840. His contract was to have ended in 1843, but he died at Fort Vancouver, where he worked, on June 1, 1842. His wages were paid to his relatives in Hawaii.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-7; SandIsAB 3

Lonctain, Andre [standard: **André**] [variation: **Lontin, Lonetain, Longtain, Longtemps**] (c. 1795 - 1879) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Constant or St. Pierre, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Death: Salem, Oregon - February 21, 1879

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Middleman, Snake Party (1826 - 1832); Middleman, South Party (1832 - 1833); **NWC** Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1836); Farmer/Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1837); **HBC** Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

A twenty-four year old André Lonctain joined the NWC on January 26, 1820 from the St. Constant District of Montreal as a middleman for three years in the Northwest, although later HBC records show him from St. Pierre. In 1821, after a year in the Columbia, he transferred to the HBC when it absorbed its rival. He appeared to be a competent middleman as, for example, on the Ogden's Snake Parties, he was not mentioned in the Journals. After two years with John Work in the Snake Country, he followed Work on his California expedition and when Lonctain and his family became ill, he returned to the Willamette Valley realizing that farming life would be easier. He appears, according to a sworn statement with his Donation Land Claim certificate, to have continuously farmed his tract from November 30, 1834. Tradition has it that the Champoege parklands farm, once Lonctain's farm was purchased by buying George W. Ebbert's squatter's rights in 1841 for one hundred bushels [36.4 hl] of wheat. He also continued to sell wheat and furs to the Company. He doesn't appear in the HBC records after 1842 but did vote against the establishment of a Provisional Government in 1843. His home was washed away in the flood of 1861-1862 but he built another one down and across the river near his daughter. He died February 21, 1879 in the St. Paul parish at the ripe old age of eight-six.

André Lonctain had one, possibly two wives and six, possibly seven children. On January 21, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Nancy, Okanogan (c.1796-1876). Their recorded children were Henriette (c.1824-1913), Catherine (c.1825-1858), Angelique (c.1829-1887), Joseph (1838-1859), Genevieve (1840-?) and Luce [Louis?-Census] (1843-?). A further child, Thomas Lonctain (c.1845-1881), may have been born to André Lonctain and Matilde Rivest.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3b, 4b-6, 8, 10-11; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c; Cal. H.S.Q., vol. XXII:2, 3, and 4, vol. XXIII:1 and 2??? SS: Hussey, Champoege Place of, p. 79-80; Dobbs, p. 147; Holman, p. 116

Loncteau, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1823 - 1824) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824).

François Loncteau may have been a member of the cross-country brigade in 1823-1824.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a

Lonctin, Antoine [variation: **Loncteau**] (c. 1802 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823).

Antoine Lonctin, who worked for the HBC between 1821-1823, appears in the journals as not particularly strong. In the late Fall of 1822, he helped to establish a new post at the end of Babine Lake and probably left early the following year.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtBabPJ 11

Lonctin, Etienne [standard: **Étienne**] [variation: **Langin, Lonctain**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Constant, Lower Canada

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Étienne Longtin, who joined the NWC in Montreal in 1812 on a three year contract, found himself wintering at Willamette post in 1813-1814. An Étienne Longtin, from La Tortue, La Prairie, contracted with McTavish, McGillivray and Co. on March 16, 1813 to work in the Northwest as a steersman and middleman. Possibly the same, an Étienne Lonctain, from St. Constant, signed on with the same company on October 12, 1819 to work as a bowsman out of Fort William [Lake Superior], likely on the brigade. All three, in spite of the change of parish, may be the same person. Our Étienne Lonctin left Fort Astoria on April 4, 1814 as a steersman for Fort William and possibly Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10

Lonctin, Eustache (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Constant, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Columbia Department (1821).

Eustache Lonctin joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] from St. Constant for two years as a wintering steersman in the Northwest and possibly came to the coast that year. In 1821, he was a member of a large group of redundant NWC employees who transferred to the HBC and returned to Montreal that year.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7; HBCA YFASA

Long, Ira (fl. 1836) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834).

Ira Long was one of twenty Hawaiians who joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's CRFTC in Hawaii in 1834. After coming to the Columbia and labouring under very difficult conditions, he struck out on a brigade under Joseph Thing toward Fort Hall. In early November, twelve Hawaiians deserted and, because Long became sick and was suspected of being mentally deranged, he was given tea and other luxuries. On November 23, he disappeared too and his fate is unknown. According to Wyeth, he may have drowned. (Ira Long is probably related to the following.)

PPS: N. J. Wyeth, p. 235, 237, 250

See Also: **Long, Joseph** (probable Relative)

Long, Joseph (fl. 1835 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1840); **PSAC** Untraced vocation, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1840 - 1841); Middleman and labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1844).

Joseph Long joined the HBC from Oahu in 1835. He began work in the Columbia on October 12, 1835 and was employed at various coastal forts for the next ten years. He worked until November 12, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu where he received his final wages on December 31.

Lord, Elbridge [variation: **Ethbridge**] (fl. 1831 - 1832) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831).

Elbridge Lord was engaged by the HBC on February 1, 1831 at Oahu for work as a seaman in the *Columbia*. He sailed back on the *Vancouver* but didn't last long for nine months later, on November 1, 1831, he was "Discharged and sent thither" (YFDS 4b, fo. 77b) to Oahu aboard the *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11; YFDS 4b

Lorkins, Thomas [variation: **Lorkin, Larkin**] (c. 1803 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Derby, England - c. 1803

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1836 - 1837).

Thomas Lorkins had sailed with the merchant vessel *Pearl* before he signed on with the HBC in London on August 25 1835 and sailed to the coast aboard the barque *Columbia*. He then transferred to the brig *Lama* but appears to have had a very short career with the Company as he was discharged in Oahu after he deserted from the *Lama* on July 31, 1837.

Four undelivered family letters from a cousin and sweetheart, two sisters and a brother in law rest at the HBCA. They reveal that Lorkins, himself religious but an unhappy man, was from an intensely religious family who wrote pages of religious instruction to save his soul from damnation. This could be a clue to his desertion at Oahu.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a; log of *Columbia* 1; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7-8; HBCABio; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 17; MiscI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 94-101

Louis, Joseph (fl. 1822 - 1831) (Native: Abenaki)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, *Columbia* Department (1822); Freeman, Snake Party (1825 - 1826); Labourer, South Party (1826 - 1827); Hunter and trapper, South Party (1826 - 1827); Middleman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1828); Middleman, Snake Party (1831).

Joseph Louis, who signed on with the HBC in 1822 to work in the *Columbia*, seemed to function best when he was on the move. Little is known of his character but he made the journals, for example, in the dead of winter of 1826 when he and three others went missing for three weeks from Ogden's main group, or as a very successful hunter and trapper on the McLeod expedition the following year. He was last traced on October 7, 1831 on John Work's Snake party when Louis and J. Rayburn went out to look for six horses belonging to six of the men.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; SnkCoPJ 4, 11; P. S. Ogden's February 2/11, 1826 Burnt River letter to Governor, D.4/119, [yet no sign of on February 11, 1826] fo. 34d; FtVanPJ 2 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 113

Louisson, Jean Baptiste [variation: **John B. Loualessa**] (fl. 1825) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Jean Baptiste Louisson acquired several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. He probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

Louisson, Julien (fl. 1821 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Columbia* Department (1821 - 1823).

Julien Louisson worked for the HBC from 1821-1823 and returned to Montreal in 1823.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2

Louttit, Andrew (c. 1800 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1800 (born to George Louttit and Christian [Clouston] Louttit)**Death:** probably Rendall, Orkney**Fur trade employee****HBC** Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1844); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1844).

Andrew Louttit temporarily left his Orkney family at the relatively advanced age of thirty-nine for five years in the fur trade. He acquired the skills of a blacksmith, got married and moved to a coastal farm, "Riff", Rendall, where he was in the process of raising a family. Possibly to acquire more funds for his growing family, he joined the HBC in Birsay on April 13, 1839 as a blacksmith for five years. He sailed that year and arrived in the Columbia in 1840 serving out his contract at Fort Vancouver with four to six other blacksmiths who worked at the four anvils in the blacksmith's shop within the palisades. There, according to a descendant, along with his other duties, Louttit "made baskets for fish traps from willows and nails for boats." He may have brought his basket weaving skills with him or learned them from the local natives. When his contract ended in 1844, he returned that fall to the British Isles via the *Prince Rupert* and back to his family. His venture enabled him to acquire capital to buy twelve acres [4.9 ha] of farmland for in 1851 he was a farmer/blacksmith employing an apprentice and raising his family at "Goe", Rendall.

Andrew Louttit had one wife and four recorded children. On April 22, 1822, in Harry, Orkney, Andrew married Helen/Ellen Marwick. Together they had Magnus (1823-?), Helen/Ellen (1835-?), Alexander (1835-?) and Andrew (1837-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 23-24; FtVanASA 6-8; log of Prince Rupert V 4; OrkA Louttit; OrkA 1851 U.K. Census, Orkney SS: Louttit descendant

Low, John Jr. [b] (c. 1813 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Stromness, Orkney - c. 1813 (born to John Sr. Low)**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

John Low Jr. joined the HBC on February 13, 1836 as a seaman along with his father, John Sr. He served on two ships on the coast and left the Pacific Northwest for England on the barque *Columbia* on November 1, 1838. His contract was to have ended in 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 9, 14; FtVanASA 3-5, 7, 9; YFASA 18; log of Columbia 3
See Also: Low, John Sr. (Father)

Low, John Sr. [a] [variation: Lowe] (c. 1778 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Stromness, Orkney - c. 1778**Death:** probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1830); Cook, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Cook, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1840).

John Low Sr. joined the HBC in London as a seaman for three years on September 20, 1826 and was at work two days later. He sailed to the coast and served in the double capacity as seaman and cook. He left the Columbia for Europe on October 1, 1830 on the *Eagle*. Just how he occupied his time for the next five years is unknown but he signed another contract on February 13, 1836 as a seaman and cook for five years and sailed back to the Coast, this time with his son as a fellow employee. He left the Columbia for the British Isles on the brig *Nereide* in 1839 and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cadboro 1; ShMiscPap 4, 9, 14; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-4; YFDS 2b-4a, 7, 10; YFASA 7-11, 19
See Also: Low, John Jr. (Son)

Low, Thomas D. (fl. 1824 - 1825) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Maritime employee****MW** Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Thomas D. Low shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston as a seaman before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. After arriving at Honolulu on March 16, 1825 and discharging cargo, it took on supplies for the Northwest Coast, departing April 1. Low and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy* back to the Northwest Coast for the

1826-1827 trading seasons.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Lowdell, Sydney P. (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Surgeon, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Sydney P. Lowdell made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Lowe, Thomas (1824 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Perthshire (County of Perth), Scotland - November 1824 (born to Dr. John Lowe)

Death: probably Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1842 - 1843); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1846); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1849).

Thomas Lowe was appointed January 31, 1841 as apprentice clerk. He joined the HBC in August 1841 and was to proceed to Moose Factory; instead, he took the *Vancouver* to the Columbia. However, in Honolulu, he transferred to the *Cowlitz*, which took him along with Governor George Simpson to Sitka which was close to his first appointment, Fort Taku. They arrived at Fort Taku on April 23, 1842. While in Fort Vancouver he was in charge of the express parties to York Factory. In 1849 he married and retired setting up business in Oregon City as commission merchant in partnership with George T. Allan and Archibald McKinlay under the name of Allan, McKinlay & Co. (He eventually became a citizen of the U.S.) In 1852 he started the firm of Allan, Lowe and Company at San Francisco and in 1855 was joined by his brother James who began business as commission merchant in Victoria, Vancouver Island and in 1862 was joined by his brother Thomas. Thomas had purchased three hundred acres [121.4 ha] in the North Saanich District in 1858. The Lowe brothers increased their business but finally dissolved their partnership in 1871. At that time Thomas retired to Scotland.

On May 29, 1849, Thomas Lowe married La Rose Birnie (c.1821-1860) from the Oregon Territory probably in the Fort Vancouver area. Rose died in 1860 and is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery at Cathlamet. No children were listed.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 22, 24-29; FtVicAB 10; HBCA Thomas Lowe search file; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas County; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: ChSoc VI, p. 393

Lowe, William [variation: Low] (fl. 1821 - c. 1826) (possibly Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, New Caledonia (1820); **HBC** Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Hatter, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

William Lowe joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from Berthier on January 1, 1820 for three years as a middleman. By November 30 of that year, he was in New Caledonia and the following year, joined the HBC. He continued to work in the area until 1825, and, on July 23, 1825 was at York Factory, where he signed a further one year contract as a middleman and hatter; his contract was to end the following year in Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7; HBCA YFASA 1, 4; YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; HBCCont

Lowpirani (fl. 1840 - 1841) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841).

Lowpirani joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and began his career at the lonely northern outpost of Fort Taku, at the end of Taku harbour. He worked there for a little more than one year, until November 20, 1841, at which point he returned to Oahu. He returned home early, for his contract was to have ended in 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20-21; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12

Loyer, Charles (fl. 1811 - c. 1827) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Columbia River (1811) (with David Thompson); Middleman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Charles Loyer worked with David Thompson on the Columbia and re-contracted with the NWC in the Columbia in 1813 on a two-year contract spending the winter of 1813-1814 in Flathead post. By outfit 1822-1823, he was still in the area working as a freeman for the HBC. On February 10, 1824, when he joined Alexander Ross at Prairie de Cheveaux, near Flathead post, on his nine month trapping expedition to the Snake Country, Loyer was deemed a "good trapper" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 2). However, by March 30, 1824, Loyer, who was in charge of a lodge of two people, was lagging behind and an irritable Ross felt that Loyer was not worth equipping. On May 24, 1824, the plan of Loyer, whom Ross by this time was calling an "old plotting rascal", Soteaux and Jaco Finlay to desert was discovered by Ross who threatened to strip them and their families naked if they attempted to carry it out. On December 20, 1825, after returning to Flathead post, however, Loyer joined Ogden for his 1824-1825 expedition. By the fall of 1827 he was likely in the Fort Assiniboine area to the north for a Loyer was noted as being part of the express returning west.

Charles Loyer's family has not been traced.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoPJ 1-2 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105

Lozeau, Charles (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Verennes, Lower Canada - c. 1813**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836).

Charles Lozeau joined the HBC from Varennes in 1833 on a three year contract. After making his way to the coast, was assigned to Fort Simpson, likely the old Nass River site. He was brought from the old river site to the new site on the Tsimpsean Peninsula on September 1, 1834 and on January 17, 1835, was noted as making nails. He appears to have worked quietly and competently and at the end of his contract, returned east over the Rockies in the Spring of 1836.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-16; YFDS 5b-6; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3

Loziere, Ignace [variation: **Enias Losière**] (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1812**Death: probably Cowlitz area, Lewis County, Washington Territory****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1847); Farmer, Cowlitz Farm (1846); **IND.** Freeman, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1848); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1848).

Ignace Loziere, a man described as five feet eight inches [1.7 m] tall with red hair and blue eyes, joined the HBC in 1833, likely from Trois Rivières. After making his way to the coast, he began his career with a bang at his first assignment, Fort Simpson where he was employed in the construction of the second Nass site on Tsimpsean Peninsula. At the fort, while he was on night watch on December 31, 1834, he accidentally set off his musket which set off the cannon, blowing out half of the block house. To add to the indignity of the event, he injured his hand, an eventful beginning to a paradoxically quiet career (FtSimp[N]PJ 3, fo. 16d). After working on the steamer *Beaver*, he worked at the Cowlitz farm where he hauled the lumber from the mill to the edge of the woods. He worked until December 10, 1846 at which point he settled in the Cowlitz on 490 acres [198.3 ha] to become a farmer. (In outfit 1847-1848 he was listed as being a freeman in the Cowlitz and not working for the Company.) On April 7, 1853 he became a U.S. citizen and in 1856, under Captain Henry Peers, he served in the Cowlitz rangers of the Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers during the 1855-1856 Indian War (CCR 1, A-50). The date and place of his death have not been traced.

Ignace Loziere had two wives and four recorded children. At Fort Vancouver on May 27, 1839 he married Sophie, Chehalis who died within the next three years, probably in the Cowlitz area. After her death on November 20, 1843, he married Julie Serpent (later Petter) and together they had Louisa (c.1844-?), Francis (?-?), Julia (?-?) and Laura (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 13-16, 19-20, 24-27; YFDS 5b-7, 17; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-8; PSACAB 3 PPS: CCR 1a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 19-20

Lucas, John (c. 1808 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Birmingham, Warwickshire, England - c. 1808

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838).

John Lucas sailed on the British naval vessel HMS Melville before he joined the HBC on August 29, 1835 as a seaman for five years. He then sailed to the Pacific Coast aboard the Company vessel *Columbia* and began his work in coastal shipping in November 1836 servicing various coastal posts. He must have been discontent for, on March 31, 1838, a full two years before the end of his contract, he deserted at Monterey. And there we leave him.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3-5. 7; YFASA 18

Lucier, Basile [variation: **Bazile Lussier**] (fl. c. 1807 - 1838) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains – by 1838

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Kootenae House (1807 - 1808); Member, Rocky Mountains (1808 - 1809) (with David Thompson); Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Steersman, Columbia River (1814 - 1816).

Basile Lucier may have been with David Thompson when Thompson went over the Rockies in 1807 to establish Kootenae House. If so, he and the others suffered from a lack of food that summer. However, the Lussier of the Thompson Journals may also be François or Joseph, both found at Fort des Prairies in 1804. Bazile is first on record as having joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on January 9, 1808 from Yamaska for three years as a wintering middleman in the Northwest and may have travelled with Thompson to the Columbia in May of that year. If that was him, he summered in 1808 at Kootenae house and wintered in the Rocky Mountains in 1808-1809. He appears to have been with Thompson in the Rockies in 1808-1809 when, on April 25, 1809, his wife died, leaving four children. The six foot three inch [1.9 m] “muscular frame and buffalo neck” Lucier, having been re-engaged at Montreal in 1813, was at Fort George [Astoria] at the end of that year. Because of his relatively enormous size, he was considered a bit of a bully but, when challenged to a fight by Finan McDonald, was beaten so badly that he couldn’t work for several weeks. Nonetheless, the valued steersman worked in the Columbia at interior posts until at least 1816 when he may have returned to Montreal. By 1838, Bazile Lucier had died.

Basile Lucier had at least one wife and four children. One recorded child was Marguerite (c.1814-?). According to Munnick, a Marie Lucier (?-before 1852), who married Jean Baptiste Gervais in the Flathead country, may have been another daughter. The names of the other two children have not been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, p. 556, 870; Belyea, p. 58; Cox, p. 166, 195-96; CCR 1a

See Also: Gervais, Jean Baptiste (probable Son-in-Law)

Lucier, Charles [variation: **Lussier, Lassier**] (fl. c. 1812 - 1814) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1814); Member, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Charles Lucier may have come to the Pacific slopes on Hunt’s Overland Expedition which arrived at Astoria in February 1812. He chose not to stay on with the NWC after its take over and left April 4, 1814 as part of the ten-canoe brigade to Fort William and Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Coues, p. 874

Lucier, Etienne (Amable) [variation: **Étienne Lussier**] (c. 1793 - 1853) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Edouard district of Montreal or Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1793

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - March 8, 1853

Freeman

PFC Hunter, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Hunter, Willamette House (1813 - 1814); **HBC** Freeman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Freeman, South Party (1826); Freeman, Columbia Department (1826 - 1828); Freeman, South Party (1828 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 – 1842+).

Conceded to have been the first farmer to successfully grow wheat in Oregon, short, stocky Étienne Lucier joined the Wilson Price Hunt Astorian Overland Expedition in Mackinac around August 4, 1810, crossing the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811. He arrived at Astoria on January 18, 1812, worked through the summer and spent the following

winter there. However, spending the 1813-1814 winter at a Willamette outpost not only ensured a threatened food supply but introduced him to the area. Ongoing bouts with venereal disease did not restrict him, however, from leaving on the two-canoe express for Fort William on May 1, 1814. He returned to the area and was a freeman by 1822. By 1826 he was raising horses to support his family and settled in the Willamette in the Fall of 1827. As a freeman he and his family accompanied Alexander Roderick McLeod on the 1826-1827 Umpqua Expedition. He worked on and off with the Hudson's Bay Company until 1828, when his term presumably expired. Since John McLoughlin did not want him settling in the Willamette, Lucier headed with his family eastward to terminate his employment at point of origin. However, he failed to make connections and found himself back in 1829 or 1830; this time McLoughlin had compassion and sold Lucier all he needed for farming. He tried farming on the site of present-day Portland, Oregon and then around 1831 or 1832 moved down to the French Prairie area opposite present day Newberg, Oregon. He was buried in 1853 in St. Paul Cemetery in an unmarked grave.

Étienne Lucier had two successive wives and had a total of eight children. On January 23, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Josephite Nouite (c.1799-1840) with whom he had children Felicite (c.1814-1867), Adrienne (c.1824-1919), Pelage (c.1827-1856), Louison (c.1831-?), Michel (c.1835-?) and Joseph (1838-1907). On August 10, 1840, eight months after the January 10, 1840 death of his wife Josephite, Étienne, married Marie Margurite Chinook (c.1804-?), with whom he had two children, Pierre (1842-?) and Etienne II (1844-?). Daughter Felcité married Donald Manson in October 1828.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFASA 2, 4-6, 8-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-7; YFDS 3b, 4b-6, 10-11; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County; OHS Oregonian, April 2, 1853, p. 3; OHS Statesman, April 9, 1853, p. 3 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109; ChSoc LVII, p. 724; HBRS XXIII, p. 142, 145n; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c; OHQ vol. XLIII, p. 12, 202-03; Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 71 SS: Dobbs, p. 14-17; Scott, History of the Oregon, vol. II, p. 225-228; Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 47-53; Holman, p. 114
See Also: Manson, Donald (Son-in-Law); Lachapelle, Andre (Son-in-Law); Ogden, Isaac (Relative); Manson, John Duncan (Relative); Manson, William (Relative); Daigneau, Edouard (Relative)

Lucier, Louis (c. 1796 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Boucherville, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1834); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835).

Louis Lucier joined the HBC from Boucherville in 1832 and left the Pacific slopes in 1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Lymon, John [variation: **Jean Lemon, Lymond, Lemoux, Leemo**] (c. 1815 - 1883) (Canadian: French and probably Danish)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1815

Death: Cowichan, British Columbia - December 1883

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1851).

Although Montrealer John Lymon claimed his father was a Dane called Yager, likely because his grandfather was born in Lermonde, France, he preferred to be called Lymon de Lemon. Educated in Quebec, Lymon attested that his Latin was better than that of classmate George E. Cartier, the future Prime Minister of the Province of Canada. At the age of eighteen in 1833, he joined the HBC and worked at a variety of coastal forts for a further eighteen years before retiring from his final post, Fort Victoria, in 1851. At that point, he settled on section eighteen, Victoria district, a short distance above the Gorge on Portage Inlet and in 1861, he moved to Cowichan Bay, pre-empted land and built a house under the bluff near Harris (twelve acres [4.9 ha] on Range three, Section seven). There he kept the Cowichan Hotel for which a February 21, 1863 British Colonist advertisement announced "The best of Ales, Wines, Spirits, &c. BOARD AND LODGING on Moderate Terms; Steamboat Landing within 50 yards of Hotel." That same year, in June, he was likely in Victoria again for he acted as an interpreter for the constabulary. Around December 15, 1883 after apparently drinking, he "slipped while descending the wharf steps at Cowichan and pitched heavily on his head. His skull was found to be fractured and he expired in a few minutes" (Colonist, p. 3).

An obituary writer from Cowichan (probably the then B.C. Premier, William Smithe) wrote on December 27, 1883 that Lymon "was a man below medium height; had a mild open countenance; was polite, patient and obliging; was fond of a chat and tobacco, and relished a glass of Jamaica rum, and living from hand to mouth in semi Indian style" (Victoria Standard, p. 3).

John Lymon had two wives and six recorded children. While at Fort McLoughlin he took an unnamed Bella Bella woman for a wife. At Fort Victoria he took Sarah (c.1821-?), Saanich, Cowichan (?) and together they had Sophie (?-bap.1849-?), Jean Baptiste Michel (c.1854-1858), Marguerite (1856-?), Edward (c.1862-hanged'84?), Josephine (1866-?)

and Mary (c.1865-?). In 1881, Katherine Voutrait/Voutrain (c.1850-?) was living with the Lymons.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-31; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-8; BCA BCGR-CrtR AbstLnd; BCCR StAnC; Registre de la mission de Ste. Anne des Caoutchin," held at St. Edward's Church, Duncan; BCA Victoria Standard, December 27, 1883, p. 3; Police Department, Victoria, 1863, BCA Colonial Correspondence, P1388; BCGR-Pre-emption; Victoria Standard, December 27, 1883, p. 3; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver, Sub-District Cowichan, Salt Spring Island, British Colonist, p. 3 SS: Dougan, p. 113; For the details of the story of son Edward, see the 1884 editions of The British Colonist, March 6, p. 3; March 21, p. 3; April 11, p. 3; May 27, p. 3; May 29, p. 1; May 30, p. 3; May 31, p. 3; June 1, p. 3

Lynch, John (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Ordinary seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

John Lynch made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Maalo [variation: **Marro, Malo**] (fl. 1844 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PSAC Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1847); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1849); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850).

Maalo joined the HBC in 1844 from Oahu and began his career in the Willamette area. He then spent two outfits on the Cowlitz farm before moving north to Victoria in 1849. He deserted from Fort Victoria around September 24, 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-30; YFDS 16; FtVanASA 9

Maayo, Joseph [variation: **Mayayo, Maaye, Mayou, Mayo Pupu, Peter Mayho**] (fl. 1826 - c. 1915) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Langley, British Columbia - 1826 (born to Peeopeeh and Catherine, Kwantlen)

Death: probably Fraser Valley, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice labourer, Fort Langley (1847 - 1849); Labourer, New Caledonia (1849 - 1851); Boute, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Langley (1853 - 1856); Cooper, Fort Langley (1856 - 1860); Farmer and labourer, various Fraser Valley locations (1860 - 1915).

Joseph Maayo, the son of long time HBC employee Peeopeeh, was born and raised, along with sisters Algace/Paiwa and Sophie and brother Henry, at the first site of Fort Langley. He was about twenty-one years old when he signed on with the HBC at Fort Langley on November 1, 1847 and probably worked alongside his father for the next two years. After spending three years in New Caledonia, plus a year unaccounted for, Maayo returned to Fort Langley in 1853, where he worked at the cooperage all year round with Orkneyman William Cromarty and fellow Hawaiians Charles Ohia and Peter Ohule making kegs, barrels, and vats for salt salmon. Joseph Maayo retired after 1860. Along with his father, brother Peter Ohule/Apnaut, and brother-in-law Ohia, Maayo pre-empted land across the Fraser River on the north side. He registered the land as a Crown Grant in 1883. In 1915, Joseph Maayo was apparently living on an Indian Reserve in the Fraser Valley and still fishing. The date of his death has not been traced.

Joseph's wife was Mary Nevnartnart (c 1843-?), a Native woman from the Fort Langley area. Two children were François (1867-?) and Stephen (1872-?). Other children may have been Nancy (c 1865-?), Matilda (c 1870-?), Sophia (c 1878-?), and Mary (c 1881-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; YFDS 18, 22; FtVicASA 1-7 SS: Laing, p. 99; Lugin, p. 107; Morton, p. 264; Oblate Records, 1876; "Registre des baptêmes pour la Mission Sainte Marie, 1863," manuscript in Oblate possession

See Also: **Pound, Henry (Brother); Peeopeeh (Father); Ohia (Relative); Peeopeeh, Henry (Brother)**

Macdonald, William John (1829 - 1916) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Inverness, Scotland - 1829 (born to Alexander Macdonald and Flora McRae, daughter of Captain McRae of Inverinet Kintail)

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia - 1916

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1856); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1858).

A twenty-one-year-old William John Macdonald joined the HBC in 1850 and came to Vancouver Island on the *Tory*. After his arrival, he worked in the fort's office with Roderick Finlayson and established a salmon fishery on San Juan Island. In 1854 he purchased a town lot in Victoria and because Macdonald's health was deteriorating, went south to

San Francisco and on to Honolulu. In 1856, after returning to Victoria and as captain of the local militia, Macdonald, James Douglas and part of the local militia set out on a punitive action against a member of the Cowichan tribe. With the arrival of thirty thousand men seeking gold in 1858, Macdonald had to work extremely hard at a variety of jobs such as collector of customs, postmaster, Gold Commissioner, issuer of Mining licences, etc. At the end of his contract, on August 1, 1858, McDonald retired and entered the mercantile business with his father-in-law, Captain Reid. He purchased an acreage in South Saanich and the Esquimalt District and became a member of the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island (1860-1863), a member of the Legislative Council of the united colony (1867-1868) and in 1871 became one of the three Senators appointed to represent British Columbia. Macdonald travelled with his family back and forth to Europe several times, visiting friends and meeting kings and presidents. He died in 1916.

William John Macdonald had one wife and five children. On March 17, 1857, in Victoria, he married Catherine Balfour (Reid), daughter of James Murray Reid. Their children were Flora Alexandrina (?-bap.1858-?), Edythe Mary (1861-?), "Tiny" (?-?), "Regy" (?-?) and "Willie" (?-?). One daughter, perhaps "Tiny" was named Liliias.

Macdonald Point, Knight Inlet was named after William John Macdonald. Other nearby landmarks were also named after other members of the Macdonald family.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVicASA 1-7; HBCA William John Macdonald search file; BCA Mallandaine, p. 66; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 182, 182n; Helmcken, p. 55, 123, 223, 224n1; Sen. W. J. Macdonald SS: Walbran, p. 310-11

See Also: Reid, James Murray (Father-in-Law)

Macdougall, John G. (fl. 1854 - 1856) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Rupert's Land, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1854 - 1855); Miller, Fort Colville (1855 - 1856).

John G. Macdougall joined the HBC likely from Rupert's Land in 1854 on a contract that was to end in 1857 but he either deserted or retired in 1856.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 10-11, 13

Macey, Edmund (fl. 1846 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1848).

Edmund Macey shipped on with the *Columbia* in London on September 29, 1845 and made one return voyage to the coast. After servicing several coastal posts and Honolulu, he would have arrived back in London in the spring of 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-27

Mackaina (fl. 1817 - 1837) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1836).

Mackaina joined the fur trade in 1817 and continued on with the HBC Company after the coalition with the NWC. He worked mainly around Fort Vancouver. At the end of his employment term, he was listed as returning to Oahu in 1836 on the barque *Columbia*, but he likely returned and stayed in the area, for he was listed as one of those who retired in 1836-1837 but remained in the district.

Mackaina had a wife and one recorded daughter. He and Louise, a Chehalis woman, had Thérèse (?-m. 1839-?) who married Joseph Plouf and then Baptiste Laroque. Mackaina may have attended the marriage of his daughter, Theresa, on June 17, 1839 at the Fort Vancouver church.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2a-5b, 6-11; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; YFDS 2, 4-5, 7-12; FtVanASA 1-2, 4; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1a

See Also: Plouffe, Joseph (Son-in-Law)

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1764 - 1820) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Stornoway, Scotland - 1764

Death: Scotland - 1820

Other

NWC Cartographer, New Caledonia (1793).

Alexander Mackenzie appeared on the Canadian landscape in 1778 when his father took him to Montreal from New York to avoid the Revolutionary War. He became a partner of the NWC in 1787 and was assigned to Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca. Convinced that Cook Inlet in Alaska was indeed the Northwest Passage he set out in 1789 on the Peace and Mackenzie only to end in the Arctic Ocean. Undeterred, Mackenzie planned a trip overland via the Peace River but to prepare, went to London in 1791 to purchase instruments and train in astronomy. In the fall of 1792 he completed his plans at Fort Chipewyan. He wintered near the junction of the Smoky and Peace River and finally set forth on May 9th, 1793 in a twenty-five foot [7.6 m] long birch bark canoe holding provisions, baggage, articles of trade and equipment weighing three thousand pounds [1361 kg]. He was accompanied by his second in Command, Alexander MacKay, six French Canadians: Joseph Landry, Charles Ducette, François Beaulieux, Baptist Bisson, François Courtois as well as Jacques Beauchamp and two native guides. Going up the Peace River to the Great Canyon (at a point just above Hudson's Hope), he portaged on foot to the head of the canyon, continued up the Peace for 145 km (ninety miles) to Finlay Forks where he ascended the Parsnip to its headwaters. He then portaged overland to James (or Bad) River and descended it to the McGregor river, down the Fraser, to Alexandria, then, on the advice of the Indians, backtracked to the mouth of Blackwater River and finally overland to Bella Coola where, after being greeted most warmly, he wrote his famous inscription with some vermilion in melted grease in large characters, on the South-East face of a rock on which they had slept:

Alexander MacKenzie, from Canada, by land, the twenty-second of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

He returned equally remarkably fast to the east of the Rockies to serve as a partner in McTavish, Frobisher and Company, the managers of the NWC. In 1799 he returned to England where he published his *Voyages* in 1801 one year after which he received a knighthood. His ambition was to have a continent-wide trading company which would grow out of the amalgamation of the HBC and the NWC. He never saw this dream come true, for after marrying at the ripe old age of forty-eight, he died in 1820, just one year before the merger eventually took place.

PPS: HakSP Mackenzie; HBRS I, p. 452-53, HBRS XXII, p. 474-75

See Also: Bethune, Angus

MacLennan, Joseph (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Hunter, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814); Devant, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814).

Joseph MacLennan was re-engaged by the NWC as a devant while he was on the Columbia in 1813 on a one year contract.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10

Mactavish, Dugald (1817 - 1871) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Campbelltown, Scotland - August 1817 (born to Dugald Mactavish)

Death: Montreal, Lower Canada - May 1871

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1847); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1847); Chief Trader, Hawaii (1847 - 1851); Chief Factor, Hawaii (1851 - 1852); Manager, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1858); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1859); Chief Factor in charge, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1863); Chief Factor, Western Department (1865 - 1866); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1866 - 1867?); Chief Factor, Columbia Department (1867 - 1869).

Nephew of Chief Factor John George McTavish, Dugald Mactavish joined the HBC as an apprentice clerk on June 8, 1833 and sailed for Hudson Bay later that year. For the next seven years he was stationed at three posts in the Southern Department until 1839 when he moved as a clerk to the counting house of Fort Vancouver. For the next eight years he was largely at the fort except when he had to take out the accounts to York Factory or go to California on Company business trips. In 1846 he was appointed Chief Trader and was asked to replace the joint managers Pelly and Allan of the Hawaii outpost as manager. At the end of this posting, August 1852, he was allowed a few month's leave of absence in England until he returned to Fort Vancouver in September 1853 when he became joint manager of the Oregon Department with Peter Skene Ogden. However, when Ogden died one year later, he became sole manager until he was joined by W. F. Tolmie in the outfit 1857-1858. In 1858, he went to Fort Victoria for a year before going to England (on furlough 1859-1860) and purchased 170 acres [68.8 ha] in the Lake District and seven hundred acres [282.3 ha] in the North Saanich District. He returned to Victoria until 1863 and once again returned to England to give evidence regarding HBC claims in the territory now governed by the United States. Although he returned to Vancouver Island once again in 1865, he went to Montreal that same year and it was in Montreal that he died suddenly of heart disease on May 24, 1871. According to Edward Huggins, McTavish was an aloof bachelor who despised anything unclean or messy and, in the later years of his life, became a hypochondriac. As a touch of irony, he died while taking a bath.

Dugald Mactavish had a daughter, Ann (?-?).

Madotehisam, Ignace [variation: **Madotehisaon, Madotchisan**] (fl. 1822 - 1823) (Native: Algonquian)

Birth: possibly **Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada**

Freeman

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823).

Ignace Madotehisam signed on with the NWC on October 28, 1814 from Lac Des Deux Montagnes to act as a hunter during the winter and a middleman during the summer in the Northwest. By 1816, he (and possibly his family) were working on the Pacific slopes, for that year his wife received cash from the Company. In outfit 1822 he was still in the area for he was found working for the HBC as a freeman out of Fort George.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; NWCAB 1; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Mafinoa [variation: **Rosie Mafaroni**] (fl. 1830 - 1839) (probably Society Islander [French Polynesia])

Birth: probably **Society Islands, Pacific Ocean**

Death: probably **West of the Rockies**

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman or labourer, Fort Langley (1831 - 1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835); Labourer, Rev. Jason Lee (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Willamette (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839).

Mafinoa joined the HBC in April 1830 and, in May 1833, was with William Fraser Tolmie on the Columbia River shortly after the latter's arrival in the area. On the 19th of that month, Mafinoa was left at the campsite on shore to arrange the camp, light a fire and cook a meal for the group. In outfit 1835-1836 he was transferred to the service of Jason Lee. From 1836 to at least 1838, he appears to have been a freeman.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-5; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11-15, 17 PPS: W. F. Tolmie, p. 183

Magee, Robert [variation: **McGee**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably **British Isles**

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

Robert Magee made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Mahavius (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Hawaiian Islands**

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843).

Mahavius joined the HBC from Oahu in 1842 and worked at Fort Vancouver to the end of his contract in 1843.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7

Mahoe [standard: **Mahoé**] [variation: **Mahoy, Mahoi**] (fl. 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Hawaiian Islands**

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845).

Mahoé joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 and worked until July 18 of that year, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3, 6; YFASA 25; YFDS 16; HBCABio

Mahow [variation: **Mahou**] (fl. 1844 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Hawaiian Islands**

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Labourer, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1848); Labourer, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Labourer, *Cadboro* (schooner)

(1849 - 1851).

Mahow joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and worked at various locations over the next half dozen years. His work habits were suspect for, according to A. C. Anderson in March 1848, Mahow was “always ailing and useless for any active employment” (FtAlex 7, fo. 44d). Consequently, he was put to work repairing saddles for the brigade. He appeared to finish working in 1851 and may have been in the area for there was movement on his account for the next year.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtAlex 7

Mahoy [a] (fl. 1848 - 1859) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1853); Labourer, Colwood Farm (1856).

Mahoy [a] entered the service of the HBC from Oahu in 1848 and began receiving his wages on July 15. He spent most of his career at Fort Rupert. He appears to have left Fort Rupert around 1853 and worked at PSAC farms in the Victoria area until at least 1859.

According to oral tradition, Mahoy may have been the father, by a local Native woman, of Maria (c 1855-1937), who was born in the vicinity of Victoria.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 7; YFASA 28-32; FtVicASA 1; YFDS 19; PSACAB 38; HBCABio SS: Kardas, p. 175-76

Mahoy [b] (fl. c. 1840 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Cowlitz farm, Columbia Department - November 12, 1844

Fur trade employee

PSAC Labourer, Cowlitz Grazing Farm (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1844).

Mahoy [b] joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 or 1841 and spent his time in the lower Columbia area as a labourer. He died in 1844 while he was working at the Cowlitz farm, probably about the time he was ready to retire to Oahu.

PS: HBCA PSACAB 3; YFASA 20, 23-24; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 17

Mahoy, Jemmy [variation: **Jimmy**] (fl. 1832 - 1839) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - July 1839

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation (high wage), Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation (high wage), Fort Simpson (1833 - 1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1836 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839).

Jemmy Mahoy joined the HBC in Oahu on September 5, 1832. In outfit 1834-1835 he was disabled but nonetheless paid a relatively high wage. He worked largely at Fort Vancouver, likely as a labourer or middleman, and died there on July 8, 1839.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14, 19; FtVan[N]PJ 3; YFDS 5a-7, 10; FtVanASA 3-5

Mahoy, William (Bill) [a] (1837 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Labourer, Methodist Mission (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1841); Labourer, Fort Vancouver sawmill (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846).

William Mahoy joined the HBC from Oahu in July 1837 and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. He worked as a labourer around the Fort Vancouver area until August 6, 1846 at which time he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-8; YFDS 22 8-9, 17; YFASA 19-20, 22-26; HBCABio

Maikai (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1849).

Maikai joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and worked principally with the Snake Party. He deserted in 1849, likely for California and probably in the first half of the year.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29; YFDS 16

Mair, Peter S. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Peter S. Mair made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Majeau, Ambroise (c. 1804 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Faubourg Saint Laurent, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1804 (born to Louis Majeau)

Death: possibly Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1828); Middleman, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835).

With the full permission of his father, seventeen year old carpenter Ambroise Majeau joined the HBC on January 12, 1821 through the offices of Montreal businessman, George Garden. He soon headed west with his issue of two blankets, a cotton shirt, bed sheet, handkerchiefs, tobacco, and a small knife etc. For six years he may have worked east of the Rockies but was at Fort Alexandria in 1828. At that time Joseph McGillivray noted that Majeau had an "Indifferent" character and was "Inclined to be troublesome" (HBRS X, p. 200). He was dismissed July 1, 1835 for theft and went east over the Rockies in October 1835 and was in Canada in 1836.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA HBCCont; FtVanAB 4; FtVanASA 1-3; YFASA 7, 9, 11-16; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-6 PPS: HBRS X, p. 200

Majeau, Louis (fl. 1813 - 1814) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Province of Quebec

Fur trade employee

NWC Gouvernail, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Gouvernail, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Although Louis Majeau first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from L'Assomption on May 5, 1807 as a steersman and middleman in the Northwest for three years, he likely had spent time previously in the fur trade, given his role as steersman. He continued renewing his contracts and was found in the Columbia in 1813, having been re-engaged at Rainy Lake as a gouvernail in 1813 on a two year contract. He was probably part of the brigade when he spent the winter of 1813-1814 at the Willamette post and nothing separate was recorded of his activities. He returned east on the ten canoe brigade but it is not certain where he disembarked. It is not certain whether he continued his career after although a person with the same name, a Louis Majeau, participated in the June 19, 1816 Seven Oaks murder of HBC Governor Robert Semple at Seven Oaks.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; Coues, p. 875

Majeau, Pierre (fl. 1810 - c. 1831?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Lowre Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831).

Pierre Majeau appears to have first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on January 10, 1810 as a middleman for one year. Like Louis, Pierre was re-engaged in 1813 at Rainy Lake as a milieu on a three year contract and likely came to the Pacific coast as a member of the brigade. On his journey eastward, he may have disembarked at Rainy Lake. It is possible Pierre Majeau returned to the coast years later, for, in 1830-1831, a person with the same name appears on

record as a trapper.

(Majeau may be the basis for the mixed descent “Pierre Michel” interpreter that Ross Cox used in the interior. As he appears in no other records, he may be a Cox construct, a composite character put together for the readership.)

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtVanASA 2 PPS: Coues, p. 875; Cox, p. 114, 128, 173

Makaoura [variation: **Makouroa**] (fl. 1841 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845).

Makaoura joined the HBC from Oahu as a middleman in 1841. His contract ended in 1843, but he worked until July 18, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12, 16; YFASA 22-25

Malcolm, John (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

John Malcolm joined the HBC on January 9, 1830 for three years, and sailed to the coast on the *Dryad*. He began his coastal work on August 18, 1830 and left the Columbia for England the following year on the barque *Ganymede* on November 1, 1831. He likely arrived back in England in the spring of 1832.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 22; YFDS 4a-4b; ShMiscPap 7

Malcolm, William (fl. 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

William Malcolm was engaged as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* on July 21, 1815 when it plied the Northwest Coast. He was paid off on February 29, 1816 at which point he went to England.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Mallery, Benjamin (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Benjamin Mallery joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Mallette, Joseph [c] (fl. 1844 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Benoit, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1845 - 1849).

Joseph Mallette joined the HBC from St. Benoit in 1844. He deserted in 1849.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29

Malois, Fabien [variation: **Malouin, Malvoice**] (c. 1813 - 1855) (probably Canadian)

Birth: probably St. Joseph Parish (Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1813

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - March 1855

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman (low wages), Fort Colville (1836 - 1837); Boute, Fort Colville (1837 - 1838); Boute, South Party (1838 - 1843); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844).

The first assignment of Fabien Malois, who joined the HBC in 1832, was a rude awakening to the fur trade. After crossing the continent to Fort Vancouver, he was assigned to Fort Simpson, or directly to the site which was to be Fort McLoughlin, on Millbanke Sound. There, because the officers thought that the local natives had seized a deserting servant, they held the local chief, Kyeth/Tyest, a.k.a. "Boston", hostage. When the servants went out to get water at a nearby creek, they were attacked and Malois was badly cut in the shoulder with an axe but, in a hail of bullets, wrested the axe away from the native and brought it into the fort. Pascal Caille was taken captive but later exchanged for "Boston" (Also see Joseph Richard) (Anderson, p. 9-11). Malois' wound must have healed over time for, during the next ten years, he worked in a variety of locations, his last day with the HBC being October 31, 1843 when he settled in the Willamette. He had likely already established himself in the area of Champoege for on May 2, 1843, he voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. Malois lived to prove his March 9, 1843 claim but died shortly after, on March 2, 1855.

Fabien Malois had two wives and six children. He formalized his marriage with his first wife, a mixed descent Iroquois, Louise Atenesse/Satacaronty on January 12, 1839. Together they had six children, Pierre (1838-?), Le'andre (1840-?), Monique (1843-?), Louise (c.1845-?), Christine (1847-1848) and Joseph (1849-1867). When Fabien's wife, Louise, died on February 27, 1850, Fabien married Victoire Laderoute (c.1815-?) ten months later in St. Louis Parish on November 28, 1850. After Fabien's death, his widow Victoire married André Cloutier.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 22-23; YFDS 5a-7, 14; FtMcLoughlin 1; FtVanASA 3-7; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a, 3a, 7b, 7c; Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 74; Diar-Rem Anderson, p. 9-11 SS: Holman, p. 116

Mamuka, Jem [variation: **Jim Manuka, Joseph Finmanut**] (fl. 1832 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - December 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1834); Middleman (high wage), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman and labourer, South Party (1836 - 1842); Middleman, Snake Party (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1846); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1846 - 1847); Indian trader, Fort George [Astoria] (1847).

Jem Mamuka joined the HBC in Oahu on September 5, 1832 aged about twenty-five, and left for the Columbia where he was to remain for the next fifteen years. He worked at the original Nass River site of Fort Simpson and assisted in the move to the new site on December 1, 1834. During outfit 1834-1835, he was disabled but soon back at work in the Fort Vancouver area. Some time in December 1847, while he was working there, he caught the measles and on December 18 was baptised. He died the next day and was buried under the name Joseph Finmanut by the Catholic priests, no doubt to pave his way into the Christian afterlife.

PS: HBCA YFDS 5a-7, 17-18; YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 23-26; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-7; BCA Lowe 1 PPS: CCR 1b

Manene [standard: **Manené**] (fl. 1845 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849).

Manené joined the HBC in Oahu in 1845 and worked at Fort Vancouver as a labourer. His contract was to have ended in 1850, but he deserted on July 20, 1849 likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; YFDS 20

Manero (fl. 1830 - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1833).

Manero joined the HBC in April 1830. He spent his entire time at Fort Vancouver and left the Columbia for his return voyage to Oahu on November 1, 1833.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5a; YFASA 11-14

Maniso (fl. 1830) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Isabella* (brig) (1830); Labourer, Fort Langley (1830); Passenger, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830).

Maniso, who was subject to seizures and wandering, was unfit for the fur trade because of his potential to destabilize trade and relations with the native peoples. Consequently, he had to return to the Hawaiian Islands soon after his arrival. He signed on with a large group of Hawaiians that came up on the *Isabella*, the ill-fated HBC vessel that came to grief at the mouth of the Columbia in May 1830. After going to Fort Vancouver he made his way with a work party to Fort Langley, where, amongst other things, he was to cut up and prepare fish for export. However, on August 31, when he went down to the river to clean up after cleaning fish, he had a recurrence of his seizure disorder and wandered off in a fourteen day episode of confusion and mayhem. During this time, stories abounded that he may have been done in by the natives as his clothes re-appeared intact. Somewhat sceptical of the story of murder, the Fort Langley managers nonetheless prepared punitive action but, on the fourteenth day, Maniso emerged from the forest, a naked and starving, walking skeleton. According to him, he had a seizure and in his confusion met natives who robbed him of his clothes and generally maltreated him. Because of the potential for further damage, Maniso was sent back to the Sandwich Islands on the HBC vessel, *Vancouver*, [William Ryan].

PS: HBCA log of Isabella 1 PPS: A. McDonald, p. 82-85, 90-91; MacLachlan, Fort Langley Journals, p. 154-59

Mankelow, Henry (fl. 1853 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853); Seaman, *Recovery* (brig) (1853 - 1854).

Henry Mankelow joined the HBC in London on June 26, 1852 and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. After the vessel was wrecked at Rose Point [Queen Charlotte Islands] on August 20, 1853, he transferred to the HBC vessel *Recovery*. It is uncertain how long he stayed in the area before returning to London.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA Vancouver [4]

Manno [variation: **Mano**] (fl. 1845 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1847).

Manno joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years. He worked at Fort Vancouver as a labourer until July 6, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 24-27; YFDS 18;

Mannock, Francis (? - 1855) (British: English)

Birth: probably England (born to John and M. Mannock)

Death: aboard the *Otter* at Esquimalt, Colony of Vancouver Island - July 23, 1855

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851); Seaman, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1855).

Francis Mannock, a second generation HBC employee, was an apprentice seaman from 1839-1844 on the HBC Hudson Bay supply ships *Prince Albert* and *Prince Rupert*. He was following family tradition as his father had been first officer of the *Prince Rupert* until his death in 1833 and his mother had successfully petitioned the HBC to take on Francis. Now a full fledged seaman, Francis came to Vancouver Island once on the immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison* and once on the steamer *Otter*. During his runs from Fort Simpson to San Francisco and points in between from 1853-1855 little in the records reveal the character of Mannock, although, starting in 1854, he was noted as being intoxicated several times. Near the end of 1854, he became progressively more ill and had to be left on shore several times to recover; he succumbed to his illness in July. Mannock was buried on August 3, 1855 most likely in the old HBC graveyard, now Johnson Street, Victoria.

Francis Mannock was married to "E" in England; she wrote an undelivered July 31, 1850 letter now resting at the HBCA and, at that time, was living on Mile End Road, London. In 1856 she further wrote to Victoria requesting her husband's estate.

PS: HBCA A.10/ 8, fo. 232; PortB 1; log of Prince Rupert IV 6; log of Prince Rupert V 1-5; log of Norman Morison 1; YFASA 30-31; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-4; ShMiscPap 9a; FtVicCB 13; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 243-45

See Also: Mannock, William Bonner (Brother)

Mannock, William Bonner (fl. 1834 - 1853) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England (born to John Mannock and M. Mannock)

Death: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1837).

In 1832 William Bonner Mannock, brother to Francis, began working through an HBC apprenticeship by sailing on ships to Hudson Bay. In 1833-1834 on his second voyage to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Rupert IV*, several of the crew died, including John Mannock, his father. Upon his return to England, he signed a contract with the HBC on December 13, 1834 as an apprentice for five years and left for the Northwest Coast where he arrived on August 5, 1835. On May 3, 1836, after one side trip to Honolulu, he left the Columbia for England via the Sandwich Islands and Valparaiso. Mannock would have seen little of the Northwest Coast, only posts on the lower Columbia River. In 1837 when he arrived back in London, he worked two more Hudson Bay runs on the *Prince of Wales* and *Prince Rupert IV* as second officer. In 1838 he wrote a petition asking for employment with the HBC but did not get it right away. Mannock continued runs to Hudson Bay as first officer of the *Prince Albert* (1842-1849 & 1851) and became captain of the *Prince Rupert V* (1850, 1853).

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 6-7, 11; HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 6; YFASA 16; A.10/6, fo. 235; log of Prince of Wales 15; log of Prince Albert 1-8, 10; log of Prince Rupert V 11-12
See Also: Mannock, Francis (Brother)

Manoa, Joe (fl. 1832 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1836); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Snake Party (1842 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849).

Joe Manoa joined the HBC in Oahu on September 5, 1832 and for the next eight years worked both on land and on various coastal vessels. He returned to Oahu on November 15, 1840 but re-enlisted again and began receiving wages on July 9, 1841. His contract ended in 1850, but he received no wages for outfit 1849-1850, only accruing a small debt and a notation that he had done "nothing all the year." There was action on his account for the next two years but his movements during these years have not been found.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 5a-8, 11-12, 16, 20; YFASA 12-14, 19-20, 22-29, 31-32; FtVanASA 3-7

Mansfield, James (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Landsman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

James Mansfield made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Manson, Donald (1800 - 1880) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Thurso, Caithness, Scotland - April 6, 1800

Death: Champoeog, Oregon - January 7, 1880

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1825 - 1827); Clerk, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1831); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1829 - 1830); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Clerk in charge, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1838); Chief Trader, Fort McLoughlin (1838 - 1839); Untraced vocation, London (1840); Chief Trader, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Chief Trader, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1844); Chief Trader, Fort St. James (1844 - 1857).

Donald Manson, a stout, strong man suited for hard tough work but possessing a short temper, joined the HBC in 1817. Before coming west of the Rockies, he was a member of several exploration parties, and in 1824 was second-in-command in Samuel Black's Finlay River expedition. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver in April 1825 he was often put on exploring expeditions as, for example, he voyaged up the Nass River in September 1832 and the following month, went up the Skeena. Simpson felt that he would never rise above a clerk. However, in 1838 he was appointed Chief Trader. He never reached Chief Factor and when Manson complained, Simpson wrote back saying that it was largely because of "an unfortunate irritability of temper" (HBRS XVIII p. 237). In 1853 Simpson complained of

Manson's rough treatment of people in New Caledonia. He retired and settled in 1858 having bought Dr. Newell's Donation Land Claim near Champoege, Marion Co., Oregon, the birthplace of his wife. In 1861 the Willamette River flood swept away several of his buildings, causing him considerable losses. In his later years, he was described as a large man with a ruddy face and white hair. According to Edward Huggins, Manson was bald and, unknown to his wife, wore a wig which, in a fit of temper, his wife pulled off accidentally, much to her horror. He died in Oregon at his home near Champoege, Oregon.

Donald Manson had one wife and children. In 1828 he married Felicite Lucier (1814-1867), daughter of Etienne Lucier, and together they had seven children. Felicite died June 10, 1867. Three children were William (c.1829-?), John Duncan (?-?) and Anna (?-?). Anna or Anne married Isaac Ogden.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-18, 24, 27-32; FtVanAB 3; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4a, 5c-7; FtVanASA 1-8, 14-15; FtVicASA 1-7, 9, 12-16; SimpsonCB; HBCABio; HBCA D.5/24, fol. 173-176; OHS SB #112, p. 156; TacP-FtNis Huggins PPS: HBRS I, p. 458, HBRS VIII, p. 221-41; HBRS X, p. 221; HBRS XVIII, p. 237; HBRS XXX, p. 221n; Labonte, "Reminiscences of," p. 265; CCR 2c SS: Eells, p. 56; Portland Oregon Journal, 10 Dec. 1924, p. 24; Corning, Willamette Landings, p. 92; Donald Manson descendant; DCB Holmes

See Also: Ogden, Isaac (Son-in-Law); Lucier, Etienne (Father-in-Law); Lachapelle, Andre (Relative); Manson, John Duncan (Son); Manson, William (Son)

Manson, John Duncan (c. 1836 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - c. 1836 (born to Donald Manson)

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk in charge, Fort Fraser (1854); Clerk in charge, Fort Fraser (1855 - 1862); Clerk, Fort Langley (1863); Clerk, New Caledonia (1863 - 1865).

John Duncan Manson had a close call with death as a young man. A young John Manson was at the Whitman mission in Waiilatpu during the time of the measles outbreak, a pestilence which the local natives believed had been deliberately brought by the whites to wipe them out. Seeking revenge for what they thought was deliberate killing by the whites, the local natives on November 29, 1847, killed off the main principles of the mission, Marcus and Narcissa Whitman and twelve others but, somehow in the confusion, young John was smuggled upstairs and a trap door closed behind him. When he was found a few hours later, he threatened the power of revenge of the HBC should anyone lay a hand on him. No one did and he was saved. This sparing of a Company man, in this case, boy, prompted some Americans to believe that the HBC had had a hand in the massacre. Later in 1854, Manson began his service with the HBC. He was not exactly the model of meekness and in some ways emulated the somewhat tough actions of his father both verbally and physically. He married into a fur trade family and, around 1863, left Fort Fraser and returned with his family to Victoria where they built a house. He worked again from 1863 to April 30, 1865, when he retired from the service. In 1864 the Manson family went to Victoria and then to Swan Lake, at the corner of Wilkinson and West Saanich Roads. Manson's father-in-law, James Murray Yale actually built the house and gave it to his daughter and son-in-law.

John Duncan Manson married Aurelia (1839-1931) the daughter of James Murray Yale. Their children were Isabella (c.1863-?), Annie (c.1867-?) and John (c.1868-?). Aurelia [Yale] Manson died January, 1931.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 3-15; FtVicCB 22; BCA Diar-Rem Yale; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria Subdistrict, Johnson Street Ward; Van-PL Colonist, Jan. 20, 1931 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 184, 283; Lugin, p. 102-16

See Also: Manson, Donald (Father); Lucier, Etienne (Relative); Ogden, Isaac (Relative); Yale, James Murray (Father-in-Law); Manson, William (Brother)

Manson, Phineas (fl. 1852 - 1871) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles (born to John Manson)

Death: possibly Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Cooper, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1853 - 1854); Cooper, Fort Langley (1854 - 1857).

It is not known how Phineas Manson came to the coast but he appeared on records as a cooper in 1852. For the next five years, he worked mostly at Fort Langley making barrels and in 1854, ran away from Langley for the American coast, perhaps Bellingham Bay, and consequently payment of £15 to his father, John Manson, was halted. He returned to work and retired in 1857 but continued transactions with the Company until 1862. During this time, on February 6, 1860, he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] on the north side of the Fraser River in the Port Hammond area but did not stay long enough to improve the claim for, between 1863-1869, he was recorded as living on Humboldt Street in Victoria. By 1871, he was working as a fish curer there. The date and place of his death has not been traced.

Phineas Manson had one wife and two recorded children. He was married to a Kwantlen native from the Bellingham Bay area. Their children were Isabelle (?-bap.1856-?) and John (?-bap.1856-?), both baptised on July 13, 1856 at Fort Langley.

Manson, William (c. 1829 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Fort George [Astoria], Columbia Department - c. 1829 (born to Donald Manson and Felicity Lucier)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk disposable, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Apprentice clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1852 - 1853); Apprentice clerk, Fort Fraser (1853 - 1854); Clerk, New Caledonia (1854 - 1860); Clerk, Thompson River (1860 - 1862); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1862 - 1865); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1865 - 1866); Chief Trader, Fort Simpson (1866 - 1868); Chief Trader, Stikine District (1868 - 1869).

William Manson joined the HBC as an apprentice clerk in 1848. In outfit 1849-1851, he was an apprentice clerk in Red River and Lac La Pluie before coming to the Columbia and New Caledonia areas. Manson rose to the rank of Chief Trader and in 1866 he and Thomas Hankin surveyed the Upper Skeena for a new post, which that year set up at Hawilget. The post lasted for two years and Manson went on furlough in 1869-1870. In June, 1868, he pre-empted 320 acres [129.5 ha] in the Lac La Hache area and received his Crown Grant in 1893. 1870-1872 found him exploring and he retired in 1873.

William Manson had possibly two wives and seven children. One wife was Elizabeth with whom he had Donald (1857-?). On May 29, 1861, Manson married Adelaide Ogden (1847-?) daughter of Peter Ogden Jr. and Phrisine. Their children were Lizzie (?-?), William (?-?), Martha (?-?), Peter O. (?-?), Sarah (?-?) and Margaret (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-16; FtVicCB 23, 27, 35; FtSimp[N]PJ 9; HBCA William Manson search file; BCA BCCR StMarLill; Ogden family tree, typescript; BCA A/C/20/K12, Kamloops Baptisms [wife Elizabeth, son Donald] SS: Large, The Skeena, p. 44; Laing, p. 304

See Also: Manson, Donald (Father); Manson, John Duncan (Brother); Lucier, Etienne (Relative); Ogden, Isaac (Relative); Ogden, Peter Jr. (Father-in-Law)

Mardell, Henry [variation: **Marlwell**] (c. 1817 - ?) (possibly Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Hudson's Bay Agent/Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1850).

Henry Mardell worked as a clerk for the HBC, possibly at Fort Vancouver. However, Henry Mardell is noted in the U.S. 1850 Census as being a HBC agent in Lewis County.

Henry Mardell had one wife, Mrs. Mardell (c.1828-?) from Lake Superior and a son, Henry Jr. (c.1848-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County

Marden, William (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

William Marden made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Mardotehisane, Ignace (fl. 1821) (Native or Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Ignace Mardotehisane is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9

Mareau, Joseph [variation: **Marreau**] (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Joseph Mareau first appeared on record as a NWC employee in 1817 when he crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party. He may have continued to work on the Pacific side as he is on record as having transferred in 1821

in the Columbia to the HBC.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 9

Marechal, Touissant [standard: **Maréchal**] (? - 1828) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828).

Touissant Maréchal was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's southwest expedition of 1827-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1827 Rendezvous and left with Smith in July, heading south and into California. On the way, they lost ten of the expedition to the Mojaves. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members including Maréchal, in camp except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Margary, Herbert West Ogle (fl. 1857 - 1896) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Stratford, Essex, England

Death: probably Florida, United States

Fur trade employee

PSAC Clerk, Fort Victoria (1855 - 1857); **HBC** Clerk, Fort Colvile (1857 - 1858); Clerk, Fort Colvile (1858 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Colvile (1859 - 1860).

Herbert Margary joined the HBC/PSAC on September 16, 1854 as a clerk, storekeeper and bookkeeper for five years. After sailing to Fort Victoria on the Marquis of Bute, Margary worked as an accountant with incomplete records at the Vancouver Island post. When Margary's accounts were submitted to the London headquarters, his accounting, particularly for the PSAC, was considered lacking and inaccurate and so, upon the instructions from headquarters, he was dismissed and replaced by Alexander Munroe. After signing a further three year contract in 1857, Margary was relegated lesser responsibilities at Fort Colvile. On January 14, 1857, before he received word of his demotion at Fort Victoria, he played the role of "Mrs. Malaprop" in Richard Sheridan's *The Rivals* along with an all-male cast. In spite of his initial accounting shortcomings and because William Sinclair had suddenly quit the Company, Margary was likely in charge of Fort Shepherd in late 1859 and was in the area until 1860. His stay at Fort Vancouver during the winter when he didn't see the sun for seventeen days became permanently etched in his mind and motivated him to move to a sunnier place. He married an unnamed Oregon raised woman and by 1896, was living at Observatory Grove, Eustis Lake County, Florida.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 13-15; FtVicASA 5-8; HBCA Herbert Margary search file; BCA Diar-Rem Margary; Diar-Rem McKenzie; Diar-Rem playbill; OHS SB #59, p. 26

Markus, Harry [variation: **Henry**] (fl. c. 1830 - 1831) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831).

Harry Markus joined the HBC in early 1830. He was discharged to Oahu on November 1, 1831, sailing on the *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 11 PPS: McLoughlin, p. 230

Marouna [variation: **Marrouna**, **Marruna**] (fl. 1817 - 1838) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1799

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - August 1838

Fur trade employee

NWC Passenger, *Columbia* (schooner) (1817); Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); **NWC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); **HBC** Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831); Middleman, labourer and sawmill worker, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1836 - 1837); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1838).

Marrouna joined the fur trade in 1817 at the age of eighteen, becoming one of the many Sandwich Islanders, almost all

of whom were not listed by name, who worked for the NWC. He appears to have joined the HBC at amalgamation. On October 9, 1825, he together with Harry Bell Noah, James Coah, and Kaharrow, confessed to having stolen blankets from the trade goods of the *William & Ann*. He was discharged to Oahu on November 1, 1831 sailing on the *Ganymede*. He soon returned to work at Fort Vancouver in the Indian trade and died at Fort Vancouver on August 22, 1838.

Marouna and an unidentified Native women were the parents of Mungo Marouna (c1827-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11, 13-15, 18; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; YFDS 2a, 3a-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; FtVanCB 9 PPS:
McLoughlin, p. 230; A. McDonald, p. 29
See Also: Marouna, Mungo (Son)

Marouna, Mungo [variation: **Mongo Mevway**] (fl. 1827 - 1847) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - 1827 (born to Marouna and an unnamed native woman)

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1843 - 1845); Interpreter, Fort Nez Perces (1845 - 1847); Freeman interpreter, Willamette (1847 - 1848).

Mungo Marouna was born in about 1827 of an Hawaiian father and an unidentified Native mother, at Fort Vancouver, where he appears to have spent much of the first eleven years of his life. When his father died, in August 1838, young Mongo was sent to the Whitman Waiilatpu Presbyterian/Congregationalist mission and came under the care of Narcissa Whitman who called him Mongo Mevway. When he was approximately thirteen years of age in 1840, he was hired on by the Hudson's Bay Company and worked across the Columbia region until 1847 when he left the Company. From 1847, he acted as an interpreter and guide. For example, on April 3, 1847, he was acting as a guide for Thomas Lowe's trip to York Factory. After the trip, he moved into the the house of Charles Plante in the Willamette Valley where he acted as an interpreter for the U.S. Army.

Mongo partnered early with an unnamed Native wife. Together they had Elisabeth (1843/46-1848).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22, 24-27; FtVanASA 6-7; Lowe 1a PPS: CCR 2a SS: Transactions of the Nineteenth, p. 108; Hulbert & Printup, vol. 2, p. 237, vol. 3, p. 158
See Also: Marouna (Father)

Marro (fl. 1840 - c. 1850?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Columbia Department (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1846 - 1850).

Marro joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841. He worked at the Cowlitz farm until November 15, 1843, at which point he returned to Oahu. He re-enlisted, for he reappeared again in the Columbia in outfit 1845-1846 on a contract that ended in 1851. He may have stayed in the area for there was movement on his accounts for the next two years. He has not been traced further, nor any family located.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-23, 25-32; YFDS 14

Marrow (fl. 1822 - 1823) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Marrow worked for the HBC around 1822 and, in outfit 1822-1823, returned to the Sandwich Islands.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Marsh, Isaac (fl. 1824 - 1825) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Isaac Marsh shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston as a seaman before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. After arriving at Honolulu on March 16, 1825 and discharging cargo, it took on supplies for the Northwest Coast, departing April 1. Marsh and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy* back to the Northwest Coast for the 1826-1827 trading seasons.

Marshall, Thomas (? - 1839) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near London, England

Death: possibly on barque *Vancouver* - October 2, 1839

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837); Cook, *Nereide* (barque) (1837); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1839).

Londoner Thomas Marshall signed on with the HBC in Oahu as a cook on August 10, 1837 to replace a cook who had deserted at that place. On October 27, 1837, after reaching the coast he joined the *Nereide* and then apparently Fort Vancouver itself. He had a short career for he died October 2, 1839.

PS: HBCA log of Sumatra 1; FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 8, 10

Martel, Augustin (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Baie St. Antoine, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1834); Middleman (steersman's wages), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Augustin Martel joined the HBC from St. Antoine in 1833 and appears to have come directly to the Pacific slopes. He worked mainly at Fort Simpson and is on record as going east over the Rockies in March, 1837.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 13-17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4
See Also: Martel, Joseph (Relative)

Martel, Joseph [a] (a - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Lower Canada - 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1834); P. W. Dease's personal servant, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835).

Joseph Martel (a) joined the HBC from L'Assomption in 1828 and spent the majority of his working career in the New Caledonia area. He has not been traced after 1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-14; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-5c; FtVanASA 2

Martel, Joseph [b] (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Baie de St. Paul, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation (steersman's wages), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Joseph Martel (b) joined the HBC from St. Antoine in 1833 or 1834 and is on record as going east over the Rockies in March 1837. (He may be a relative of Augustin Martel.)

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 13-17; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-4
See Also: Martel, Augustin (possible Relative)

Martel, Octave [variation: **Martelle**] (c. 1818 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1818

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, New Caledonia (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Thompson River (1843 - 1844); Middleman, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Thompson River (1845 - 1847); Freeman middleman, Willamette (1847 - 1848).

Octave Martel joined the HBC from Montreal in 1839 and spent the majority of his working career in the New Caledonia/Thompson River area. He worked until around 1846-1847 and then became a freeman farmer in the Willamette. By 1850, he was a settled farmer in Marion County, Oregon.

By 1850, Octave Martel had one wife, Marie (?-?) from Oregon Territory, and two children, Joseph (c.1847-?) and Marie (c.1848-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-26; FtVanASA 6-7; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County

Martial, Francois [variation: **Marcial**] (fl. 1813 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

PFC Member, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Sawyer, Fort George [Astoria] (October 13, 1813); Milieu, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (October 13, 1813); Sawyer, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Francois Martial joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition in Mackinac around August 2, 1810, crossing the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811. He arrived at Astoria on February 19, 1812 and began his work as a milieu and sawyer. Martial joined the NWC after it took over the PFC in 1813 and later joined the HBC in 1821. He may have returned to Canada in 1822.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109

Martin, Alexis (fl. 1821 - 1822) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823).

Alexis Martin worked in New Caledonia in outfit 1821-1823. In the late fall of 1822 he helped to establish a new post at the end of Babine Lake. In late 1822 he was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtBabPJ 1

Martin, Charles (c. 1816 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Ours, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Death: possibly Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Officer's servant, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1837); Officer's servant (middleman?), Fort Simpson (1836 - 1840); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842).

Charles Martin joined the HBC from St. Ours in 1835 and served as an officer's servant coming into the Columbia. At Fort Simpson, he did a variety of jobs, such as making shingles. His contract ended in 1842 at which point he returned to Canada, then east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-21; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-7

Martin, Donald (? - 1837) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Crantsta (?), Uig, Ross, Scotland

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - March 12, 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1832 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837).

Donald Martin joined the HBC on June 6, 1831 for five years. His final contract was to have ended in 1838 but he died of influenza March 12, 1837 and was buried the following day by Rev. Herbert Beaver at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-15; YFDS 5a—7; FtVanASA 3-4; BCA BCCR CCCath

Martin , Edouard [variation: **Martine**] (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Colville (1843 - 1845).

Edouard Martin joined the HBC from Sorel in 1840. After five years of working as a labourer and carpenter at Fort Colville, he returned east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-24; FtVanASA 6-7

Martin, Harry (fl. c. 1836 - c. 1838) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Oahu (1836 - 1837); Untraced vocation, Oahu (1837 - 1838).

Harry Martin, who, despite his name, was from the Hawaiian Islands, was hired and discharged in outfits 1836-1837 and 1837-1838. In outfit 1836-1837 he received half the wages of the labourer, indicating he was discharged part way through his employment. It is unclear precisely where he was working, whether only in Oahu or on the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-4; YFDS 7; YFASA 16;

Martin, Iroquois (fl. 1808 - 1812) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Upper Columbia (winter 1808 - 1809) (with Jaco Finlay).

Martin is difficult to track, although he is probably Miaquin Martin. When he was first encountered on the Pacific slopes, he had spent the winter of 1808-1809 with Jaco Finlay and another Iroquois, Jacques, exploring the northern part of the Columbia. They met David Thompson in the spring of 1809, much to the chagrin of the latter. Martin was obviously a man of strong character for he had an altercation with David Thompson: "Martin insolent & dislocated my right thumb in thrashing him which will render me incapable of doing anything for a few days" (UBC-Koer Thompson). Within a few days, however, Thompson was back writing. In April, 1812, Martin encountered Thompson again a few miles outside Kettle Falls but nothing more is heard from him. It is probable that this is the same Miaquin Martin who associated with Jaco Finlay and who later named a son Miaquin.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson

Martin, John [1] (c. 1772 - 1811) (possibly American and possibly French)

Birth: probably New Orleans, Louisiana - c. 1772

Death: mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - March 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Thirty-eight year old French speaking New Orleans native John Martin likely aged prematurely, having served for many years as a sailor in various parts of the world. Nothing is known of his early life, but the "very old Frenchman" (Ross, p. 54) joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as a seaman some time before September 3, 1810 for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Martin departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn but managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper and measures of the captain. After a brief stopover in February, 1811 on the Hawaiian Islands, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia March 22, 1811. Unfamiliar with the territory, impetuous Captain Thorn had the skiff lowered and sent Martin, Ebenezer Fox, Bazile Lapensee, Ignace Lapensee and Joseph Nadeau to take soundings in the heavy seas in the little vessel which used a borrowed sheet as a sail. The tiny boat was lost in the heavy seas and all drowned.

PS: USNA *Tonquin*; RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49, 71; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 54

Martin, John [2] (fl. 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1815).

John Martin was engaged as a crew member of the NWC schooner *Columbia* on July 21, 1815 when it traded on the Northwest Coast. He was paid off on February 29, 1816 in Canton and went to India on the *Crinser*.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Martin, John [3] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

John Martin joined the HBC on August 19, 1856 in London, and made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 3

Martin, Jonathan (c. 1832 - 1907) (British: English)

Birth: Orpington, Kent, England - c. 1832 (born to William Martin and Mary Atkinson)

Death: Gabriola Island, British Columbia - January 16, 1907**Fur trade employee**

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1855); Steward, *Otter* (steamer) (1857 - 1860).

After Jonathan Martin came to Vancouver Island on the *Norman Morison*, he worked at Fort Rupert until 1855 when he became a steward (chief of the mess room) on the steamer *Otter*. When he left the HBC, he settled on Gabriola Island where he farmed and continued to raise a family. He participated in community activities and died in 1907.

Jonathan Martin's family is not entirely clear. He appears to have had two wives and at least thirteen children. One wife was Jane, Stikine (?-?) with whom he partnered before 1855. Their likely children were William (1855-1930), Mary Isabella (c.1860-1893), Thomas (1865-1887), John (1867-1944), Joseph (1869-1891) and Henry (1874-?). In 1883, he married Ellen/Helen, Cowitchan (1838-1918) and together they had Sarah Jane (c.1876-1900), James (c.1877-1957), Moses (1878-1916), Robert (1884-1973), Samuel (1885-1934), Angus (1887-1964) and Nellie (c.1890-?). Moses' mother was also listed as Emma.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-3; BCA BCCR StPaulNan; BCGR-BCVS; BCGR-Nanaimo Free, Oct. 23, 1886; May 7, 1887, July 11, 1891 PPS: Mouat, p. 213 SS: Bate, p. 2; Gabriola Museum and Historical Society

Martin, Meaquin [variation: **Miaquin, Meaquin**] (fl. 1818 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)**Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]****Freeman**

HBC Freeman trapper, McKenzie's Snake Party (1818); Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Member, Finan McDonald's Snake Party (1823); Freeman trapper, Ross' Snake Party (1824); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman trapper, American Party (1824+).

Meaquin Martin first appeared on record in the Columbia in 1818 when he parted company with Donald McKenzie's NWC brigade and subsequently did not fare well. He may also be the Martin, Iroquois who was with Jaco Finlay a decade earlier in the same area. He then appeared on record from 1821 leading a band of eight Iroquois freeman who trapped and sold furs to the HBC. (The members of the band were Louis and Ignace Kanetagon, Laurent Karatohon, Lazard Kayenquaretcha, Francois Xavier Teanetorens, Jacques Teholarachten, Pierre Teuanitogan, and Lazard Teyecaleyeyedioeye.) The band dissolved by outfit 1822-1823 and Meaquin Martin continued to work as a freeman trader in 1823 with Finan McDonald's Snake Party. On February 10, 1824 he was found camped on Prairie de Cheveaux, near Flathead post with many of his old band members. They all joined Alexander Ross' nine month HBC Snake Country trapping expedition, an expedition in which Ross felt that all the Iroquois, including Martin, were unfit for Snake Country. Ross obviously had run-ins with Martin but reserved his comments for his book, rather than his HBC journal. After Martin returned, he continued with Ogden's 1824-1825 Snake Country trapping expedition and on May 24, 1825, deserted the Ogden party for the American party under Johnson Gardner. Neither he nor his family have been traced after that.

Meaquin Martin travelled with his family but their names have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtSpokRD 1; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 244, 251-52

Martin, Norman [a] (c. 1816 - 1880) (British: Scottish)**Birth: probably in or near Tolsta, Stornoway, Ross, Scotland - c. 1817****Death: Kalama, Washington Territory - November 1880****Fur trade employee**

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1850).

Norman Martin [a] joined the HBC on June 15, 1841 as a labourer for five years. However, when he reached Vancouver, he began work as a carpenter but then went to Fort Victoria to help construct that post; but in late 1844 went back to Vancouver where his services were more needed. On September 1, 1849, when he was working on a contract that was to have ended in 1850, he went to California, presumably for the gold there. He, like many others, returned to the area from which they left and may have settled in Washington County [Oregon]. He may have moved to the Kalama, [Washington] area as he died there in November, 1880 at the age of sixty-five. His funeral was at Forest Grove, Oregon.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-29; YFDS 20; OHS Oregonian, Nov. 20, 1880, p. 1

Martin, Pierre (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Undetermined origin)**Birth: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains****Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824).

Pierre Martin worked in New Caledonia from 1823-1824 and returned to Montreal in 1824-1825.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a; YFASA 4

Martindale, William [variation: **Martingale, Martindill**] (c. 1824 - 1858) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England - c. 1824

Death: Chinook, Washington Territory - June 1858

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1844); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1846 - 1847); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1849); Cook, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849 - 1850).

William Martindale began a quiet thirteen year career in the fur trade when the fourteen year old joined the HBC around 1838 as an apprentice seaman on the HBC supply ship *Prince of Wales* on its run to the Hudson Bay. He then made two return voyages to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. Martindale returned to the coast as a seaman on the *Columbia* in 1846, and on February 20, 1847 at Fort Victoria, he and four others were successful in having the mate, William Mouat, removed from his position on the *Cadboro*. On July 17, 1850, near the end of his contract, he deserted from the brig *Mary Dare* and went south to the Nisqually area where he worked as a labourer. On January 16, 1851, he settled on a claim of 320 acres [129.5 ha] in Pacific County and by 1858, Martindale was living at Chinook. On June 29, while in his own house, he was shot and killed by Joseph Dupere who was immediately arrested and sent to Vancouver by steamer under the care of John Douglas. (When Dupere was just below the mouth of the Willamette, he deliberately jumped overboard but his heavily ironed hands and feet pulled him under the water and he drowned.)

An undelivered 1840 letter written by his concerned mother, Charlotta from Plaistow, England, rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales I 16; YFASA 19-20, 23, 26-30; YFDS 10-11, 17-18, 21; FtVanASA 6-7; PortB 1; log of Cadboro 5, 6; MiscI 5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County; OHS Oregonian, July 10, 1858, p. 2 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 147-49; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 213

Martineau, Alexis (fl. 1837 - 1841) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and route, Fort Colvile (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman and route, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840).

Alexis Martineau joined the HBC from the Red River settlement in 1837 and received an extra gratuity for being a route in the Athabasca River area. In outfit 1838-1839 he transported members of the Snake party in and out of the territory. His contract expired in 1840 (presumably May 31, 1840) and he did not receive wages for outfit 1840-1841 and he is listed as having deserted in outfit 1841-1842.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 8-10; YFASA 19-21

Martineau, Olivier (c. 1819 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1844 - 1845).

Olivier Martineau may have been a carpenter when he joined the HBC from Maska in 1839. After making his way across the mountains, he was assigned to northerly Fort Stikine [Wrangel, Alaska] where, on June 13, 1840, William Glen Rae wrote of him that he was "a slow unserviceable who had been cut of by an axe and take a month to heal" (FtStikP] 1, fo. 1). After his injury was healed he did such duties as whitewashing rooms, squaring wood for the fur press and cutting door posts. In the spring of 1842, after alcohol had flowed freely and discipline broke down, Martineau became involved in the April 21 murder of Rae's replacement, John McLoughlin Jr. who had become progressively more brutal in his beatings of his men. Martineau, for example, had been flogged for giving his blanket to a local native woman. In February, 1842, the men then hatched a plot, couched in a written litany of complaints, to remove McLoughlin, which some interpreted as killing him. In the early morning hours of April 21, each time Iroquois Pierre Kanaguasse tried to shoot what he thought was McLoughlin (firing at William Lasserte, Francoise Presse and an unidentified servant) Martineau, who apparently had better night vision, knocked the gun upwards to deflect the shot. Because of this role in the plan, the actual fatal shot being fired by Urbain Heroux, Martineau was charged with complicity. Martineau, called a "soft dull Lad" (FtVanCB 29, fo. 32) by John McLoughlin Sr., and the thirteen others involved in the plot were then held in semi-confinement until 1844 when McLoughlin sent the group to York Factory from Fort Vancouver. At that time, Martineau may have been working at Fort Nez Percés.

Martineau, Pierre (? - 1842) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: Okanagan Dalles [Okanagan Falls, British Columbia] - May 1842

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, South Party (1828 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (Walla Walla) (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836); Boute, Fort Colville (1836 - 1840); Boute, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842); Miller, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842); Carpenter, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842).

Pierre Martineau joined the HBC in 1828 and worked for fourteen years with the Company in areas within present day Washington State. On May 31, 1842, he drowned along with four others in a boating accident on the Okanagan Dalles on the Columbia.

Pierre Martineau had one wife and four recorded children. His wife was Louise (Lisette) Canote Humpherville (1819-1849) and together they had children Pierre (1836-?), Louise (c.1836?-?), Genevieve (1839-?) and Francois Xavier (?-m.1866-?). When Pierre died, Louise married George Montour.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 11-12; FtVanASA 2-7; FtVanCB 29 PPS: CCR 1a

Mascon, Alexis (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Milieu, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Gardener, Fort George [Astoria] (1813).

It is uncertain how Alexis Mascon reached Fort Astoria; either he came on the Wilson Price Hunt Overland Expedition or by sea on the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle] in early 1812, but his presence was first recorded as a PFC employee in October, 1812. He did a variety of tasks from that point and in April, 1813, was given the task of being gardener at the post's garden. When the PFC was bought out by the North West Company, Mascon was engaged as a milieu with the NWC on the Columbia on October 23, 1813. He spent that winter at the Willamette post as part of the overflow crowd meant to provide food for Astoria. He was last tracked on April 21, 1814 when he was sent from Tongue Point to Fort Astoria to be cured of venereal disease.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 724

Mason, George (c. 1826 - 1893) (British: English)

Birth: Kent, England - c. 1826

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - May 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Brickmaker, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1856).

George Mason's only connection with the fur trade is that he was hired as a brick maker by the HBC to make bricks for settlers on Vancouver Island. As a result of his five year commitment, on May 28, 1851, he and his wife left England on the *Norman Morison* on its voyage around the Horn to Vancouver Island. After his arrival in October of that year, his work record is unclear but he appears to have signed an additional agreement for work on September 27, 1852 but the following year "deserted" or quit the terms of the contract. In 1856, at the end of his original five year contract, he purchased a lot in Victoria, built a house and began making bricks with Robert Porter, a former HBC employee. As in the following year he and George Balls had become business partners in brick making, saloon keeping, and real estate, the two were well poised for the gold rush of 1858 which made Mason and Balls wealthy. That year he purchased nearly three hundred acres [121.4 ha] in the Lake District. However, as brick making was seasonal, Mason became a barkeeper at the successful "Identical Saloon" on Yates Street, Victoria, B.C., and, by 1864 he abandoned brick making and the following year opened up a second saloon, the "White Horse Hotel". However, the following year, a recession forced both men into bankruptcy and Balls faded from sight. From 1868-1873 George returned to bartending and his wife operated a successful boarding house. In 1873 George returned to brick making and in the following year began brick making with his brother, Jesse, north of Victoria. In 1881 he entered into brick making partnership with John Coughlan, a young contractor from Halifax and carried on this business until his death on May 3, 1893, in Victoria. At his death, for all his hard work, he had not become a wealthy man but it was probably enough to keep his wife, Mary Ann until her death on January 10, 1915.

George Mason had one wife, Mary Ann (c.1832-1915) and no children.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanDS 1; FtVicASA 1; BCA CrtR-AbstLnd; 1863 Victoria Directory, p. 71 SS: Hanna
See Also: **Balls, George**

Masta, Antoine (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably **St. Esprit, Lower Canada - c. 1812**

Death: probably **Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest**

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman and bouté on Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842).

Antoine Masta joined the HBC from the parish of St. Esprit, Lower Canada in 1832 and worked for the company for about eight years at a variety of locations. He settled in the Willamette in outfit 1840-1841 and had a claim near Etienne Lucier in the big bend of the river. In 1850, he was noted in the Census as being a farmer living in the same household at Joseph Despard.

He had one wife and three recorded children. He formalized his marriage to Sophie, Chinook on February 20, 1840 in the parish of St. Paul. Their children were Catherine (1839-1839), Victoire (c.1843-?) and Marie (1850-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 20; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 5a-5b, 6-8, 11; FtVanASA 3-6; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a
See Also: **Despard, Joseph Frederick**

Matheson, Murdo (? - 1859) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near **Stornoway, Ross, Scotland**

Death: probably **New Caledonia - March 25, 1859**

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1859).

Murdo Matheson joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1852. His contract ended in 1859, the year he died.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7

Matheson, Peter (fl. 1841 - 1848) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near **Barvas, Ross, Lewis, Scotland**

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1845); Passenger, Prince Rupert V (barque) (1848).

The records are quiet on the otherwise sociable Peter Matheson. Matheson joined the HBC on June 15, 1840 as a labourer for five years embarking at Stornoway on June 23, 1840 for his journey to York Factory. Between 1840-1841 he was at Saskatchewan and Edmonton House and, in 1841-1842, at Norway House. He only spent four years in the Fort Vancouver area before going to Red River where he spent the next outfit. In 1846-1847 he became a member of John Rae's Arctic expedition and while on the expedition, Rae noted that Matheson was "one of the best men I even had under my command...he had a joke ready for every occasion" (HBRs XVI, p. 156-57). In 1847-1848, after his part in the expedition, Matheson was back in Red River and, in 1848, retired and returned to the British Isles aboard the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22, 24; log of Prince Rupert V 9 PPS: HBRs XVI, p. 156-57, 367

Mathu, Louis [variation: **Mather, Matthew**] (fl. 1850 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Thompson River (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Colville (1853 - 1854).

Louis Mathu likely joined the HBC in 1850 on a contract that ended in 1853. He retired in 1854.

PS: BCA FtAlex; HBCA YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-11

Matte (fl. 1830 - 1836) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Hawaiian Islands - 1799**

Death: probably **Hawaiian Islands**

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837).

Matte joined the HBC from Oahu in April 1830 and worked in the northern posts of Fort Simpson and Fort McLoughlin as well as on the steamer *Beaver*. He appears to have returned to Oahu in December, 1836 although the records for 1837-1838 stated that he remained in the district.

PS: HBCA YFDS 4a-5b, 5c-6; YFASA 11-16; FtVanASA 2-3

Matte, Maxime [variation: **Mathe**] (c. 1820 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1839 - 1840).

Maxim Matte entered the service of the HBC in 1838 from Lachine and deserted from the Snake Party on November 1, 1840. He may be related to Eloise and may be Eloise's reason for going east in 1841.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-6; YFDS 11; YFASA 19-20

Matthews, William Wallace (fl. 1810 - 1815) (American)

Birth: New York, New York

Death: New York, New York

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1815); Clerk, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813).

William Wallace Matthews was a clerk who learned to speak four or five natives languages while working for the PFC in the Columbia. In 1810 Matthews joined John Jacob Astor's PFC, sailed from New York on the *Tonquin* September 6, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia the following year on March 22, 1811. There he stayed at the fort for almost eight months when, on November 10, 1811, after Company men P. D. Jeremie and the two Belleaux had deserted with firearms, ammunition and a canoe, Matthews and Gabriel Franchere embarked on a search for them, going as far in as Celilo Falls. After false starts, native informants eventually directed them to the native village of Cathlanaminim on Sauvie Island opposite Scappose, where they found the trio who had been taken slaves by the chief. Matthews and friends ransomed their freedom with eight blankets, "a copper kettle, an axe, a pistol in poor condition, a powder horn and some shot" (ChSoc XLV p. 55). He returned as far as Oak Point with Franchere, continuing on to Astoria with Robert Stuart on the *Dolly*. The following year in April 1812, he travelled with Donald McKenzie to the Willamette and in June of that year with David Stuart/Donald McGillis to the Okanogan/Thompson River area where he remained probably for one year. In June 1813 he accompanied Stuart to Astoria. Half a year later he travelled with Alexander Henry to the Willamette on January 22, 1814 and he was engaged by the North West Company on January 31, 1814 as head foreman for two years. On February 28, 1814, he began the building of a post at Tongue Point where he stayed until April 22. He had some difficulty, complaining that the men were lazy and he couldn't get appropriate supplies. On May 1, he may have accompanied the express to Spokane House and returned shortly after taking part in the kidnapping, trial and execution of the murderers of "Judge" Pelton. He appears to have left the Columbia in late 1815 for Montreal. From February 1816 to 1828 he acted as Astor's American Fur Company agent in Montreal. His 1818 contracts still survive. William Wallace Matthews died in New York somewhere between 1831 and 1854.

William Wallace Matthews had one native wife. He married Kilakotah, the daughter of Clatsop Chief Coboway, and their daughter Ellen was born in 1815. He either travelled with or sent for his daughter for later, Ellen was educated in the East and married a wealthy citizen of Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 93-95, 112, 115-16; ChSoc LVII, p. 636, 636n, 656, 672-73, 678, 686, 688-89, 692, 695, 710, 713, 719, 721, 725-26; J. S. Douglas, "Matthews", p. 105-148 SS: Perrine, p. 303;
See Also: Barnston, George (Son-in-Law); McMillan, James (Relative)

Matthieu, Francois Xavier [variation: **Francis**] (1818 - 1914) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Terrebonne, Lower Canada - April 2, 1818 (born to Francois Matthieu and Louise (Daufin) Matthieu)

Death: Butteville, Oregon State, United States - February 4, 1914

Freeman

AFC Freeman trapper, American Fur Company (1838 - 1842).

Francis Xavier Matthieu did not go through the typical employment of a French Canadian in the fur trade. He received only a few years of formal training but it was enough to imbue him with anti-British colonialism/pro-American democracy sentiments. While a young clerk in a business house in Montreal, Matthieu joined the Joseph Papineau Rebellion of 1837, escaping to the United States with a forged passport. He then worked in Albany, New York, Milwaukee and St. Louis where, in 1839 he joined the American Fur Company. In 1842 after working for them in the

mountains for three years, he joined a group of emigrants on the Oregon Trail at Fort Laramie heading for Oregon. He stayed with Etienne Lucier for two years working as a farmer, carpenter and mechanic and converting him to the merits of American democracy. On May 2, 1843, he and Lucier voted for the Provisional Government; as well, he was elected constable. On April 12, 1844, he married Rosalie Aussant the daughter of former trapper Louis Ausant and with whom he had fifteen children. He ran a general merchandise business in Butteville between 1850-1865 and was in the state legislature 1874 and 1878. He died February 14, 1914, the last survivor of those who voted at the Champoege meeting.

By 1850 he had one wife, LaRose (c.1828-?) and children Philomene (c.1844-?), Charles (1846-?), and Clorice (c.1848-?).

PS: OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: H. W. Scott, History of the Oregon, vol. II, p. 230; Corning, Willamette Landings, p. 74-80; Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 215; OHQ, XIV, p. 74; Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 104-06

Maurice, Joseph (c. 1809 - c. 1853) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: probably Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - c. 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1840); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1841 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853).

Joseph Maurice joined the HBC from Trois Rivières in 1830 and from then on worked on the coast. Little is mentioned of him, but in January 1837, he received a shoulder injury in a shootout with a native who had stolen wood from the steamer *Beaver*. He was one of several of the more stable HBC employees who put his name to an unsuccessful land claim around Fort Nisqually. He stopped working regularly in 1851 and rejoined on August 24, 1852. Shortly after, he was "killed in a drunken squabble" (FtVicASA 1, fo. 26).

Joseph Maurice had one wife who, in March 1842, briefly deserted him for having beat her. She took along one of their children indicating that he had more than one child.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 3, 6; YFDS 4a-5c, 7, 23; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1; BCA PSACFtNis

Maxwell, Henry [variation: **Henri**] (1817 - ?) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - 1817 (born to Colonel Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell)

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Chilcotin (1840 - 1841); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (spring 1841); Untraced vocation, Fort Chilcotin (August 1841 – winter 1842); Clerk, Fort McLeod (winter 1841 - 1842); Clerk in charge, Fort Connolly (1842 - 1845); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1845 - 1847); Clerk, Fort Hall (1847 - 1850); Clerk/Assistant to CT Richard Grant, Fort Nez Percés (1847); Clerk in charge, Champoege (1850 - 1851); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1851); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1851 - 1852); Clerk in charge, Cape Disappointment (1851 - 1852).

Henry Maxwell plodded his way through the fur trade essentially being used to fill in positions and usually always under the command of others. Maxwell joined the HBC in 1835 and for the next four years, served at two posts in the Kings Posts area but, apparently Simpson found him dull. By August 1840, Maxwell was at Fort Chilcotin and the following spring, Thompson River. He filled in at a variety of posts, for example, in the autumn of 1842, he was ordered to Connolly's Lake to relieve Mr. McBean. The next five years found him at Connolly's Lake and Fort George. In 1847 Maxwell obtained leave to proceed to Fort Vancouver on the sick list. Later in that year, he was the assistant to Chief Trader Richard Grant in the Snake Country stationed at Fort Nez Percés and subsequently left for Fort Hall. In 1850 he went to Champoege and in the following year Peter Skene Ogden wrote of him:

I do indeed regret to say I cannot say one word in favour of Maxwell his want of popularity at Champoege and also want of regular habits so it was commonly reported obliged me to remove him to the cape and then his vanity led him to believe he was an experienced Merchant... (Ogden's letter, fo. 93d).

He was then sent to deliver over Astoria to the Americans and subsequently sent to establish a sales shop at Cape Disappointment. In 1852 he left the Pacific Northwest coast and served in four Departments until ill health and the necessity to live in a better climate dictated his retirement on May 31, 1864. In 1864 he was noted to be at Dehi, Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1870 at North Douro, Ontario and 1871 in Yankton, Dakota. He was still alive in 1882.

Henry Maxwell had one wife and three children. On February 12, 1844, he married Elizabeth/Betsey McIntosh and together they had Charlotte (1846-1847), Henri (1848-?) and an unnamed son (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-31; FtVanASA 6-8, 10; P. S. Ogden's March 18, 1851 letter to Eden Colville, D.7.1, fo. 93d; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1b, 7a

Maxwell, John (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Member, Wyeth's 2nd Expedition (1834); Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

John Maxwell joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the CRFTC on the Pacific slopes to function in opposition to the HBC. Maxwell, who may have joined the expedition en route, left the expedition on the upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build a CRFTC trading post which they called Fort Hall, after one of the directors of the company. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and a total of twelve men stayed to winter over. Maxwell may have gone out on hunting parties that fall and winter and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

May, William (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

William May, a young apprentice with the HBC, made one long, arduous return voyage on the *Nereide*. He arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA log of *Nereide* 1; ShMiscPap 14

Maydle, William [variation: **Madle**] (fl. 1842 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Steward, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843 - 1847); Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

William Maydle shipped on with the HBC in London around September 6, 1842 as a steward, and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. After joining the coastal trading schooner *Cadboro* on October 15, 1843, he had a rather difficult time of it. Between July 10-17, 1845, Maydle was found to have such an advanced case of venereal disease, that he was sent forward and not allowed to be in contact with the food (log of *Cadboro*, fo. 107d-108). Thereon after, he appears to have been relatively well and was sick only one day in April, 1847. On Jan 15, 1847, because he would not bring the ship's mate water with which to wash, Maydle was struck several times by then *Cadboro* officer William Mouat (log of *Cadboro* 6, fo. 20). Maydle suffered no consequences but he was put off duty for two weeks. Maydle rejoined the *Columbia* at Fort Victoria on November 4, 1847 and sailed back to London.

PS: HBCA log of *Columbia* 6, 9; FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-26; YFDS 14; log of *Cadboro* 5, 6

McArthur, Neil McLean (fl. 1845 - 1880) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Salem, Argyle, Scotland

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Colvile (1845 - 1846); Clerk, Fort Colvile (1846 - 1847); Apprentice clerk in charge, Flatheads (1847 - 1848); Apprentice clerk, Fort Nez Percés (1848 - 1849); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Willamette Falls (1850 - 1851); Clerk in charge, Fort Hall (1851 - 1852); Clerk, Fort Nez Percés (1852 - 1853); Clerk in charge, Fort Hall (1853 - 1854).

Neil McLean McArthur, nephew of Chief Trader John McLean, joined the HBC in 1844. He spent the majority of his time in the Snake Country area and in 1854 he was not able to properly account for the HBC affairs in the area. This he blamed on being "badly assisted" (HBCA search file) and when he refused to go to Norway House on Company business, he, in effect, left the Company. He retired into the area in 1854 but returned north of the border where he farmed in the Caribou District. On January 29, 1861, he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] on the Bonaparte River for his friend, Donald McLean, but it was never put in McLean's name; and, by 1867 the Crown Grant was transferred to a George Dunne. This oversight helped to impoverish the McLean family, three sons of whom went on a murderous rampage in 1879. McArthur was still in the area in 1880.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVanASA 9-10; FtVanCB 41; FtVicASA 16; HBCA Neil McLean McArthur search file SS: Rothenburger, p. 111; Laing

McAskill, Norman (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Ross, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1850); Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1851 - 1852).

Norman McAskill joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1850 on a five year contract and sailed to York Factory. He made his way overland, worked briefly, and deserted in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVanASA 9

McAulay, Donald [a] [variation: **Macaulay**] (1805 - 1868) (British: Scottish)

Birth: West Loch Tarbet, Harris, Ross, Island of Lewis, Scotland – 1805

Death: Esquimalt, British Columbia - September 1868

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Steward, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1837 - 1842); Interpreter, Fort Simpson (1843 - 1850); Bailiff, Viewfield farm (1850 - 1857); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Simpson (1862 - 1868); Labourer, Esquimalt (1868).

Donald McAulay was a crofter and shepherd from the area of Dorisgell, Harris, County Ross, Scotland, when he joined the HBC on June 20, 1832 as a labourer, originally for five years. He boarded the *Prince Rupert IV* on June 23, at Stornoway as a sloop (crewman), sailing June 26. After a two month voyage, he disembarked at York Factory on August 24 and made his way to the Saskatchewan. From 1832-1834 he was a labourer in the Saskatchewan area, thence moving to the Columbia region in 1834 from which point he spent the majority of his career at Fort Simpson. He rarely made mention in the records but, in December 1838, he tried to light newspaper with gunpowder and damaged his eyes. In 1846, he unsuccessfully laid claim to land around Fort Nisqually to help secure the PSAC position there. On May 31, 1850, he left the service of the Company and on September 14, of that year, entered into an agreement with PSAC to farm part of its land (Viewfield Farm) between Victoria and Esquimalt in return for half of the profits. McAulay, as bailiff, managed the six hundred acre [242.8 ha] farm, stocked mainly with sheep, until September 1, 1857, when his agreement with PSAC expired. It was not a success. From that point, the Viewfield and Constance Cove farms were merged and their management taken over by Thomas J. Skinner. McAulay's agreement was not renewed but he returned to work for the Company at Fort Simpson in outfit 1862-1863 and then Victoria where he was in charge of the HBC's powder magazine at Esquimalt. By this time, the "long and spare" (Helmcken, p. 153) McAulay was quite deaf. Donald McAulay was accidentally drowned in Esquimalt Harbour in September, 1868 after his hand became entangled in his anchor rope.

Donald McAulay had one wife and six recorded children. On July 30, 1850, Donald McAulay married Margaret Snaach (c.1819-69) from Fort Simpson. Margaret Snaach was buried on August 31, 1869 in Victoria. Their children were Catherine (c.1848-80), Flora (?-bap.1850-?), Mary (?-bap.1850-?), Sarah (?-bap.1850-?), Margaret (?-bap.1853-?) and Mary Ann (?-bap.1855-?).

Macaulay Point, Macaulay Plains, Macaulay Road and Macaulay School, within the boundaries of Viewfield farm, were named after Donald McAulay.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 6; YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 24-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 4; FtVanASA 3-8; ShMiscPap 14; FtVicASA 1-2, 10-15; PSACAB 23; HBCABio; J. Douglas' Sept. 14, 1850 Victoria letter to Agents of PSAC, B.226/n/9, fos. 4d-5; BCA BCCR CCCath; RossBayCem; Van-PL Colonist, September 21, 1868, p. 3 SS: Helmcken, p. 153
See Also: Compton, Pym Nevins (Son-in-Law)

McAulay, Donald [b] (c. 1829 - 1912) (British: Scottish)

Birth: South Bragar Barras, Scotland - c. 1829 (born to John MacAulay and Margaret MacAulay)

Death: Kamloops, British Columbia - May 1912

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1853 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

After Donald McAulay [b] joined the HBC in 1849 from Scotland, he sailed to York Factory, making his way to Thompson River [Kamloops] where he was to work as a HBC labourer and dairyman for the next ten years. Little is known of his early work with the Company but in 1855 he was on the brigade to Hope. However, by 1859 he became more prominent as he planned the HBC dairy from which he made the first local cheese and butter as head butter and cheese maker. As well, during the 1850s, he took a local native wife, Mary Ann, and retired around 1860-1861 with his family to a farm at Cherry Creek which he and friend John McIvor pre-empted in 1864 and 1867. (They may have

originally squatted on the land as early as 1852.) For the next two years, he worked his farm growing potatoes, trapping furs and extracting gold from the Tranquille Creek area. The farm appears to have been profitable for he didn't touch his HBC credit of £13.6.10 until at least 1865. In the 1880s he moved to the North Thompson area, apparently in association with his friend, John McIver, and in 1886, after spending thirty-seven uninterrupted years in the general area, went back to Scotland for a visit that was still remembered long after in the community. (Members of the community, however, dated the visit to 1889.) Soon after, MacAulay returned to his more familiar Kamloops area and died in May 1912 at the age of ninety-one.

Donald McAulay had one native wife, Mary Ann (c.1830-1922), whom he married on December 28, 1868, and seven children. Mary Ann was from Deadman's Creek, British Columbia. Their recorded children by family recollection and records were an unnamed daughter (?-1859), John (1859-1934), Nancy (1862-?), Donald (c.1864-1932), Malcolm (1870-1929), Kitty (?-1878) and Margaret (?-1934).

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-12; HBCABio; BCA FtAlex; KamA Oblate; Canadian Censuses of 1881 and 1891; Inland Sentinel, [back to Scotland]October 21, 1886, p. 3; [obituary] May 20, 1912, p. 1; genealogical researcher, Northton, Harris, Scotland; BCA Roman Catholic StPetStLk SS: Laing, p. 374, 376-77; family information from descendants

McAulay, John [a] (fl. 1831 - 1839) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Uig, Ross, Island of Lewis, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1837); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1839).

John McAulay joined the HBC at Stornoway on June 9, 1831. He served out his time in the Columbia area as a landsman and seaman serving coastal posts. Little is mentioned of him, but while on watch duty on February 13, 1837, he fired over the heads of some young natives who were throwing stones at him. He returned home in 1839 on the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 12-15, 18-19; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-5; ShMiscPap 14; HBCABio

McAulay, Neil (fl. 1838 - 1845) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Uig, Ross, Island of Lewis, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1839); Stoker, and labourer *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1845).

Neil McAulay joined the HBC from Stornoway on June 5, 1837. He embarked at Stornoway on June 21, 1837 for Hudson Bay and spent the next seven years working in the coastal area of the Columbia Department. His contract ended in 1844 and he returned to the British Isles in 1845.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 10; FtVanASA 5-8; YFASA 19-20, 24-25

McBain, John (fl. 1829) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Thurso, Caithness, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1829).

John McBain joined the HBC from Scotland on October 21, 1829 as a seaman for three years. He was assigned to service the Columbia River area but did not appear on those abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

McBean, William (1807 - 1892) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably the Lake Superior post of Folle Avoinne ("Fallow Wine") - March 20, 1807 (born to John McBean and Madelaine Cloutier)

Death: Walla Walla, Washington - April 10, 1892

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1833 - 1834); Post master, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1834 - 1837); Post master, Fort Chilcotin (1837 - 1838); Post master, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1838 - 1840); Apprentice clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1840 - 1841); Clerk in charge, Fort Fraser (1841 - 1842); Clerk in charge, Fort Connolly (1842 - 1844); Clerk disposable, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Clerk in charge, Fort Umpqua (1845 - 1846); Clerk in charge,

Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Clerk in charge, Fort Nez Percés (1846 - 1851).

Born into the fur trade and having an early education in Montreal, William McBean reflected fur trade realities by being firm, exercising a religious bent and being very honest with the natives (Morice, p. 211). After joining the HBC on August 7, 1828, McBean served as an interpreter in the Southern Department for five years before coming to New Caledonia. According to Morice, he left a lasting impression with the natives who:

...remember him as a sort of lay preacher whose hybrid religion betrayed his own Cree origin, since it consisted mostly of vague notions about the Deity and the primary precept of the natural law, coupled with vain observances, the main burden of which was reduced to shouting and dancing (Morice, p. 225).

His most difficult assignment was Fort Chilcotin where, fearing attack, he had the pickets and bastion strengthened and the gardens enclosed with willows. After 1845, he moved south and in 1847, as clerk in charge of Fort Walla Walla, he not only greeted the travelling painter Paul Kane but stayed behind while Kane went off to warn Marcus Whitman of an impending attack (Kane, p. 198). After the attack, McBean was unjustly blamed for doing too little on behalf of the survivors. He retired in 1851 and in the spring of 1852 settled on 637 acres [257.8 ha] which adjoined the St. Rosa Mission in an area called Frenchtown [present day Lowden, WA]. The first church services were held in his cabin where he supplied the poorly clad priest with a night shirt to use as a cassock (CCR 1, A52). A few years later, because of the Indian War in the area, he was forced to temporarily evacuate his claim and when he returned found that claim jumpers had burned his buildings and cut his timber. As a result, McBean's claim remained in dispute until 1876 when he finally received a patent. During this time, he taught school in Frenchtown but apparently had difficulty handling the more boisterous students in his class (Donation Land Claims, p. 268-70). He successfully raised his family on his claim and died in Walla Walla at the ripe old age of eighty-five.

William McBean had one wife and eleven or twelve children. In New Caledonia on October 1, 1834, he married Jane Boucher (?-?), daughter of Baptiste Boucher and Nancy McDougal. Nine of their children were John (1837-?), Nancy (1839-?), Mary (1844-?), Sophie (c.1845), Charles Donald (1846-c.1916), Josephine (1853-?), Pierre (1855-?), William (?-?) and Henry (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a, 5b-7; HBCCont; YFASA 12-15, 17-20, 24-25, 27-32; FtVanASA 3-9; SimpsonCB; HBCABio; "William McBean" search file; BCA PJ FtBab 1 PPS: HBRS XXX, p. 232n; CCR 1b, 7a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 268-70; Kane, p. 189, 198 SS: Morice, *The History of*, p. 209-212, 225, 264
See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (probable Father-in-Law)

McBean, William Scott (fl. 1821 - 1826) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Cromarty, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Clerk, Thompson River (1822); Clerk, New Caledonia (1822 - 1825); Clerk in charge, Fort Alexandria (1825 - 1826); Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1826).

William Scott McBean joined the HBC in 1818 for in that year he was first recorded as working as a clerk at Rock Depot. In the following two years he was a clerk in Athabasca until September 1820 when Simpson appointed him to manage the store, books and accounts at Colville House [Peace River]. In 1821 he began work in New Caledonia where he worked until 1826. In 1824, John Stuart, the Chief Factor in charge, felt that McBean was a well-meaning lad but that he would "never be of much credit to himself or benefit to the Company" (FtSTJmsRD 3, fo. 5). However, in 1825, the year following Stuart's departure, McBean was in charge of Fort Alexandria on the Fraser River. In 1826, he retired and travelled to Europe on the *Prince of Wales* [John Davison], leaving York Factory on September 20, 1826 and arriving in London, October 26, 1826. He has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-6; FtKamPJ 1; YFDS 1a; FtSTJmsRD 3; McLlRD 1; log of Prince of Wales I 5; HBCA William Scott McBean search file SS: HBRS I, p. 40, 43, 134, 448

McBeath, Hugh (fl. 1826 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

Hugh McBeath shipped on with the HBC in London in September 1826 and sailed to the coast on a supply voyage of the *William & Ann*. The vessel did no coastal trading and he arrived back in London with the vessel in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

McBeath, William [variation: **McBeth**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

William McBeath made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

McCarthy, Jeremiah (fl. 1844 - 1850) (British)

Birth: possibly London, England (born to Hannah Fourhane (Houren) and Florence McCarthy)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

Jeremiah McCarthy joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London as a seaman on August 26, 1844 and arrived on the Northwest Coast on February 18, 1845. For McCarthy it was an unhappy voyage: he refused to attend divine service, was found asleep on watch and talked back to his officers, and was thereafter put in irons. When the crew arrived at Fort Vancouver he led a large delegation to speak with Dr. John McLoughlin over their treatment (log of *Vancouver* [3], 2, fo. 89); and, after servicing coastal posts, made his way back to London on the *Cowlitz* where he arrived on June 27, 1846. For the next two years, 1847-1848, he made a return voyages on the Prince Rupert to Hudson Bay. The following year he came to the coast once again on the *Cowlitz*, but was discharged in Oahu on October 16, 1850 on its return voyage.

Two undelivered 1850 letters written by his father, Florence McCarthy, reveal a resourceful working class family with members scattered around the world on various vessels. The letters rest in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; PortB 1; log of Vancouver [3] 2; Ship's Records C.3/15, fos. 20d-21; MiscI 5; log of Prince Rupert V 9; PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 238-40

McCarthy, John (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British)

Birth: possibly in or near Newcastle, Northumberland, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

John McCarthy joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 for three years as a seaman and came to the coast on the brig *Eagle*. He began his work in the Columbia on October 1, 1830 and returned to England on the *Ganymede* November 1, 1831. He would have arrived back in England in the spring of 1832.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11; YFDS 4a-4b

McCarty, William (c. 1807 - 1854) (Irish)

Birth: Ireland - c. 1807

Death: Wallcut River, Washington Territory- December 3, 1854

Fur trade employee

U.A. Member, Ewing Young's Party (1834); **HBC** Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836).

William McCarty had two nicknames according to Munnick: "Cochon Bill" for his bristly pig-like hair or "Brandywine", a vessel on which he claimed to have sailed (CCR 1, A-52). Nothing is known of his early, perhaps seafaring, life, but he came north into the Columbia area with Ewing Young's party from California in 1834. He appeared on the HBC sundries accounts likely having traded furs or some other items. From 1834 he lived in the Willamette Valley and by 1842 he had a productive farm on seventy enclosed acres [28.3 ha]. On May 2, 1843, he voted for the Provisional Government in Oregon territory. He sold this and in May 10, 1850, he settled a 157 acre [63.5 ha] claim near Baker's Bay, Pacific County [Washington]. There he built a zinc house, caught and salted salmon and generally ran a very welcoming house. On December 3, 1854, he was drowned in the Wallcut River when his canoe upset, his body being carried to the entrance of Shoalwater Bay (CCR 1, A-52).

William McCarty was married twice and had one recorded daughter. On January 28, 1839 he married Charlotte Chehalis (c.1808-42). A son Joseph (c.1825-39) was from another marriage. Upon the death of Charlotte, he took for a wife, Silsao (Cecelia) Carcowan (c.1826-71), daughter of a Chinook chief on the lower Washington coast. They had one daughter, Catherine (c.1846-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 15; YFDS 6; OHS 1842 Census PPS: CCR 1a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claim, p. 239 SS: Holman, p. 114

McClellan, Robert [variation: **M'Lelland, McLellan**] (1770 - 1815) (American)

Birth: near Mercerburg, Pennsylvania, United States - 1770 (born to Robert McClellan and Mrs. McClellan)

Death: St. Louis, Missouri - November 22, 1815

Fur trade officer

PFC Partner, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813).

Although slightly built, Robert McClellan Jr. was an excellent woodsman and hunter. After receiving a pension from the Army, McClellan joined the fur trade in 1801. Between 1807-1809 McClellan and business partner Ramsay Crooks tried twice to penetrate the upper Missouri but, because of the Sioux's protection of their homeland, they retreated twice, each time building a post to wait it out. When Crooks retired from their venture in 1810, McClellan once again tried to enter the territory only to be robbed by the Sioux. Disheartened, he began to head for St. Louis but, at the mouth of the Nodoway River, he ran into Crooks who by this time was a member of Wilson Price Hunt's overland Astoria party. There McLellan also became a partner in the PFC and joined the party. The group arrived at Astoria in a tattered state on January 18, 1812. By March 22, 1812, being relatively old and in marginal health, McClellan withdrew from the PFC (followed shortly by Crooks) and in June headed eastward with Robert Stuart's party. After considerable hardships once again, they arrived in St. Louis on April 30, 1813 and in the following month McClellan was imprisoned for debt. The following January he opened a store in Cape Girardeau, Missouri but his ill health forced him to return to St. Louis in the summer of 1815. That summer, an ill, forty-five year old McClellan was able to find a home on the farm of Abraham Gallatin. He died shortly afterwards, most likely on the farm and was buried on General William Clark's farm where his tombstone was unearthed sixty years later in 1875.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; MHS Chouteau PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 108-110, 112, 113, 193; ChSoc LVII, p. 171; K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 109 SS: Mackenzie, Donald Mackenzie, p. 33; Chittenden, A History of the American Fur Trade, p. 131, 159, 161-62, 183, 186, 188, 195, 210; DAB Ghent

McCoy, Martin (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

Martin McCoy was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's southwest expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing the Colorado River and into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all of the expedition members (including McCoy) in camp except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith"

McDermid, Archibald [variation: **MacDearmaid, McDearmid**] (fl. 1818 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, probably carpenter, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1823).

In 1818 Archibald McDermid crossed the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes with a NWC party headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. At the time of coalition, he was retained by the HBC for two more outfits before he returned to Montreal in 1823.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

McDonald, Alexander [b] [variation: **Aleck**] (fl. 1851 - 1861) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Barras, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - 1827

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1850); Labourer, New Caledonia (1851 - 1856); Labourer, Columbia Department (1856 - 1857); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1857 - 1861).

Alexander McDonald [b] joined the HBC in 1850 in Stornoway and sailed to York Factory. He spent about six years working in the interior of British Columbia before taking a job on San Juan Island with the HBC farming operations. There he did a variety of jobs and made periodic runs back and forth to Victoria. It is not known whether he had a family but his wife, probably native, died on the island on October 12, 1859 and was buried the following day. After this, Aleck's habitual drinking became problematic and he was discharged in 1860, but rehired again the following year. He has not been traced beyond that point. (There is a discrepancy in the records for in FtVicCB 12 fol. 18; Douglas has Griffen has McDonald as [d] who joined San Juan in February 1856 on a twelve month contract as a shepherd and labourer)

McDonald, Anawiscum [variation: **Anawiscum, William**] (c. 1803 or 1805 or 1815 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably York Factory, Manitoba - c. 1804 (on parent Native: Muskegon)

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Langley (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Langley (1841 - 1842); Cooper, Fort Langley (1842); Post master, Fort Nisqually (1843 - 1844); Cooper, Fort Nisqually (1843 - 1844); Cooper, Fort Nisqually (1844 - 1845); Carpenter, Fort Nisqually (1845 - 1846); Cooper, Fort Nisqually (1845 - 1846); Mechanic, Fort Nisqually (1845 - 1846); Settler, Cowlitz (1847 - 1849+).

William Anawiscum McDonald, also known as "Wiscum", joined the HBC in 1824 or 1825. He was on the Pacific slopes in 1826 and shortly after was in on the construction of Fort Langley. On August 21, 1842, he left Fort Langley to settle in the Cowlitz area. He likely had a change of heart for he re-enlisted with the Company and began work on October 7, 1843. From that point on, he appeared to work from Fort Nisqually. He served with Tolmie, who found him honest and was with Tolmie and Archibald McDonald on their exploration of Puget Sound in 1833. He retired to the Cowlitz area in 1842 but stayed under contract until 1845 and worked until February 15, 1846, at which point he became a freeman. Later he served as a private under Captain Henry Peer with the Cowlitz Rangers, a company of mounted volunteers, in the Indian War of 1855-1856.

Wiscum McDonald had one wife and five recorded children. He formalized his marriage to Elizabeth Pe'ky, Semas on January 30, 1843 at Fort Vancouver. Their children were François (c.1831-?), Cetty/Catherine (c.1834-?), John (c.1837-?), Alexandre (1840-?) and Marie Louise (1842-?).

PS: HBCA YFDS 2a, 3b, 4b-7, 13-14, 16; YFASA 6-9, 11-15, 19, 22, 24-25; FtVanASA 1-9; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1a

McDonald, Angus [a] (? - 1861) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Stornoway, Scotland

Death: Northern Department, Rupert's Land - April 1, 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Colville (1838 - 1839); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Apprentice clerk, Fort Simpson (1840 - 1841); Clerk, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1843); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Clerk, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Clerk, Champoege (1847 - 1848); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848).

A relative of Chief Trader Donald Ross, Angus McDonald [a] joined the HBC in 1837. He sailed cabin class on the Prince Rupert from Stornoway on June 21, 1837 for York Factory. After serving a year in the York Factory District, he went to the Columbia where he was stationed at various posts until the autumn of 1848 when he crossed the Rockies to the east side and sailed back to England on the Prince Rupert because of ill health. He returned to service in 1853 serving in the Northern Department as post master until his death in 1861.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 10; FtVanASA 5-9, 13; YFASA 18-20, 24-29; YFDS 19 PPS: HBRS VI, p. 393-94

See Also: Ross, Donald (Relative)

McDonald, Angus [b] (1816 - 1889) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Craig, Ross, Scotland - October 16, 1816 (born to Donald and Mrs. McDonald)

Death: Flathead Reservation, Montana - February 1, 1889

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Servant, Fort Colville (1839 - 1840); Post master and clerk, Fort Hall (1840 - 1846); Post master, Snake Party (1840 - 1841); Servant, Snake Party (1842 - 1843); Post master, Snake Party (1843 - 1845); Clerk, Snake Party (1845 - 1847); Clerk, Fort Colville (1847 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1853 - 1855); Clerk, Fort Colville (1855 - 1856); Chief Trader, Fort Colville (1856 - 1860); Chief Trader, Fort Colville (1860 - 1869).

Nephew to Archibald McDonald, Angus McDonald joined the HBC as a general servant on June 19, 1838, sailing from Orkney to York Factory. Fluent in Gaelic, French and later, several native languages, McDonald identified strongly with the natives, particularly the Blackfeet. Preferring to live in lodges and tents, he was noted for his entertaining yarns as well as singing off key. His zest for life endeared him to the natives and rubbed off on his family. For example, one daughter, Christine became a fur trader in her own right at Fort Colville, as well as an interpreter for the United States Army. Another daughter, Maggie, owned and managed a sizable stock raising operation in Montana. Edward Huggins described Angus as:

...rather a good looking man, about six feet [183 cm] in height, straight and slim, but was said to be very wiry and strong. He had a dark complexion and long, jet black hair reaching to his shoulder, and a thick, long and very black beard and mustache. He wore a dressed deer skin shirt and pants, a regatta, or rowing shirt, and had a blackish silk handkerchief (sic) tied loosely around his neck. He had a black piercing eye, and a deep sonorous voice, rather musical, and had a slow and rather monotonous manner of speaking (Huggins, p. 128-29).

Huggins also claimed that McDonald had little tact when dealing with the Americans. When Fort Colville closed operations in 1871, Angus tried to pre-empt the site but as the Indian land question had not been settled, he couldn't and so went to the Mission Valley area, Flathead Reservation of Montana where he devoted himself to stock raising until his death in 1889. Graves of his descendants can be seen above the old site behind St. Paul's Mission.

Angus McDonald had one wife and twelve children and a further child by another native woman. In 1842 at Fort Hall with Richard Grant officiating, he married Catherin Baptiste (an Iroquois Metis) (?-1892), and in 1852 renewed the marriage at Fort Colville under Father Joset. Their children were John (1845-?), Christina/Christine (1847-?), Duncan (1849-?), Donald (1851-?), Annie/Anna (?-1853), Margaret/Maggie (1855-?), Thomas (1858-?), Alexander (1861-?), Archie (1863-88), Joseph A. (1866-?), Angus C. (1868-?) and Mary (1871-?). Angus P. (1861-?) was born to a different Okanagan native mother.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 11; YFASA 19-20, 24-30, 32; FtVanASA 6-15; FtVicASA 7-16 PPS: HBRS VI, p. 394; CCR 1a, 1b; Huggins, p. 128-29; TacP-FtNis Huggins, May 21, 1906 SS: Hines; Pollard, p. 292; family descendant
See Also: McDonald, Archibald (Relative)

McDonald, Angus [c] (fl. 1853 - 1862) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Sandwich, Ross, Island of Lewis, Scotland - 1828

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Thompson River (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Shepherd, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1856); Shepherd, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1858 - 1862).

Angus McDonald [c] is problematic as he may be two people with the same designation. After signing on in Stornoway and sailing to York Factory and making his way overland, Angus worked at interior posts in British Columbia. He may have returned to Scotland where he re-joined the HBC from Stornoway on April 21, 1853 as a labourer, originally for five years, and embarked for Hudson Bay on July 2. He arrived on San Juan Island on January 6, 1854 and continued working there until at least 1862. On March 31, 1859 he became head shepherd, taking over William Page's flock, and is untraced after 1862.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-3, 6-10; BCA FtAlex

McDonald, Angus [c] (c. 1824 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in or near Markethill, Stornoway, Ross, Scotland - c. 1824 (born to Murdo McDonald and Margaret McDonald)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1845); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1845 - 1846).

After Angus McDonald joined the HBC from the Isle of Lewis on June 17, 1841, he sailed from Stornoway to York Factory on the Prince Rupert. He worked at coastal posts until his contract ended in 1846, at which point he returned to the British Isles aboard the Prince Rupert. He returned to his parents' home and, by 1851, was married to a Margaret, from Uig.

An 1846 HBCA undelivered letter from his father expressed his father's desire for his son's speedy return and told him not to buy clothes as clothes were cheap in the Hebrides.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 24-26; HBCABio; Beattie & Buss, p. 331-32

McDonald, Archibald [a] [variation: MacDonald] (1790 - 1853) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Leechkentium [Leacantuim], Glenco, Appin, Argyleshire, Scotland - February 3 or September 12, 1790 (born to Angus McDonald and Mary Rankin)

Death: near St. Andrew's, Canada West - January 15, 1853

Fur trade officer

HBC Accountant, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1826); Officer in charge, Thompson River (1826 - 1828); Kept journal, New Caledonia (1828); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Langley (1828 - 1833); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Nisqually (1833); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Colville (1835 - 1841); Chief Factor in charge, Fort Colville (1841 - 1844).

Son of a tacksman, Archibald McDonald [a] probably studied the rudiments of medicine in London before he sailed

with Lord Selkirk to Canada on the *Prince of Wales* on June 19, 1813. As some of the passengers, including Dr. Peter Laserre (to whom he was apprenticed), contracted typhus, he had to land and spend a thoroughly bleak winter at Churchill Creek. In the following spring he and the others walked part way and travelled by boat the rest of the way to Red River. When the settlement was attacked by the NWC in 1815, McDonald carried back to England the report of the "Narrative respecting the destruction of the Earl of Selkirk's settlement upon the Red River in 1815"; and returned the following year. He was with Lord Selkirk at the capture of Fort William on August 13, 1816 but by 1817 he was back in England. He joined the HBC again in England in 1820 as an accountant and returned to Rupert's Land, spending 1820-1821 as a clerk east of the Rockies at Fort George on the Columbia River. He became Chief Trader in 1828 and Chief Factor in 1841. At Fort Colville he oversaw the cultivation of a large tract of undeveloped land, possibly as much as two thousand acres [809.4 ha], and constructed a sawmill. In 1844 he discovered silver on the east shore of Kootenay Lake, an area which was later mined. He went on two furloughs, 1834-1835 and 1845-1848 to the British Isles and Montreal because of ill health. The second just prior to his retirement, when he purchased the property near St. Andrews East. He retired in 1848 to "Glencoe House", St. Andrews, Quebec, on the Ottawa River. In 1853 he died less than a week after falling ill, possibly of pneumonia.

Archibald McDonald had two successive wives and fourteen children. He first married Princess Raven/Sunday (?-1824), the daughter Chief Comcomly, who died that same year while giving birth to Ranald McDonald (1824-1894) now considered a cult figure in Japan. His second marriage was to Jane Klyne (b. Aug. 23, 1810-d. December 15, 1879), the daughter of Michel Klyne, a marriage begun in 1825 but formalized at Red River in 1835 while he was on furlough. Their thirteen children were Angus (1826-1843), Archibald (1828-1868), Alexander (1830-1875), Allan (1832-1891), Marianne/Marrian/Mary Ann/Maryanne (1834-1860), John (1836-1836), John (1837-1864), Donald (1839-1845), James (1839-1845), Samuel (1841-1891), Joseph (1843-1845), Benjamin (1844-1918), and Angus Michael (1846-1867).

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-25; FtKamPJ 2; YFDS 2a, 3b, 6-7; FtVanASA 1-8; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: HBRS I, p. 448-9; HBRS X, p. 253-58, HBRS XXII, p. 262-3, HBRS XXX, p. 197n; A. McDonald SS: Drury, "The Columbia Maternal", p. 104, 117-18; W. S. Lewis, p. 100; B. MacDonald; Cole, Exile in the Wilderness, Archibald McDonald's"; Archibald McDonald descendant; DCB Cole

See Also: Klyne, Joseph (Relative); McDonald, Angus (Relative); McDonald, Ranald (Son)

McDonald, Donald [d] (? - 1834) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Canshaddic, Uig, Ross, Scotland

Death: probably Fort Simpson [Nass] [British Columbia] - March 1834

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834).

Donald McDonald [d] joined the HBC on June 9, 1831 as a labourer for five years. In the records he is listed as "Jr." but his father has not been determined, although it may be Donald McDonald [e]. He did not complete his contracts for he is on record as having died "at Columbia", March, 1834.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

McDonald, Donald [e] (c. 1814 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Uig (Argyle), Scotland - c. 1814

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839).

Donald McDonald (e), from Hobson, Uig, joined the HBC on June 20, 1832 as a labourer for five years. He boarded the *Prince Rupert IV* on June 23, at Stornaway as a sloop (crewman), sailing June 26 for Hudson Bay. He disembarked at York Factory on August 24 and reached the Columbia in 1834. There he appeared to work competently for seven years. Around 1839, he refused work as a stoker aboard the *Beaver*; as a result he and William Gullion, who also refused, were flogged by Capt. Wm H. McNeil. Both were sent overland to York Factory to return to the British Isles aboard the *Prince Rupert* but, before they left, they both expressed a wish to return to the Columbia via the American Missouri route to settle.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 13-15, 18-19; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-5; FtVanCB 24

McDonald, Donald [f] (c. 1816 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Uig (Argyle), Scotland - c. 1816

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1840 - 1842); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Snake Party (1845 - 1848); Middleman, Snake Country (1848 - 1849).

Donald McDonald [f] joined the HBC on May 27, 1837 as a labourer. He embarked from Stornoway on June 21 for Hudson's Bay and spent the two years east of the Rockies for he first appears on record in the Columbia District in 1839. He spent the next ten years at a variety of locations in the Department. He became a freeman on August 6, 1849 and retired, remaining in the area.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 10; YFASA 19-20, 24-30; FtVanASA 6-9; YFDS 20

McDonald, Farquhar [variation: **Macdonald**] (1809 - 1890) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Capital/Capadil, Uig, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - 1809 (born to Angus MacDonald and Margaret MacLeod)**Death: Geshader, Uig, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - December 1890****Maritime employee**

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales IV* (ship) (1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Sloop, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Sloop, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Sloop, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Gardener, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839).

Farquhar McDonald appears to have spent his early years on the Isle of Lewis where he was born. Thus, his motive for joining the HBC on June 20, 1832 as a sloop for five years was likely the opportunity to escape the rigours of the Outer Hebrides islands. Six days later he sailed from Stornoway for Hudson Bay; there he made his way overland to the Pacific slopes. He worked in coastal shipping as a sloop for the next six years but spent his last outfit in the Columbia working in the produce garden behind the fort, replacing fellow Scottish gardener, William Bruce, who had returned to England for one year. Perhaps working the land once again gave Farquhar a renewed sense of the soil for, in 1839, the same year his contract ended, he returned to the British Isles. After returning, he had to settle in the far less fertile area of Geshader where he married, raised a family and lived out his life. Farquhar McDonald died in Geshader, Uig, on the Isle of Lewis in December, 1890.

Farquhar McDonald had three successive wives and seven children on the Isle of Lewis. In 1841, he married Hannah MacLeod; their three children were Angus (1841-?), Ann (1843-?) and Murdo (1846-?). Hannah likely died soon after having Murdo because Farquhar married Euphemia (or Oighric) MacLeod in 1847. They had one child, Henny (Oighric) (?-?), and Euphemia may have died in childbirth. In 1854, Farquhar married Catherine MacKay (?-1900); their children were John (1855-?), Joan (1857-?) and Henny (1860-?).

The ruins of McDonald's original dwelling place in Ardrion can still (1997) be seen.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 6; YFASA 14-15, 18-19; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5; McDonald descendant, Geshader; genealogical researcher, Northton, Harris

McDonald, Finan (McDonald of the Buffalo) (c. 1782 - 1851) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Aberdeenshire or Inverness, Scotland - c. 1782 (born to Angus Ban McDonald and Nelly McDonell)**Death: Charlottenburg, Glengarry Co., Canada West - December 3, 1851****Fur trade employee**

NWC Clerk/Builder of fort, Kootenae House (1807 - 1808); Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House]/Kootenay Falls (1808 - 1809); Wintering clerk, Kullyspell House (Kalispel Post) (1809 - 1810); Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1810); Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1811); Clerk, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814); Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1817); **HBC** Clerk, Snake Party (1821 - 1824); Clerk, South Party (1825); Clerk, Snake Party (1825 - 1826).

Finan McDonald was a large, fearsome, red bearded Scot known as "McDonald of the Buffalo" because in a buffalo hunt he once wrestled a large buffalo to its death. He never rose above clerk possibly because he couldn't spell conventionally. He migrated to North America around the age of four and on February 19, 1805 he joined the NWC [McTavish Frobisher & Co.] as an apprentice clerk. He was at Rocky Mountain House/Fort des Prairies when David Thompson arrived there on November 29, 1806 and spent the next six years with Thompson mostly west of the Rockies. From 1811 his movements are difficult to follow but he most likely moved in and around the Flathead, Kootenay and Snake Country for, in 1821, he transferred from the NWC to the HBC as clerk and succeeded Donald McKenzie as charge of the Snake Country trappers. His daily language was a mixture of Gaelic, English, French and half a dozen Indian dialects, but he never quite mastered the intricacies of English grammar and spelling. In an April 5, 1824 letter to John George McTavish, commenting on his activities in Snake territory, he wrote:

We had Saviral Battils with the nasion on the other side of the Mountians. Poore Meshel Bordoe was kild with 5 more of the Band there dath was revenge as well as we Could revert it for no less than 68 of them that remain in the Planes as Pray for the wolves and those fue that askape our Shotes they had not Britch Clout to Cover them selves wee Shoe them what war was they will not be so radey to atack People (HBCA B.239/c/1, fo. 124d).

In 1826 he went with Ogden into the Klamath tribe area of Oregon and, by October 1826, he was at Boat Encampment ready to head east. After a brief stop at Fort Edmonton the following year, he went to Canada West with the York Express likely with his Spokane wife and children. The following year, 1828, he bought himself a farm at Charlottenburg [Upper Canada] where he raised his family. He was at Williamston in 1835 and, on January 4, 1838, was

commissioned captain in the First Regiment of the Glengarry Militia; seven years later he was elected member of Provincial Parliament for Canada West [Ontario] from Williamstown for 1843-1844. Some years later he became involved in the litigation of his brother's estate and in May 1849, possibly in connection with the litigation, was in jail in Toronto. Finan McDonald died in 1851 and was buried in the St. Raphael Roman Catholic Cemetery in Charlottenburg.

Finan McDonald's family life is difficult to follow. He chose, or won in a contest, Margaret/Marguerite, daughter of Pend d'Oreille or Spokane chief, Chin-chay-nay-whey, their first child being born in June 1811 at the site of the present day Bonner's Ferry. The mother of his daughter Helene, however, was Charlotte Pend d'Oreille, which would indicate that he had more than one wife.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; UBC-Koer Thompson; HBCA YFASA 1-6, 8; Finan McDonald April 5, 1824
Spokane House letter to J. G. McTavish, B.239/c/1, fo. 124d; FtVanPJ 3; SnkCoPJ 4 PPS: HBRS XXII, p. 220; Cox, p. 101, 122, 164-66, 173, 175 SS: Meyers, "Finan Macdonald", p. 196; ChSoc XXII, p. 463; Macgillivray, p. 52
See Also: Kittson, William (Son-in-Law); Grant, Richard (Son-in-Law)

McDonald, John (fl. 1821 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823).

John McDonald [1] worked for the HBC in New Caledonia in outfit 1821-1823.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2

McDonald, John [c] (c. 1821-?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Shathir, Stornoway, Island of Lewis, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1847).

John McDonald joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1841 on a five year contract. He returned to the British Isles in 1847 aboard the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 23-26; log of Prince Rupert V 8

McDonald, John [e] (fl. 1851 - 1857) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Lochs, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1854); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1857); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857).

John McDonald from Lochs, (he appears to have been designated with both [e] and [b]) appears to have joined the HBC in 1850. He worked until 1857, returning London on the *Princess Royal* on July 4, 1857. During his six years with the HBC on the Pacific slopes, he accumulated a large credit of £104.8.3 which would have allowed him a good start in the in the Scottish Hebrides.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-5; log of Princess Royal 3

McDonald, Kenneth (? - 1838) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Ross, Scotland

Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids) [British Columbia] - October 22, 1838

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838).

Kenneth McDonald joined the HBC on June 5, 1837 and embarked from Stornoway on June 21 for Hudson Bay. He was likely on his way to his job in the Columbia Department when he drowned on October 22, 1838. James Douglas described his death in a letter to the Governor:

...A Boat which Mr. Tod had sent back from the Upper Columbia Lake, left the Boat Encampment on the 22nd October with the last of the party. In the evening of the same day, when running one of the Rapids below Dalles des Morts, the Boat unfortunately filled, and the following persons perished in attempting to gain the shore...[7 named, 5 unnamed]...in all twelve persons, who have travelled from their distant homes to find an untimely grave beneath the raging waters of the Columbia (FtVanCB 20, fo. 36-36d).

His contract would have ended in 1842.

McDonald, Murdoch [b] (fl. 1842 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Shathir, Barvas, Lewis, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1843 - 1847); Dairyman and labourer, Fort Nisqually (1845 - 1848); Middleman, Willamette Falls (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Willamette Falls (1849).

Murdoch McDonald joined the HBC from the Hebrides in 1840 and spent most of his career in the Columbia area. His contract was to have ended in 1850 but he stopped work and went to California, presumably after the gold there on September 1, 1849.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-9; YFASA 25-29; YFDS 20; HBCABio

McDonald, Ranald (1824 - 1894) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort George [Astoria], Oregon - February 3, 1824 (born to Archibald McDonald and Princess Raven)

Death: Toroda, Washington - August 24, 1894

Other

HBC Pupil, Fort Vancouver (1833).

Ranald McDonald, a rare individual, was born into the fur trade but did not participate in it. Born at Fort George [Astoria] to clerk Archibald McDonald and Princess Raven, a daughter of Chief Comcomly, Chinook, Ranald grew up never knowing his mother as she died giving birth. In the spring of 1834, after receiving a brief season of education at the Fort Vancouver school and just before the arrival of three free Japanese crew members turned slaves, he and his three younger half-brothers and step-mother, Jane Klyne, were taken by his father, en route to his furlough in Britain, to Red River Academy. Jane stayed the winter with her parents at Jasper House but joined the rest of the family at Red River where the boys continued their education; after a year, their parents returned to Fort Colville. In 1839, at the age of fifteen, Ranald went directly from Red River to St. Thomas, Upper Canada [Ontario] where he worked as a clerk in Edward Ermatinger's bank and lived with the Ermatingers until he went away to sea in 1842 and began his wanderings on whaling ships. Around 1844 he found himself on a whaler arriving in London. He then went to the African Gold Coast on a slave ship and reached Asian waters on another ship. Having just missed shipwrecked Japanese slaves that Captain W. H. McNeill had ransomed from their Cape Flattery captors in 1834, but theorizing that there was a racial link between the natives and the Japanese, Ranald became driven by a desire to meet the people of the then closed society of Japan. In 1848 he became a deckhand on an American whaler and when near Japan, he cast off in a cockleshell boat loaded with supplies and had himself shipwrecked on the small Rishiri Island, next to the larger island of Hokkaido. He was captured and subjected to ordeals and imprisonment. While he was awaiting deportation, he was shipped to Tokyo and taught English to fourteen individuals who later became instrumental in the modernization of Japan. Because of this, he is today revered as the first English teacher in Japan. In 1849 he was released and reached Australia after a shipwreck. Later he toured England, France and Italy. He returned to Canada shortly after his father's death in 1853 and spent several years at St. Andrews with the family before returning to the west with his half brother Allan around 1858. From that point on, he involved himself in several commercial pursuits. He spent his declining years at a cabin not far from Fort Colville and is buried in a cemetery near Curlew, Washington. His grave, a monument to the spirit of man, is today visited by Japanese and North Americans alike.

PS: HBCA FtAlexCB1 PPS: R. Macdonald; Dictionary of American History, XIII, p. 18 SS: OHS Oregonian, Feb. 12, 1991, p. 5; Oregonian Sunday Magazine, 23 Aug., 1936, p.4; DCB Wallace; family relative

See Also: McDonald, Archibald (a) (Father)

McDonald, William [1] (fl. 1855 - 1858) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1858).

William McDonald and his wife left London on July 19, 1855 and sailed to the coast on the *Princess Royal*; their child was born on board. After their arrival on December 17, he worked for three years until August 10, 1858 and then disappeared from record although his name remained on HBC accounts for two more years. The William McDonald who purchased 113 acres [45.7 ha] of land in the Victoria District in 1857 may be one in the same.

The name of William's wife and child have not been traced with any certainty.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 2; FtVicASA 3-7; FtVanASA 9; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd

McDonald, William [2] (c. 1825 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland, United Kingdom - c. 1825**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Shepherd, Fort Vancouver farm (1851 - 1852).

William McDonald most likely came to the Northwest Coast on the *Harpooner* as an employee of Captain Walter Colquhoun Grant who brought eight employees from Britain to establish an independent settlement. After he (or they) sailed from Britain on November 30, 1848 and arrived on June 1849, he no doubt worked for Grant until he either quit or was released around 1850. He then worked for the HBC. His first contract ended in 1851; he deserted on February 23, 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 3-7; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County;
BCA BCCR CCCath SS: Ireland, p. 94

McDonald of Garth, John (c. 1771 - 1866) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Callendar, Perthshire, Scotland - c. 1771**Death:** Gray's Creek, near Cornwall, Canada West - January 25, 1866**Fur trade employee****NWC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1811 - 1812); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Member, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

John McDonald of Garth, a man with a withered arm, a partner in the NWC and brother-in-law of William McGillivray, came to Canada in 1791; that same year he entered the NWC as an apprentice clerk. He was east of the Rockies until 1811 when he carried supplies to David Thompson in the Kootenay Mountains. The following year he returned to Montreal and London with Donald McTavish. With a plan to secure Astoria from the sea, McDonald, McTavish and Jane Barnes left England in February 1813 on the *Isaac Todd*. In Rio de Janeiro McDonald transferred to the frigate *Phoebe* in which he sailed around the Horn to San Fernandez where he boarded the HMS *Raccoon* and began to sail north. On the way, on October 20, 1813, a fire and resulting explosion of powder horns severely burned McDonald and so he arrived at Fort George [Astoria] on December 7, 1813 after the NWC takeover but in a rather bad state. In spite of this, between December and January 1814, he assumed control of the Fort and strengthened its defences. On April 4, 1814, he left Fort George [Astoria] heading east in a brigade of ten canoes arriving in Montreal in August 1814. In November, at around the age of thirty-one, he retired in Montreal and two years later went to Gray's Creek, Glengarry, Upper Canada where he lived out the rest of his life.

John McDonald of Garth had a native wife, with whom he had five children, and a Scottish wife, with whom he had six children.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 132, 133, 145, 155, 157, 162, 166, 173, 176-77, 183; ChSoc LVII, p. 616n, 617, 617n, 619, 620, 623, 625, 627, 666, 670-71, 682-84, 688-89, 694, 696-98, 702, 707, 709, 715, 725-28 SS: Masson, p. 50-51; M. W. Campbell, p. 97; DCB Livermore/Anick

McDonell, John [b] [variation: **MacDonell, McDonald**] (1782 - 1834) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Inverness, Scotland - 1782**Death:** St. Andrews, Argenteuil, Lower Canada - December 1834**Fur trade employee****HBC** Clerk, New Caledonia (1821 - 1826); Clerk, Fort Fraser (1824 - 1825); Clerk in charge, Fort Fraser (1825 - 1827); Clerk, New Caledonia (1827 - 1830); Clerk, Fort St. James (1830 - 1831).

John McDonell (McDonald) joined the NWC in 1801 from Inverness, Scotland, and worked with it until 1821, spending the last year in the Athabasca as a clerk. At the time of the coalition he joined the HBC and spent the next ten years with his wife and young boy, in New Caledonia where he was lauded as a very competent Indian trader (FtStJmsRD 1, fo. 4). He left the area in 1831. Between 1831-1834 he was clerk in charge of Great Slave Lake in the Athabasca Department and in 1834, retired to Montreal. In December 1834, he died at St. Andrews, Argenteuil, Lower Canada in Robert McVicar's house. At his death his wife returned to her family in Norway House.

John McDonell had one wife, Mary (?-?), possibly from the Norway House area, and a son, who, in 1824-1825 was less than seven.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 4-6, 8-9, 11; FtStJmsRD 1; HBCABio

McDonell, Pierre [1] (c. 1808 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1808**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1834).

Pierre McDonell joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis as a middleman in 1831.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b

McDonell, Pierre [2] (fl. 1849 - 1850) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850).

A mystery entry. A Pierre McDonell ran up a debt of £0.1.2 on the Hudson's Bay Company Sundry Accounts in outfit 1849-1850. He did not appear to be employed by the Company.

PS: HBCA YFASA [1849-50] B.239/g/29, p. 83a

McDonnell, Eneas [variation: **Ignace McDonell**] (c. 1807 - 1829) (Undetermined origin)**Death: Fraser River [British Columbia] - 1829****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1827); Servant, Fort Alexandria (1827); Middleman and route, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829).

Ignace McDonnell, who had his wages forfeited for desertion in on September 1, 1825 with his friends Pierre Bellique and Pierre Sayer, appeared on the scene in 1827 at Fort Alexandria and, according to a report written by Joseph McGillivray, was an "Obedient" and "A Good Lad" (HBRS XXII, p. 464) acting in the capacity of servant to Mr. McGillivray. In the spring of 1829, while he was descending the Fraser River with a packet destined for George Simpson in Fort Colville, he, along with Françoise Clairmont, drowned.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 5-9; YFDS 1b-3a; FtAlexDR 1 PPS: HBRS XXII. p. 464

McDougall, Duncan (? - 1819) (probably British: Scottish)**Birth: probably Scotland****Death: Lake Winnipeg [Manitoba] - 1819****Fur trade officer**

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Fort hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1817).

As Duncan McDougall had had fur trade experience with the NWC, John Jacob Astor took him in to the PFC as a partner in 1810. On December 7, 1810 on the way out on the *Tonquin*, a missed signal as the boat was departing the Falkland Islands almost caused McDougall and David Stuart to be left behind. An impatient Captain Jonathan Thorn sailed without them and they had to row for three and a half hours in a twenty foot boat to catch up to the vessel that would not have slowed down had Stuart's nephew, Robert Stuart, not threatened "to blow the Captain's brains out" (HBRS XLV p. 56; Ross, 1849 edition, p. 24) if he did not turn the ship round to let the others board. After his arrival at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811, McDougall helped in the construction of Fort Astoria, but from this point on his health was never good. He still had an attachment with his old company for, on July 15, when David Thompson arrived in his canoe with eight Iroquois, McDougall received the Nor'Wester "like a brother" (Ross, 1849 edition, p. 85). McDougall, a key figure in the PFC/NWC sale, signed over the post on October 23, 1813 thus "betraying the trust reposed in him by Mr. Astor," (HBRS XLV p. 193) and as such was clearly considered a traitor by an embittered Gabriel Franchere. On the other hand, Alexander Ross, found McDougall to be a man of principle. He stayed at the mouth of the Columbia until 1817 and married the daughter of a local Chinook chief. His health continued to be poor in the Columbia and he never really recovered, dying at the mouth of Lake Winnipeg in 1819. Franchere felt McDougall's "miserable death" (ibid, p. 193) was the just reward for his betrayal of the PFC.

In 1813 Duncan McDougall married, "Ilchee", a daughter of Comcomly, chief of the Chinooks. In 1817 when he left, McDougall did not take his wife with him. Ilchee married a Chinook Casenove who succeeded Comcomly on his death in 1830.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 11-12, 14, 22-27, 43, 47, 55, 61, 71, 76-77, 96, 108, 112, 115, 117, 118, 129, 131, 193; ChSoc LVII, p. 615, 615n, 617, 629, 627, 629, 699, 706, 707, 708, 721, 724, 725; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 70, 273-274; Irving, Astoria, p. 461-63; HBRS XXII, p. 466; Last Will and Testament of Duncan McDougall, Fort George, March 28, 1817, Office of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, Archives Nationales du Québec, Montreal, as cited in James P. Rondas forward to Alexander Ross's Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, 1810-1813, University of Nebraska, 1986 edition, p. 10; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 24

McDougall, George [variation: **McDougald**] (c. 1788 - 1850) (Canadian: Scottish)**Birth: probably Montreal, Province of Quebec - c. 1788****Death: probably Lesser Slave Lake, Rupert's Land - 1850****Fur trade employee**

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1816); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1821 - 1827); Clerk, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1828 - 1830).

George McDougall, brother of James McDougall, appears to have been working in the Peace River in 1815 for a HBC party commanded by John Clark. Around that time he left the HBC at Fort Vermilion, and crossed the mountains to visit his brother James in the New Caledonia area. The following year, while he was in New Caledonia, he joined the NWC but continued on with the HBC after 1821 until 1830. In the autumn of 1821, he established Fort Alexandria. Around 1826 he had some difficulties in trying to establish Fort Chilcotin. In 1827, when he returned from a trip to Tete Jeune Cache/Stuart Lake/Fort George, he found the Indians to be in a state of starvation; that same year, Joseph McGillivray (Chief Trader at the fort from 1826-1828) stated in his report of that year that McDougall was "[An] Unexceptionable" but "An inefficient [sic] Trader" (HBRS X, p. 200). Finally, in 1830, he was able to establish Fort Chilcotin. McDougall left New Caledonia and continued his employment with the Company, largely at Lesser Slave Lake as a clerk, until at least 1843. He retired a clerk in 1849 and died the following year.

No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-9; HBCCont; FtVanASA 1; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRS I, p. 450, HBRS X, p. xxix, 21n, 24n, 28n, 200; HBRS XXII, p. 467; HBRS XXX, p. 219n; ChSoc XXII, p. 467 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 94, 124, 157, 159
See Also: McDougall, James (Brother)

McDougall, Hugh [variation: **McDugall**] (c. 1829 - 1861) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Aberdeen, Scotland - c. 1829

Death: probably Fraser River, British Columbia - May 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Steerage passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Gardener, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1855).

Hugh McDougall spent most of his life in Wilmington, Kent, the point from which he decided to emigrate to the Pacific Coast as a HBC sponsored settler. He departed May 28, 1851 on the *Norman Morison*, rounded the Horn and arrived five months later, on October 20, at Fort Victoria. He finished his contract with the HBC as a labourer/gardener around 1855, after which his movements are uncertain. Around May 9, 1861, a person with the same name was travelling up the Fraser River on the steamer Moody when he fell overboard and drowned.

Hugh McDougall did not appear to have a family in the area.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-3; Van-PL Colonist, May 9, 1861 p. 3

McDougall, James (c. 1783 - 1851) (Canadian: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Province of Quebec - c. 1783

Death: Montreal, Canada East - August 17, 1851

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Fort McLeod (1806); Clerk, Fort St. James (1812); **HBC** Clerk, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Clerk, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Clerk, Fort Fraser (1825); Clerk, New Caledonia (1825 - 1827); Clerk, Columbia District (1829 - 1830).

Montrealer James McDougall, brother of George McDougall, is noted for his exploration work with Simon Fraser on the Pacific slopes. McDougall first joined the NWC on March 10, 1798 as an apprentice and was first stationed on the Pacific slopes at Fort McLeod in 1806. In May 1806, McDougall made a reconnaissance trip from McLeod's Lake to Stuart Lake, which he determined drained into the "Columbia" (i.e. the Fraser River) via the Stuart and Nechako Rivers, important information for Fraser's later exploration (Fraser, p. 181). Early in 1807, he was chastised by Fraser for having allowed one of the employees to take on a wife but he himself took a native female companion and became experienced in the Sekanais dialect (Fraser, p. 246). In 1808 he joined Fraser in his trip to the mouth of the Fraser and back and in December, 1811, he joined Daniel W. Harmon at Stuart Lake for the holidays. In January 1812, McDougall and Harmon went to Babine Lake, where they found that the natives had secured European goods which were traded with their neighbours, the Atenas, who had traded with white people who had come up the river (Harmon, p. 183). He continued working at various posts in New Caledonia and, in 1827, when he was in a deplorable state of health, his sister in law nursed him back to health. In July 1830, he and his family headed east over the Rockies and, on June 29, 1831, the HBC Council at a meeting decided to grant James McDougall £500 sterling which he could draw on at any time. He died in Montreal at the age of sixty-seven.

The names of James McDougall's wife and children have not been traced. Nancy McDougall (?-?) was one daughter.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; NWCAB 10; HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-6, 8-9; YFDS 1a; FtStJmsRD 3; FtVanASA 1; FtColPJ 1 PPS: HBRS XXII, p. 467; Fraser, p. 181, 246; Harmon, A Journal of Voyages, p. 178-179, 182-83; HBRS III, p. 288; ChSoc XXII, p. 467 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 70, 159
See Also: McDougall, George (Brother); Boucher, Jean Baptiste (c) (Son-in-Law); Bouche, Francois (Relative); Bouche, George Waccan (Relative); Bouche, Joseph (Relative); Bouche, William (Relative); Boucher, James

McDougall, John [variation: **Jean Baptiste, Johnny McDougal**] (1827 - 1903) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Garry [Winnipeg, Manitoba] - June 17, 1827 (born to a Canadian Scottish father and native or mixed descent mother)

Death: Okanagan Landing, British Columbia - 1903

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Cowlitz (1846 - 1847); Labourer, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Boute, New Caledonia (1847 - 1850); Boute, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1850 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Colville (1852 - 1854).

Born to Fort Garry grist mill owners, a young John likely learned to read and write under the Jesuit priests or at his father's knee. Around 1845 he joined the HBC and came over the Rockies where he was to work for the rest of his career. For several years he drove pack trains on the Brigade trails and he ranged between the New Caledonia, Cowlitz and Fort Colville areas. McDougall was discharged on March 27, 1852, possibly resisting what he perceived as HBC heavy-handedness. He rejoined at Fort Colville and was discharged again in May 1853 but continued to work as a labourer until June 1, 1854, when, like others at that time, he moved to Victoria where, in the mid-1850s he purchased eighty-five acres [34.4 ha] and began to raise a family. Driven by a dream of finding gold in a specific area and, no doubt caught up in the gold fever of 1858, he discovered gold and successfully worked a claim in the Tulameen/Similkameen area. Later, in 1861, with the proceeds of his claim and during the time more waves of Europeans began to scour the land for further gold, McDougall and his young family headed for the familiar Okanagan area where they pre-empted land at Okanagan Mission; he moved to the west side of the lake in 1890. His 320 acre [129.5 ha] ranch in Guisachan was purchased by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the future Governor General of Canada (Greening, p. 51). McDougal weathered the transition to settled life successfully, for, not only was he staked by the HBC to trade with the natives for whatever furs he could get, but he also became a very competent house-builder and farmer, building several houses and growing his own tobacco. As well, he wrote letters for his illiterate neighbours when they needed to communicate formally. Less is known of the character of his partner, Emelie, but she appears to have been a strong resilient person who worked hard to keep the family together and her husband loyal, returning to her extended family when she was ill just before she died around 1890. Thirteen years later, in 1903, John McDougall died while fishing at Okanagan Landing and was found in the bottom of his boat, his crucifix clutched tightly in his hand.

John McDougall had two successive wives and thirteen children. Together with his wife Emilie (c.1835-c.1890), Okanagan, they had Alexander (c.1851-?), Eneas/Enneas (c.1853-?), Joseph David (c.1855-1936), Jean Baptiste (1857-59), Joseph Norbert (1859-64), Henry (c.1861-1950s), Edward (1864-1935), John (c.1866-?), John Amable (1869-1965), Lesime (c.1871-?), and Urban (1872-1949). After Emilie's death, John had two daughters by his native wife Julie: Martha/Martina (?-?) and Agnus (?-?).

Some of his descendants remain in the area and in 1968 two of his houses built in the 1860s were moved to the Father Pandosy Mission site (Upton, p. 42). McDougall Creek, a ten mile [16.1 km] long creek entering Okanagan Lake near Westbank, was named after John McDougall (Harvey, p. 210).

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-31; YFDS 18, 22; FtVanASA 9-10; HBCABio; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; BCCR StAndC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Yale District, Nicola & Okanagan sub-district; KamA Fraser PPS: Allison, p. 40, 42 SS: Harvey, "Okanagan Place Names", p. 210-11; Greening, p. 51; Upton, p. 42; Gellatly, p. 27-28; Louis, p. 2-3; Buckland, Frank, "Ogopogo's Vigil", p. 31, 36A; Laing, p. 470

McDuff, James (fl. 1858 - 1862) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1858 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1859 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1861 - 1862).

James McDuff started working for the HBC on October 15, 1858 on a contract that ended in 1860. He received his 1859-1860 wages on the outstanding balances account. He may have died in the spring of 1862 for he was sent south from Fort Rupert "beyond all hope of recovery" (FtRupCB 1). He appeared on the 1862-1863 sundries account with a credit of £22.17.1 carried over from the previous outfit although transactions continued on his account for the next two years.

James McDuff appears to have had one child, William (?-?), by a native woman.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-11; family information: R. H. Pidcock, Indian Agent of Kwar-kewlth Agency, to A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, n.p., n.d, in Dept. of Indian Affairs, Black Series, R. G. 10, vol 3867, file 87,125; BCA FtRupCB 1 Hamilton Moffat's May 10, 1862 letter to the Board of Management in Victoria [beyond hope of recovery] A/B/20/R2

McFaddin, James (c. 1824 - 1902) (Irish)

Birth: Ireland - c. 1824

Death: Kamloops, British Columbia- October 1902

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1856).

James McFaddin worked for a short time for the HBC in outfit 1850-1851 and was back working again at Fort Langley two years later. He left the HBC in 1853, was working in Victoria in 1856, was at Nisqually for a few weeks that summer, and was whaling in 1859. Between 1861-1865 the Irishman and his Bella Bella wife were raising a family at an unknown location. On March 1, 1867 the now farmer McFaddin pre-empted land on Saltspring Island, where he was a neighbour of former HBC employees, Henry Sampson and William Hudson. James McFaddin died in 1902 in Kamloops, B. C.

James McFaddin may have had two wives. One wife was Mary Moody (?-?) from the Bella Bella area. McFaddin children were Mary Ann (1853-1936), Susan (1856-1940), John (?-bap.1865-?), William (1861-c.1919) and Elizabeth (1863-1930).

PS: BCA Alexandria; HBCA YFASA 30-31; FtVicASA 1-2; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StAndC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Cowichan Saltspring subdistrict PPS: Dickey SS: Walter, p. 25; McFaddin descendant

McGarry, William [variation: **James**] (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1832).

William McGarry (James on his contract) joined the HBC in London on November 20, 1830, as a seaman for three years and sailed to Fort Vancouver on the *Ganymede*. He departed Fort Vancouver in November 1831 and arrived back in London in 1832.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7

McGillis, Donald (c. 1786 - ?) (Canadian: Scottish)

Birth: probably Cape Breton, Nova Scotia - c. 1786

Death: probably Upper Canada, Eastern Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1811); Clerk, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Donald McGillis joined John Jacob Astor's PFC in 1810 from Glengarry, Upper Canada, sailed on September 6th aboard the *Tonquin* from New York, and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia March 22, 1811. He joined David Stuart for a trip to the interior in July of that year, returning to Fort Astoria on October 5th. On December 5th, 1811, he went up the Willamette with Robert Stuart. On March 30th, 1812 he joined Russell Farnham's party for the cache of the overland Astorians on the Snake River (Donald McKenzie's outpost?). In 1813 he joined the NWC and for the next six months he was in and out of Fort George. On April 4, 1814, McGillis, in a brigade of ten canoes and seventy-eight people, began their journey east. On May 25th, while on the journey eastward from the Rockies he escaped with his life when the canoe broke and two men drowned. He likely arrived back in Montreal, at the end of August, but did not remain long with the NWC for Ross Cox found him settled on the Ottawa River in 1817. He married and, while living in Alexandria, Upper Canada, became deputy register of deeds for Glengarry.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 64, 96, 112, 115, 145, 157, 164; ChSoc LVII, p. 636, 636n, 637, 665, 704, 706 SS: HBRS XXII, p. 469 PPS: Cox, p. 303

McGillivray, Duncan (fl. 1829 - 1835) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Columbia Department (1829 - 1831); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1835).

Duncan McGillivray, who joined the HBC in 1829, is noted as working in the Columbia District as an apprentice seaman. He disappeared from Columbia records in outfit 1834-1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-14; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4b-5c

McGillivray, Hector (1816 - 1837) (Mixed descent)

Birth: British North America - 1816 (born to Joseph McGillivray and a native wife)

Death: Champoege, Oregon Territory - March 19, 1837

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, Naval Department (1828 - 1830); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830 - 1831); Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1832); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1832 - 1833); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Native apprentice, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1837).

Born into the fur trade, Hector McGillivray joined the Naval Department of the HBC in 1828 around the age of twelve and serviced the coastal shipping trade as an apprentice seaman for nine years. During this time he sailed as far south as Monterey, California and north to the Alaska panhandle. For the last two years he worked on land and died of influenza while he was at Champoege and was buried by Jason Lee two days later.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 8, 11-15; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-4; log of Dryad 1; Wills (Joseph McGillivray) PPS: "Oregon Mission Record Book," p. 254

See Also: McGillivray, Joseph (Father); McGillivray, William (Relative); McGillivray, Montrose (Relative); McGillivray, Simon Jr. (Relative); McGillivray, Napoleon Buonaparte (Relative)

McGillivray, Joseph (c. 1790 - 1832) (Mixed descent)

Birth: British North America - c. 1790 (born to William McGillivray and a Cree mother)

Death: East of the Rocky Mountains - April 1832

Fur trade officer

NWC Clerk, Fort Okanagan (1813 - 1817); Chief Trader, Fort Alexandria (1826 - 1828).

Joseph McGillivray was an articulate man to whom historians and ethnographers owe a debt of gratitude for his description of Fort Alexandria in 1827. As a NWC man, he was present at the taking of Michillimackinac in 1812 and the following year, when he became a partner in the NWC, came to the Columbia area for four years. He was made an HBC Chief Trader in 1821 serving at Norway House, York Factory, Severn and Trout Lake, all east of the Rockies. It was while he was on the Pacific slopes 1826-1828 that he wrote his report and in 1828 returned east of the Rockies for furlough, retiring in 1831. He died the following year, April 22, 1832.

Joseph McGillivray appears to have had at least one wife, a Françoise Bouché, and three children: Hector (c.1816-37), Alfred (?-?) and Murdoch (?-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 10; HBCA YFASA 6-8; Wills PPS: HBRS I, p. 450-51, HBRS XXII, p. 470

See Also: McGillivray, William (Brother); McGillivray, Hector (Son); McGillivray, Simon Jr. (Brother); McGillivray, Montrose (Relative); McGillivray, Napoleon Buonaparte (Relative)

McGillivray, Montrose (1822 - 1850) (Mixed descent)

Birth: British North America - 1822 (born to Simon McGillivray and a native woman)

Death: probably Fort St. James, New Caledonia - January 22, 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1842); Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1841); Apprentice post master, California Estate (1842 - 1843); Post master, New Caledonia (1847 - 1850).

Montrose McGillivray was baptised late at the age of thirteen at Red River on April 19, 1835, and, after being hired by the HBC in 1838 as a native apprentice, was attached to the Columbia District. His family status held him in good stead for, in 1841 at Vancouver, he travelled with Sir George Simpson's round the world expedition for a short time. He worked at the HBC California post until he was dismissed by William Glen Rae in California for excessive drinking (FtVanCB 33, fo. 175). McGillivray, who by this time had spent his father's legacy, felt this unfair as Rae was an even heavier drinker. The twenty-two year old then ran up a large debt and left the Company to go to Red River in 1846 but then re-joined in 1847. That year he was a member of Alexander C. Anderson's party searching for a north-of-49 route from New Caledonia to the coast. In January 1849 in the New Caledonia area [nr. Quesnel, B.C.], McGillivray headed a punitive group of fifteen men on a search for Tlhelh, who, to avenge the death of Tlhelh's wife, had shot a "white man", (Morice, p. 266) Alexis Bellanger, who may or may not have had anything to do with her death. When McGillivray arrived at Tlhelh's Quesnel village, Donald McLean shot dead Tlhelh's uncle, Nadetnoerh, as well as Nadetnoerh's son-in-law and the son-in-law's child. The mother, possibly a daughter of Simon Plomondon, was injured in the shoulder (FtAlexPJ 8, fo. 21). Both McGillivray and McLean were exonerated for this unnecessary carnage of three innocent people. Later Tlhelh was killed by another uncle, Neztel, who, no doubt trying to stop the carnage and restore peace, very much regretted doing it.

Montrose McGillivray died January 22, 1850 of an inflammation of the lungs, likely tuberculosis. Members of a McGillivray family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-7; YFASA 18-20, 24-25, 27-31; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanCB 33, John McLoughlin's July 19, 1845 Fort Vancouver letter to Governor & Company, fo. 175; FtVicASA 2-4, 6; Montrose McGillivray to George Simpson letter, March 18, 1844, D.5/10; FtAlexPJ 8, fo. 21, fo. 48; HBCA Montrose McGillivray search file PPS: ChSoc VII, p. xxviii, 79, 80 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 266-273
See Also: McGillivray, Simon Jr. (Father); McGillivray, Joseph (Relative); McGillivray, Hector (Relative); McGillivray, William (Relative); McGillivray, Napoleon Buonaparte (Brother)

McGillivray, Napoleon Buonaparte [variation: **McGillivray, McGillivray**] (1825 - 1906) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] or Lake of the Woods [Ontario] – c. April 29, 1825 (born to Simon McGillivray and Thérèse Roy)

Death: Portland, Oregon - 1906

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1845 - 1846).

A child of the fur trade, Napoleon McGillivray studied some bookkeeping at school in Red River before the fourteen year old signed on with the HBC in 1839. That year, after crossing the Rockies in a group of thirty, he arrived at Fort Vancouver. There, for the next five years, while working at the fort store under the chief clerk, the young apprentice entered into an account book the expenditures of nails, provisions, liquors, etc. In 1844 the nineteen year old settled briefly in the Willamette Valley. Two years later, in 1846, he went to California, then crossed to Missouri and returned to the area in 1848. In the fall of 1853 he settled on a claim of 321 acres [129.9 ha] in Clark Co. [Washington] and permanently settled in the county in 1854. He died in 1906, age eighty-one, of a paralytic stroke.

Napoleon McGillivray had one wife. In the late spring of 1853, he married Sarah.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-7; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 188; OHS SB #226h, p. 1573 PPS: In the Supreme Court, p. 98-104
See Also: McGillivray, William (Relative); McGillivray, Simon Jr. (Father); McGillivray, Hector (Relative); McGillivray, Montrose (Brother); McGillivray, Joseph (Relative)

McGillivray, Simon Jr. (1790 - 1840) (Mixed descent)

Birth: British North America - 1790 (born to William McGillivray and a Cree woman)

Death: Fort Alexander [Manitoba] on his way from Canada to Athabasca- June 14, 1840

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Fort Nez Percés (1830 - 1832); Chief Trader, New Caledonia (1832 - 1834).

Brother to Joseph, Simon McGillivray served with the Canadian Chasseurs in 1812 and the following year began as a clerk with the NWC. He rose through the ranks east of the Rockies becoming Chief Trader at amalgamation. At times he was felt to be heavy handed. During his three years on the Pacific Slopes, George Simpson felt him to be so and had him transferred north after he assaulted a native in 1832. He retired in 1834. Two years after his retirement, however, he re-entered the service of the HBC as a clerk for four years. He died from the cumulative effects of drinking.

Simon McGillivray appears to have had one wife, Thérèse Roy (?-?) and nine children. Their children were Cecilia (?-?), Mary (?-?), Montrose (1822-c.1850-?), Napoleon Buonaparte (c.1825-1906), Ann Auldjo (?-?), Frederick (?-?), Edward (?-?), Susan (?-?) and Theresa (?-?). Another child by an untraced mother was John (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 5a-5c; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCA Simon McGillivray search file; FtStikPJ 1-2; BCA PJ FtBab 1 PPS: HBRS I, p. 451, ChSoc XXII, p. 471, HBRS XXX, p. 190
See Also: Logan, Kenneth (Son-in-Law); McGillivray, William (Brother); McGillivray, Joseph (Brother); McGillivray, Hector (Relative); McGillivray, Montrose (Son); McGillivray, Napoleon Buonaparte (Son)

McGillivray, William (c. 1796 - 1832) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Terrebonne, Lower Canada - c. 1796 (born to William McGillivray)

Death: Nechako River, British Columbia - January 31, 1832

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, McLeod Lake Post (1828 - 1832).

Brother to Simon and Joseph, William McGillivray joined the NWC in 1814 and later the HBC in 1821. From 1821-1828 he was a clerk east of the Rockies. However, because George Simpson was not happy with his performance there, he sent McGillivray to McLeod Lake for four years. On the other hand, William Connolly felt him to be a good clerk but underpaid. On January 31, 1832, while McGillivray was en route from Fort George to Fraser lake, he and his party were caught in a stream, struggled for some time and then sank. He and Pierre Evererd drowned while the other members of the party saved themselves (FtStJmsPJ 16, fo. 66).

William McGillivray had one wife (name not traced) and two sons, Simon (?-?) and Joseph (?-?). (Will dated October 10, 1825).

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 11; FtVanASA 2; HBCCont; YFDS 4b; FtStJmsPJ 16; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCA William McGillivray search file PPS: HBRX X. p. 259-60; HBRX XXII, p. 472; HBRX XXX, p. 222-23n
See Also: McGillivray, Joseph (Brother); McGillivray, Simon Jr. (Brother); McGillivray, Hector (Relative); McGillivray, Montrose (Relative); McGillivray, Napoleon Buonaparte (Relative)

McGruer, Alexander [variation: **MacGruer**] (fl. 1824 - 1829) (possibly Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Alexander McGruer worked at Fort St. James in 1824-1825. On July 7, 1829, an Alexander McGruer signed a two-year contract at Fort Augustus as a "Post master, guide, steersman." He was likely the same person.

PS: HBCA YFASA 4; FtStJmsLS 1; HBCCont

McIntosh, Archibald (fl. 1847 - 1850) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1850).

Archibald McIntosh joined the HBC from "Indian Country" in 1847 on a six-year contract. In 1849-1850, however, he became a freeman, went to California and then returned to the area. He may have worked off and on until 1853-1854.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-30; FtVanASA 9-10

McIntosh, John [1] (c. 1803 - 1844) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Lake Superior, Upper Canada - c. 1803 (born to CT Donald McIntosh and a Chippawa woman)

Death: Fort McLeod, New Caledonia - July 8, 1844

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk disposable in district, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Clerk in charge, Fort Connolly (1836 - 1837); Clerk in charge, Fort Chilcotin (1837); Clerk in charge, Fort Connolly (1837 - 1842); In charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1842 - 1844); Clerk in charge, Fort McLeod (1844).

John [Jack] McIntosh joined the HBC in 1821 and served east of the Rockies until 1835. That year he came to the Pacific slopes and around 1837 was put in charge of Fort Chilcotin, a difficult task as the fort was built on a traditional native gathering and trading ground. Relations with the natives were also not helped by the lack of tact McIntosh used when dealing with indigenous peoples. In spite of this, under McIntosh, the fort grew considerably and he was replaced by William McBean in October of that year. McIntosh survived Fort Chilcotin but his lack of tact with the relatively peaceful more northern Sekanais proved fatal. A young Sekanais who had become over-familiar with his wife was threatened by McIntosh with his "powerful medicine" (Morice, p. 185); coincidentally smallpox subsequently killed off many of the natives and McIntosh was blamed. Consequently, as he was going to examine fish nets at McLeod Lake with his little boy, he was shot and killed on July 8, 1844. The reason for his death may also be related to McLeod's involvement in the death of a party of Assiniboine Indians in the winter of 1835-1836 (McLean, 324-25).

John McIntosh had two wives and five recorded children. He married Charlotte Robertson (c.1810-?) and together they had Catherine (c.1831-?), Donald (c.1836-?), John (1840-59) and James [Jacobus] (1843-?). With Nancy Mestdzy Porteuse, Carrier, he had Mary (1843-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 17-20, 24; YFDS 6-7, 15; FtVanASA 3-8; SimpsonCB; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County PPS: HBRX XXX, p. 217n; CCR 1b, 4a; J. McLean, p. 324-25; Morice, The History of, p. 185, 243-44
See Also: McIntosh, John Jr.[2] (Son)

McIntosh, John Jr. [2] (1839 - 1859) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Connolly, New Caledonia - 1839 (born to John McIntosh and Charlotte Roberts)

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - November 4, 1859

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1853 - 1857); Post master, Fort Colville (1857 - 1859).

John McIntosh joined the HBC in 1853 as a fourteen-year old apprentice post master, emulating his father, John McIntosh, the deceased HBC clerk. He worked at both Fort Vancouver and later, for his health, Fort Colville. However, he died at Fort Vancouver at the age of nineteen of tuberculosis.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-15; FtVicASA 11-13; OHS Oregonian, Nov. 12, 1859, p. 2; Wash-SL Nisqually 2
See Also: McIntosh, John [1] (Father)

McIntyre, James (fl. 1836 - 1841) (Canadian: English)

Birth: St. John, New Brunswick

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1840); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

James McIntyre joined the HBC in London on August 29, 1835 for five years. He worked on ships servicing the Columbia Department until October 31, 1840 and is recorded as leaving for England on the barque *Vancouver* in the fall of 1840 at the end of his five-year contract.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 7, 11; YFASA 19-20

McIntyre, John (fl. 1841 - 1877) (British: Scottish)

Birth: in or near Glen Orchy, Argyll, Scotland (born to William McIntyre)

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Steward, Simpson's Round the World Expedition (1841 - 1842).

John McIntyre was taken on as George Simpson's steward after Simpson met him on the outward journey from London to Boston on the *Caledonia*. Simpson, who called McIntyre a "smart, active and intelligent highlander," (Simpson, p. 60) was impressed with his ability in the Gaelic language of the North of Scotland. As part of Simpson's party, McIntyre crossed the Continent, went north to Russian America, and returned to the Columbia on the *Beaver*; from there, the party continued sailing south to California, and then west to the Sandwich Islands, whereupon the group once more headed north on the *Cowlitz*. After having crossed the Pacific Ocean and making landfall in Asia, the party then made the arduous voyage overland across Siberia and Russia, finally arriving back in London in 1842. McIntyre is mentioned in Simpson's narrative for falling off a horse in Rupert's Land (Simpson, p. 60) and again in Russia for watching in horror as the laudanum meant for his injured eye was drunk by a Cossack (Simpson, p. 267). McIntyre returned to the North America continuing his career with the HBC and was employed at various posts east of the Rockies, eventually rising to the rank of Factor in the 1870s. He retired in 1877.

PS: HBCA YFASA 21; log of Cowlitz 1; HBCAAbio PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative, vol. I, p. 60, vol. II, p. 267

McIsaac, Allen [variation: Allan MacIsaac] (c. 1826 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably South Uist, Scotland, United Kingdom - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1851 - 1852).

Allen McIsaac joined the HBC from the Outer Hebrides on June 14, 1841, sailed to York Factory on the *Prince Rupert* and made his way across the continent with the brigade. He worked in the Fort Vancouver area until March 8, 1852, when he was discharged.

An 1851 HBCA undelivered Stornoway letter from Mary McDonald reveals a woman expecting love and marriage from Allen. By 1853, however, she married someone else from Gravir, on the Isle of Lewis (Beattie & Buss, p. 333).

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9; FtVicASA 5; MiscI 5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 332-34

McIver, Donald [c] (fl. 1843 - 1847) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Markethill, Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1843 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1845 - 1846); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1847).

Donald McIver joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1841 and worked at Columbia posts until the end of his contract. (He may be the same Donald McIver, from Bayhead, Stornoway, who joined the HBC on June 20, 1840 as a labourer for five years.)

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 7; YFASA 23-25; log of Prince Rupert V 8

McIver, James (c. 1828 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Guershader, Lewis, Scotland - c. 1828

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Columbia

Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Snake Party (1851 - 1852); In charge, Snake Party (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Snake Party (1853 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Colville (1856).

James McIver joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1849 and sailed to York Factory. In outfit 1852-1853, he was listed as being in charge of Fort Boise and retired in 1856.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-31; FtVanASA 9-13; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County

McIver, John [a] (c. 1825 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Barve or Barras, Lewis, Scotland - c. 1825**Fur trade employee**

HBC Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Thompson River (1854 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

John McIver [a] joined the HBC in 1849 from the Island of Lewis. After sailing from Stromness to York Factory and making his way overland, he work for approximately ten years in the New Caledonia/Thompson River area. His contract ended in 1859 and he appeared to work for one more year before pre-empting land in the Cherry Creek area of the Kamloops District in 1864 in partnership with Donald McAulay. Seven years later, in 1871, he pre-empted 320 acres [129.5 ha] on his own on the west bank of the North Thompson River. He continued to live in the area into the 1880s (in 1881 he was baptised in a Roman Catholic church [Fource du Nord/Chu Chu Wa]) but, by 1887, the Crown Grant of his land was given in the names of two other people. The date and place of his death has not been traced.

PS: BCA FtAlex 1; HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-11; FtAlexPJ 9; baptism: Roman Catholic Kamloops & District Baptisms, 1867-82, BCA SS: Laing, p. 376, 392

McIver, John [d] (fl. 1853 - 1860) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Ross, Scotland - 1827**Fur trade employee**

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1860).

John McIver [d], from Lochs, Ross, joined the Hudson's Bay Company around 1852. He worked the area until the end of his contract in 1859 and may have stayed in the area some years after.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-11

See Also: Morrison, Kenneth (possible Relative)

McIvor, Norman [variation: McIver] (c. 1812 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Pabbay, Uig, Ross, Scotland - c. 1812**Fur trade employee**

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1832); Sloop, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Sloop, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839).

Norman McIvor joined the HBC in Stornoway, Scotland on June 20, 1832. Six days later he sailed for Hudson Bay from where he made his way overland to the Pacific slopes. There he worked under contract, becoming a freeman in 1837, and spent two more years with the Company at Fort Vancouver. He also sailed as far south as California on the *Nereide*. Norman McIvor returned to the British Isles in 1839 aboard the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 6; YFASA 13-15, 18-19; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-5; ShMiscPap 14

McKay, Alexander [1] (? - 1811) (British and American)

Birth: Thirteen Colonies, North America (born to Donald McKay and Elspeth Kennedy)**Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811****Fur trade officer**

NWC Member, Alexander Mackenzie's journey to the Pacific (1793); **PFC** Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Alexander McKay, born to United Empire Loyalist/Tory parents, likely spent some time in Charlottenburg, Glengarry Co., Upper Canada before joining the fur trade before 1791. He was part of Alexander Mackenzie's voyage to the Pacific in 1793 and considered a valuable member of the expedition. McKay was made a NWC partner in 1799 and in 1808, retired. He joined Astor's PFC in 1810, and in August of that year, brought a party with him from Montreal to New York via Lake Champlain. On September 6, 1810, he left on the tempestuous voyage of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] arriving March 22, 1811 at the mouth of the Columbia River. As the second mate was unable to endure the

Captain of the *Tonquin*, electing to stay at Fort Astoria, (the first mate drowned and the boatswain deserted in Oahu) McKay was chosen by his fellow partners to act as supercargo and to trade along the coast. However, in June, when the ship was at Clayoquot Sound, McKay was one of the first to be killed when the ship was attacked by local natives and the crew massacred.

Alexander McKay had one wife and one or more children. McKay married Marguerite Wadin, the mixed descent daughter of Swiss fur-trader Etienne Wadin. Together they had son Thomas McKay, who became prominent in the Columbia fur trade. After McKay's death, widow Marguerite Wadin married Dr. John McLoughlin.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: HakSP Mackenzie, p. 21, 256-284, 302-03, 308, 317, 324-29, 335-36, 339, 360, 373, 377, 384-85, 387-89, 395, 404-06, 450, 452, 459, 476; ChSoc XLV, p. 43-45, 47, 60, 61, 69, 71-72, 74-75, 78, 80, 84-85, 89, 126-27, 188, 197
SS: ChSoc XXII, p. 473
See Also: McKay, Thomas (Son); McLoughlin, Dr. John (Relative); McKay, Dr. William (Relative); McKenzie, Donald (Son-in-Law)

McKay, Alexander [2] (c. 1827 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1827

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Labourer, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848).

Alexander McKay joined the HBC in 1845 and worked to the end of his contract in 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-27

McKay, Charles (c. 1798 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Fair, Sutherland, Scotland - c. 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Interpreter, Snake Party (1824 - 1826); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827).

Charles McKay joined the HBC in 1816 and came to York Factory on the *Prince of Wales* [Henry Hanwell]. Between 1816-1824 he worked east of the Rockies all the time acquiring the skills as a useful interpreter in the Peigan language. In the fall of 1824 he set out from Flathead Post for the Snake Country. In the following year he had the distinction being an early non-native eyewitness to the Great Salt Lake as William Kittson reported that Charles McKay on May 12, 1825 climbed to a high point on the Wasatch Mountains south of Logan, Utah and got a distant view of Great Salt Lake, several miles to the southwest (SnkCoPJ 3a, fo. 17). McKay was one of the individuals who stuck by Ogden during the Snake Country revolt of May 24-25, 1825. In July of that year, after removing the cords and shoes from a captured Blackfoot Indian, McKay escorted him into the mountains and away from the group of avenging Flathead Indians who wished to have the Blackfoot killed (SnkCoPJ 2, fo. 33d). Later in the fall of that year, the party ran into several skirmishes with the Peigan Indians involving stolen horses and other raids (SnkCoPJ 2, fo. 39d). McKay retired in 1826, leaving York Factory on September 20, 1826 on the *Prince of Wales* [John Davison] and arriving in London, October 26, 1826.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 4-6; HBCA Charles McKay search file; SnkCoPJ 2, 3a

McKay, Dr. William (Billy) (1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort George [Astoria], Oregon Territory - March 18, 1824 (born to Thomas McKay and Thomas McKay and a daughter of Chief Concomley, Chinook)

Death: Umatilla, Oregon

Other

HBC Brigade member, Fort Vancouver (1843 - ?).

One of the three mixed-descent medical doctors of the Oregon Territory, William (Billy) McKay was the son of Thomas McKay and a daughter of Chief Concomley of the Chinook tribe. McKay's childhood was undoubtedly influenced at Fort Vancouver by training from his step-grandfather, Dr. John McLoughlin, who taught him medicine. McLoughlin wanted William to study medicine in Scotland but missionary Marcus Whitman persuaded William's father, Thomas, that it would be better for him to get a medical degree within the United States rather than Scotland; and, so William studied at Willoughby Medical School in Upper New York State. When he returned, he worked briefly with the HBC in 1843. After the border was drawn and the United States took over administration of the area, McKay became physician and coroner for the Umatilla Indian Reservation. He died at his home on the Umatilla Reservation.

William C. McKay had one wife and four children, three sons and one daughter. On October 5, 1856, he married Margaret Campbell (?-?) at the Dalles.

PPS: OHS, SB #39, 40; OHS Statesman, Oct. 14, 1856, p. 3 SS: Pollard
See Also: McKay, Alexander (Relative); McKay, Thomas (Father)

McKay, George (fl. 1853 - 1866) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1860); Labourer, Labouchere (steamer) (1863); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1866); Cook, Fort Simpson (1866); Interpreter, Fort Simpson (1866).

George McKay worked for the HBC until about 1860. In 1863, while he was working on the Labouchere, he married the daughter of Nes-La-Ka-Noos, chief of the Kitlans. The marriage was performed by a Mr. Cunningham.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 9

McKay, James [1] (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Dundee, Scotland**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

James McKay joined the HBC on May 4, 1833 for three years and was meant to serve out his time in coastal shipping. He sailed on the *Nereide* on May 4, 1833 on a frustrating almost year-long voyage to the Northwest Coast as the voyage was delayed after stopping at Plymouth and Lisbon for repairs. Frustrations climaxed in Valparaiso for not only was McKay arrested and bailed out by the captain, but also he and John Thompson and John Hays stole a cutter and threatened the ship's officers (log of *Nereide*, 1, fo. 116-118). McKay apologized for his activities, forfeited his pay, and continued on with the voyage. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834 and a quick turnaround (as the vessel was not needed for coastal shipping), McKay left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for an equally long return voyage. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Nereide* 1; ShMiscPap 14

McKay, James [2] (c. 1823 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland, United Kingdom - c. 1823**Death: probably Washington Territory****Fur trade employee**

HBC Shepherd, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849); Shepherd, Fort Vancouver farm (1849 - 1851).

James McKay joined the HBC from Scotland in 1846 on a five year contract. He retired in 1851 and carried on transactions with the Company for two more years.

James McKay may have married Rachael Davis on August 25, 1853 in Washington County, Oregon.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County; Spectator, Sep. 2, 1853, p. 3

McKay, Jean Amable (fl. 1813 - 1819) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]**Fur trade employee**

NWC Devant, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Devant, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1819).

Jean Amable McKay, who worked on the transcontinental brigades, was engaged by the NWC at Fort George in 1813 for three years. Because of his occupation, he appeared a number of times in the Columbia up to 1819 at which time he came with a group headed by Angus Bethune and P. S. Ogden.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 2, 4, 10 PPS: Coues, p. 873

McKay, Jean Baptiste (c. 1823 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1823**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Thompson River general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1845); Boute, Fort Colville (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Colville (1846 - 1847).

Jean Baptiste McKay was hired on within the Rupert's Land area and appears to have worked partly or been in the Southern Department although he was paid as though he was working in the Columbia.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-7; YFASA 23-26; YFDS 16

McKay, Jean Baptiste Depatie [variation: **Depaty, Depoty, Desportes, Dupaty McKay**] (c. 1793 - 1853) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1793-99 (born to Jean Baptiste Depatie and a native Temiscaming woman)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon Territory - April 1853
Freeman

HBC Hunter, North West Company (1817 - 1821); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1823); Freeman hunter, Upper Willamette and Umpqua Country (1825); Freeman, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Hunter, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1828); Settler, Willamette (1830 - 1831+); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Untraced vocation, Willamette (1836 - 1842+).

The record of Jean Baptiste Depatie McKay is unclear but all accounts indicate that he was a genial, generous, hospitable man who had a lust for life. Even though American naval officer, William A. Slacum claimed in his 1836-1837 report that McKay (called Jean Baptiste Deshortez McRoy in the report) "came to the country with the American Fur Company in 1809" (Slacum, p. 193), no extant NWC or AMC records support this assertion. What is known for certain is that on September 20, 1817, Montreal J. G. Beek notarized the contract of a Jean Baptiste Depatie to work at the "cote ouest montagne a la roche" as a winterer for three years in the capacity as hunter. He likely did not leave for the west right away for in the following month he married a Nipissing woman at Oka. He may have been on the coast from 1817 but from 1822 he acted as a freeman hunter. For example, he hunted and collected specimens for the botanist David Douglas in 1826. He trapped on several expeditions into the central and southern Oregon/Umpqua area, and there is some dispute as to whether Old Fort McKay, the original site of Fort Umpqua, was named after Jean Baptiste Dupaty (McKay) who was in the area or Thomas McKay, but evidence suggests it was the latter. McKay settled in the Willamette about 1830-1831 and was also claimed to be "the first settler" (Slacum, p. 193) in the area. American John Ball wrote to his parents in September 15, 1833:

I boarded the first three months at J. B. Desportes, a half breed, whose family consisted of two wives, besides one absent, by all seven children, four or five slaves and two or three hired Indians, beside cats and dogs without number. All in habited one room in common (Ball, p. 103).

After he settled in the Willamette, he supplied the HBC with furs and grain. When he died on April 4, 1853 at St. Louis, Oregon, the records claimed he was sixty years old. After his death, his descendants gravitated back to the familiar territory of the Umpqua region.

The extent of Jean Baptiste Depaty (McKay)'s extended family is unclear. He may have had six or more wives/partners and a minimum of seven children. The earliest wife appears to have been Catherine Ochikabawike (c.1784-1834) a Nipissing native, whom he married, at l'Annonciation d'Oka on October 27, 1817, shortly after he was contracted to leave for the coast. Other wives/partners were an unnamed Calapouya woman (?-?), Marguerite, Indian (?-?), Catherine Tichailis/Chelhis (?-before 1839), Jany/Jenny/Jane/Eugenie Wanakske (Willamette) (c.1819-1851) and Catherine Saste (?-?). The various children were Marie Lisette (c.1823-c.1841), Agathe (c.1825-48), Françoise (1828-?), Jean Baptiste II (c.1830-?), Jean Baptiste III (c.1839-40), John/Jonathan (c.1836-1910) and Antoine (1841-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-6, 8, 10-11; YFASA 11-15; OHS 1850 US Census; Slacum; Ball, "Across" PPS: D. Douglas, Journal, p. 68-232; CCR 1a, 2a, 3a; Québécois in Orégon, p. 265-66 SS: Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 54-55; WHQ v. XXIV, p. 288-90

McKay, John [a] (c. 1811 - 1888) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Brawl, Halkirk, Caithness, Scotland - c. 1811

Death: Woodburn, Oregon, United States - 1888

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1832); Middleman and labourer, Fort Colville (1832 - 1838); Post master, Fort of the Lakes (1838); Ploughman, Fort Colville (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1841); Farmer, Fort Colville (1842 - 1847); Settler, Willamette (1847 - 1847); Farmer, Fort Colville (1847).

Also called "Rouge McKay" because of his flaming red hair, John McKay joined the HBC from Scotland on June 1, 1829. He sailed to the shores of Hudson Bay and began working in the Columbia area in 1830 in work that tended towards ploughing and farming. In 1838, he served as post master at the small, temporary supply depot of Fort of the Lakes. He retired on August 31, 1847 and settled in the Willamette River Valley where he raised a large family. He became a U.S. citizen on September 8, 1851 and spent his last years at Woodburn, Oregon, where he died and was buried.

John McKay had one wife and nine recorded children. On November 1, 1838 and again on May 20, 1849, he formalized his marriage to Josephite Boucher (c.1818-79). Their children were Isabelle (1837-?), William (1838-?), John

(1839-?), Alexander (1848-), Charles (1850-?), Marie (1852-?), Felicite Marie Magdelain (1855-?), Josephine (1857-?), and Samuel (1859-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2-9; YFDS 4a-8, 18; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 23-27; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1a, 3a, 3c SS: Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 125
See Also: Boucher, Jean Baptiste [1] (Father-in-Law)

McKay, John [b] (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: English and French)

Birth: possibly St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1812 (possibly born to Jean and Magdaleine McKay)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); F. Heron's servant, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1835).

John McKay [b] who joined the HBC in 1832 as a middleman, appears have been of mixed English-French heritage for French was a working language for him. He worked part of the time as a servant for Mr. Heron until 1835, at which point he likely returned to St. Cuthbert.

He appears to have married Angelique dit LaRiviere on January 12, 1841. They had a son, Henry.

A letter from a friend, undelivered as it was addressed to "Monsieur Jhan Mkisse," (Beattie & Buss, p. 310) rests in the HBCA. It tells of McKay's attempt to send home moccasins for resale as well as gives family information.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 309-11

McKay, John [e or f] (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: St. Ola, Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1851 - 1852).

John McKay [f] joined the HBC from Orkney in 1850 on a five year contract but deserted in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVanASA 9

McKay, Joseph William (1829 - 1900) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's House, Hudson Bay - January 31, 1829 (born to William McKay and Mary Bunn)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - December 21, 1900

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1847); Apprentice, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1848); Post master, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849); Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Clerk, Nanaimo (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1860); Chief Trader, Thompson River (1860 - 1865); Chief Trader, Fort Yale (1865 - 1869).

Joseph William McKay, born to a long line of fur traders and schooled at the Red River Academy, joined the HBC in 1844 coming to Fort Vancouver that year. After serving out his apprenticeship he moved to Fort Victoria where he lived in the fort's Bachelors Hall while carrying on his clerical duties. When he wasn't carrying on Indian trade in the shop, he acted as surgical assistant to J. S. Helmcken who praised his intelligence. In the evenings, at the dinner table in the Fort's mess room, young McKay would play student to Chief Factor James Douglas's stern patriarchal musings. From 1849, McKay's name became synonymous with early Nanaimo. In December, 1849 McKay was informed by a Nanaimo native of the existence of coal, a canoe load of which he brought to McKay the following spring. McKay and a party of prospectors went north to Wintuhuysen inlet [Nanaimo harbour], and found high quality coal, the first shaft for which was sunk in 1852. McKay's talents were many. He explored both Metchosin and Sooke as potential settlement sites, drew a map of the coastline of Southern Vancouver Island and scouted out the Cowitchan and Comox valleys to report on the character of the country. He helped manage the Vancouver Island Steam Saw Mill Company and supervised the building of the HBC Nanaimo Bastion which still stands today. Between 1855-1859 he was a member of the first legislative assembly of Vancouver Island representing the Victoria District. Later, in 1865, he explored the area from Kamloops to Tete Jaune Cache for the purpose of setting up a telegraph line. Finally, on November 30, 1878, he was dismissed from the HBC over a matter of his personal and the Company accounts. McKay always had an interest in aboriginal rights, which he defended against the Canadian Pacific Railway. He set up an industrial school near Kamloops and, to prevent the spread of smallpox, personally inoculated thirteen-hundred natives against the disease. On November 1, 1883 he joined the Indian Department of the federal government, a position which he held until his death in Victoria in 1900.

Joseph William McKay had one wife and six recorded children. On June 14, 1860, a licence was issued for the marriage of Joseph William McKay and Helen Holmes (c.1840-1914). They were married two days later. Their children were

William Drake (1861-1914), Agnes Mary (1863-1946), Kenneth Mouat (1864-1891). Liliás Mabel (1870-1951), Gertrude Helen (1873-1952) and Aline Catherine (1880-1952). Wife Helen [Holmes] McKay died on February 19, 1914 in Victoria and was buried there.

McKay Point on Newcastle Island, Nanaimo and McKay Reach on Princess Royal Island were named after Joseph William McKay. Nelly Point, on McKay Reach, was named after Helen as was Helen point, Mayne Island, Active Pass.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25, 27-32; log of Vancouver [3] 2; FtVicASA 1-16, 26; FtAlexCB 1; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; HBCA Joseph William McKay search file PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. xviii, lxiii, xcivn; Helmcken, p. 82-83, 126, 126n1, 139, 141, 280, 283, 286, 287, 291, 333, 334; Beattie & Buss, p. 340-42 SS: Walbran, p. 237, 328-330; P. M. Johnson, A Short History of, p. 9-11

McKay, Kenneth (Kenny) (1806 - 1840) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near Trinegan (?), Sandwick, Orkney - 1806 (born to James and Anna [McLeod] McKay)

Death: Pillar Rock, lower Columbia River, Pacific Northwest – August 15, 1840

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1828); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Sailor, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1837); Sailor, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Landsman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1838 - 1839); Sloop, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1840).

The son of an Orkney school teacher, Kenneth McKay spent twelve years in the fur trade before meeting an untimely end. In 1821 Kenneth was a fifteen year old farm hand working for farmer Thomas Tyrie at "Goldgarth" in the Sandwick area. Likely for reasons of adventure or a desire to acquire some capital, seven years later on January 21, 1828, twenty-two year old McKay signed on with the HBC as a sailor for five years. He sailed to Hudson Bay six months later, made his way overland and worked in the Columbia River area for the next twelve years. His career was brought to an abrupt end around August 15, 1840 at the relatively young age of thirty-three or thirty-four, when he was killed during a robbery by natives during the night at Pillar Rock on the Lower Columbia. W. F. Tolmie and M. Laframboise headed the punitive expedition and Lamframboise's party eventually shot a slave who had killed McKay. A few days later, the group publicly hanged a free native at Fort George in the presence of his relations; the man had been turned in by his chief for stabbing McKay and killing his native companion. As McKay's internment does not appear on church records, he was likely buried on the spot.

Kenneth McKay's Pacific Northwest family life is not entirely clear although he appears to have had one wife and two recorded daughters. His wife appears to have died four years after his own premature death. According to the Herbert Beaver baptismal records, his wife was named Isabella Chlindotelchlaa but the Catholic baptismal records name her as Elizabeth (and still later as Nancy). Whatever the case may be, McKay and Elizabeth (Nancy), Chinook (c.1819-44[?]) are recorded as having had two daughters - Elizabeth/Betsy (c.1836-1848[?]) and Marguerite (c.1837-?).

PS: OrkA 1821 U.K. Census, Orkney-Sandwick; HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 2; HBCCont; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20; YFDS 4a-5a, 5c, 7, 11; FtVanASA 2-5; FtVanCB 27; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1b

McKay, Malcolm (c. 1823 - 1908) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Barvas, Ross, Island of Lewis, Scotland - c. 1823

Death: Scappoose, Oregon - June 1908

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Trader, Fort Vancouver depot (1843); Trader, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Trader and labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849).

Malcolm McKay joined the HBC from Scotland on June 26, 1841, embarking on either the *Prince of Wales* or *Prince Albert* for York Factory. He likely wintered in North Saskatchewan before reaching the Columbia. McKay then spent the rest of his career, latterly as a trader, at Fort Vancouver and, on March 1, 1849 left for the promising gold fields of California, accompanied by the cryptic entry, "gone to California." After he returned, McKay married, settled a land claim at Scappoose, Oregon [N.W. of Portland], became a citizen on Aug. 27, 1855 and fought in the early Indian Wars. He died in June, 1908 at the home of his daughter, Sarah, in Scappoose.

Malcolm McKay had one wife and thirteen children. On December 23 or 27, 1853, he married Iowa born Lucinda Lamberson (1837-1885). Eight of their thirteen children were Norman (?-?), James (?-?), Edwin (?-?), Robert (?-?), William McKay (?-?), Mary (?-?), Sarah (?-?) and Emma (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 23-25, 27-28; YFDS 19; HBCABio; OHS SB #77, p. 5 PPS: Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 93

McKay, Murdoch (fl. 1831 - 1839) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Ross, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1832 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839).

Murdoch McKay joined the HBC from Scotland on June 9, 1831 and returned to the British Isles in 1839 on the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-15, 18-19; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-5

McKay, Philip (c. 1809 - 1845) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Crawlestay, Uig, Ross, Scotland - c. 1809

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - June 28, 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1832); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Nisqually sheep farm (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Sloop and middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845).

Philip McKay joined the HBC from the outer Hebrides on June 20, 1832 as a labourer, originally for five years. Six days later he sailed from Stornaway for York Factory. From there he made his way to the Columbia. He worked for thirteen years for the HBC, mainly in the lower Columbia Department, and once sailed to California on the *Nereide*. He died in 1845 - most likely at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 6; YFASA; 13-15, 19-20, 23-25; YFDS 5b-7, 9, 16; FtVanASA 3-7; ShMiscPap 14

McKay, Thomas [variation: **MacKay**] (1796 - c. 1850) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly English River [Saskatchewan] - 1796 (born to Alexander McKay and Alexander McKay and Marguerite Wadin)

Death: Scapoose, Oregon - c. April 1850

Fur trade employee

PFC Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Interpreter, Willamette House (winter 1813 - 1814); Cartographer, Umpqua (1820); **HBC** Clerk, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1824); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1824 - 1825); Clerk, Fort Nez Percés (Walla Walla) (1824); Clerk, Snake Party (1825 - 1827); Clerk, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828); Clerk, South Party (1828 - 1830); Clerk, Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); In charge, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Settler, Willamette (1833 - 1833); Clerk in charge, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Trapper and clerk, Snake Party (1835 - 1837); Clerk (trading at Rendezvous), Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Untraced vocation, Fort Hall (1837 - 1838); Settler, Willamette (1839 - 1840); Passenger to Monterey, Columbia (barque) (1840); Member, Willamette Valley cattle drive (1841).

A part-Saulteau metis who was baptised in the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Williamstown, Glengarry on November 9, 1804, Thomas McKay eventually became feared by the native peoples west of the Rockies. As a fourteen year old he came with his father to the Columbia on the PFC vessel *Tonquin*. The subsequent death of his father on the *Tonquin* left young Thomas an embittered man for the rest of his life, and he swore vengeance against those who had killed him. Two years later, when the NWC took over Fort Astoria, young Thomas was appointed interpreter and clerk. As a youth, he perfected his shooting and hunting, but overindulged in racing, and using up company provisions and liquor. Even though he had a lame left leg from a dislocated knee which never properly healed, he evoked fear in the natives as he often sought his own form of punitive judgement against them. His mother's marriage to Dr. John McLoughlin certainly did not hurt his position and he was sent to oppose the Americans in the Snake Country, building Fort Boise in the process. Even though he retired to the Willamette Valley in 1833, he returned to service, and sold pork and grain from his farm to the HBC. Around 1839 he constructed a two story grist mill in Champoege while still maintaining a claim at Scapoose, opposite Sauvie Island. In 1843 the mill was flooded to the 2nd storey but did not suffer damage. He also owned a sawmill. Following the Whitman Massacre in 1847, he took part in the Cayuse War. In the Muster Rolls of 1848, he was listed as a captain in D. 7th Company. He led a waggon train, organized by Peter Burnet, to the California Gold Rush, returning November 18, 1849. He did not live long after, for he died sometime before April 19, 1850 and he was buried in the fields of his claim near Scapoose.

Thomas McKay was married twice and had a total of eight children. His first wife was the eldest daughter of

Concomely, a Chinook chief. He had three sons by her, William C. (1824-?), Aleck (?-?) and John (?-?). At Fort Vancouver on December 31, 1838, he married Isabelle, the daughter of Nicholas Montour and Susanne Humpherville. Together they had five recorded children, Marie (1839-?), Thomas (1842-?), Catherine (1844-?), Elizabeth/Isabelle (c.1846-49) and Nicholas (1849-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-19; SnkCoP] 2; FtVanASA 1-5; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-8, 10-11; SimpsonCB; D.4/5, [neglect of duties at Nez Perces] fos. 25d.-27d; OHS FtHallAB; Oregonian, April 12, 1888 PPS: HBRS XXX, p. 221-22; CCR 1a, 2a, 3a; Portland Oregon Journal, Oct 13, 1927, p. 10; Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 514 SS: HBRS IV, p. 347-49; HBRS XXX, p. 221-22n; OHQ vol. XL, p. 1-15
See Also: McKay, Alexander (Father); McKay, Dr. William (Son)

McKenzie, Alexander [2] (c. 1794 - 1828) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Inverness, Scotland - c. 1794 (born to John McKenzie)

Death: Hood Canal [Washington] - January 1828

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1814); Surgeon, Fort George [Astoria] (1820 - 1821); Trader, Fort George [Astoria] (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Surgeon, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1825); Clerk, *William & Ann* (brig) (1825 - 1827); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Clerk, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828).

Alexander McKenzie entered the NWC as an apprentice clerk in 1812; he made an appearance in the records on April 24, 1814 aboard the *Isaac Todd* as it was anchored near Fort Astoria. From 1820 he was stationed at Fort George [Astoria]. In 1825 he was sent by John McLoughlin aboard the *William & Ann* to search for harbours between Portland Canal and the Columbia River. On December 2, 1827, he left for Fort Langley with dispatches arriving December 24. He departed Langley for Fort Vancouver on January 3, 1828 and on his way was killed for his clothes and arms by the Clallam Indians on the Hood Canal (Washington). A native woman who had been part of the HBC party was taken prisoner. In retaliation, an unauthorized punitive expedition was led by Chief Trader Alexander R. McLeod in the summer of that year. Twenty-two Indians were killed and their village was burned - the Indian woman was recaptured. McKenzie's estate was administered by John McKenzie.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeoAB 11; YFASA 1-6; YFDS 2-3; FtVanASA 1; HBCABio PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 729-30; HBRS vol. III, p. 447, vol. XXII, p. 475-76

McKenzie, Alexander [3] [variation: MacKenzie] (fl. 1826 - 1829) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Greenoch, Scotland

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1828); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1828); Mate, *Eagle* (brig) (1828 - 1829).

Alexander McKenzie joined the HBC in London on September 20, 1826 and sailed to the coast on the *Cadboro*. The weather on the coast, where he arrived in the spring of 1827, could not have helped his rheumatism. Consequently, on June 10, 1828, he asked for and was granted an exchange for a man aboard the *Eagle* and returned to the British Isles on February 18, 1829.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4; log of Cadboro 1; FtVanASA 1, 8; YFDS 2b,3a; FtVanCB 4; log of Eagle 1

McKenzie, Benjamin (c. 1807 - 1837) (Mixed descent)

Birth: British North America - c. 1807 (born to CF Roderick McKenzie)

Death: Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - December 19, 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Post master/Clerk, Fort St. James (1831 - 1832); Clerk, New Caledonia (1832 - 1834); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Clerk, Honolulu (1837).

Benjamin Mackenzie once claimed he was related "to all or the greatest part of the Lake Nipigon Indians" (HBRS III, p. 447) but died in distant Hawaii far from his relatives. Educated in Montreal, he helped his father in the Lake Superior District for two years, and joined the HBC as post master in 1827 and was transferred to New Caledonia in 1831; in 1833 he was promoted to clerk. His last posting was at Fort Vancouver but, because of advancing tuberculosis, he left for the Sandwich Islands [Hawaii] in 1837 and died in Honolulu that same year.

Benjamin McKenzie had one wife, Catherine Campbell (?-?) whom he married in Fort Vancouver on February 28, 1837. Together they had two recorded sons, Colin Campbell (?-bap.1837-?) and Benjamin (?-bap.1837-?). After Benjamin died, his widow, Catherine, daughter of Chief Trader Colin Campbell, married William Clouston of the Red River Settlement.

PS: HBCA YFDS 4b-7; YFASA 11-15, 17-18; FtVanASA 3-4; SimpsonCB; BCA BCCR CCCath; HMCS SReynoldsJ PPS: HBRS III, p. 447-48; HBRS XXX, p. 233

McKenzie, Donald (1773 - 1851) (British: Scottish)

Birth: near Inverness, Scotland - June 16, 1773

Death: Mayville, New York, United States - January 20, 1851

Fur trade officer

PFC Partner, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Partner, Donald McKenzie's Outpost (1812); Proprietor, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); **NWC** Employee, Columbia District (1813 - 1821); Founder, Fort Nez Percés (1818) (with Alexander Ross); Founder, Fort Boise (1820); Chief Factor, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

At 312lbs, fearless, and a constant walker with unbounded energy (thus called "Perpetual Motion" and "Fat McKenzie"), Donald McKenzie nonetheless had a thirty-four year career in the fur trade. A cousin of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Donald emigrated to Canada in 1800 and the following year joined the NWC as a clerk. On June 23, 1810 after becoming disgruntled with the NWC, he joined the PFC, recruiting men in Montreal and Mackinac. He shared command with Wilson Price Hunt until the winter camp of 1810-1811 and after splitting with the group and suffering a hard journey, McKenzie dragged himself into Fort Astoria on January 18, 1812, dressed in nothing but tattered rags, a full month before Hunt arrived. From there he made a trapping foray into the Snake River area but on hearing the news of the outbreak of the war in 1812, he buried PFC trade goods, burned the post, and returned to Astoria. Fearing a seizure by the British, McKenzie persuaded his PFC to sell out to the NWC. After the buyout of 1813, McKenzie left Astoria on April 14, 1814 to return to New York with the transfer papers but Astor would have nothing more to do with him. McKenzie became a partner with the NWC. In 1816 he returned to the Columbia to take charge of all the posts in the interior and laid the basis for future Snake Parties establishing Forts Nez Percés and Boise. He managed the trade in the region until 1821, continuing his employment under the HBC as Chief Factor and departed the area in 1822. Working east of the Rockies he put in eight years as Governor of Assiniboia and in 1833, under medical leave, he went to Mayville, New York where he retired. In 1850 he fell from his horse, never fully recovered, and died the following year.

Donald McKenzie married twice and had sixteen children. His first marriage was to an unnamed mixed descent woman, probably Mary McKay, daughter of Alexander McKay and Marguerite Wadin McKay (Van Kirk, 277[n16]); together they had Rachel (?-bap.1822-?), Donald (?-bap.1825-?) and Caroline (?-bap.1822-?). McKenzie dropped Mary when he became governor of Assiniboia in 1825 (Van Kirk, 180) and Mary was married off to William Sinclair Jr. His second marriage was to Swiss-born Adelgonde Humbert Droz (?-1882) on August 18, 1825. She had been the governess of his three children. Together they had thirteen children: Jemina (1827-1926), Catherine (?-?), Roderick (?-bap.1830-?), Noel Simpson (1831-?), Fenella (?-?), Alexander (?-?), Alice (?-?), Henry (?-?), William (?-?), Donald (1836-?), Adelgonde (?-?), Celeste (?-?) and Humbertson (?-?).

Oregon sites McKenzie River, McKenzie Bridge and McKenzie Pass were all named after Donald McKenzie.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCABio PPS: ChSoc vol. XLV, p. 16, 17, 24, 43-44, 21, 108-12, 115-19, 128, 131, 145, 151, 155, 162, 166, 173, 183, 193-94; vol LVII, 1992, p. 616, 161n, 633, 698, 709; HBS-Bak Astor PPS: HBSR II, p. 233
SS: Seton, "Life on the Oregon." Oregon Historical, p. 188-198 SS: HBSR XXII, p. 477; DAB Drumm; DCB Van Kirk; Mackenzie; Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 180, 199, 277(n16)
See Also: Leblanc, Pierre (Relative); McKay, Alexander (Father-in-Law); Sinclair, William Jr. (Relative)

McKenzie, Donald Jr. [a] (1787 - 1865) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Fodderty, Ross and Cromarty, Scotland - 1787

Death: East of the Rocky Mountains - July 21, 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1821 - 1834); Clerk, New Caledonia (1824); Clerk in charge, Fort Fraser (1834 - 1836).

Prior to entering the fur trade, Donald McKenzie Jr. had been a Lieutenant in the British army where, according to George Simpson, he had been forced to sell his commission (HBSR XXX. p. 221). In 1818 he joined the HBC and between 1818-1831 served at six posts east of the Rockies, although, in 1824, he worked in New Caledonia. Although Simpson had reservations about him, John Stuart found him to be an honourable, hard working performer. In 1836 he returned east of the Rockies and between 1836-1850 served in four more posts, including Lac La Pluie. In 1850 Donald McKenzie Jr. retired and in 1865, died intestate.

In October 1836, Donald McKenzie married Matilda (1810-?), the daughter of Benjamin Bruce and Matilda, a native woman. Together they had eight children: James Bruce (?-bap.1825-?), Mary (1828-1904), Benjamin (1839-1871), Malhilda (Matilda?) (1836-?), David (c.1843-?), Ann (?-?), John (c.1845-?) and Roderick (c.1847-?).

PS: HBCA McLlkrD 1; YFASA 11-15; FtVanASA 3; SimpsonCB; HBCABio PPS: HBSR XXX, p. 221

McKenzie, Ferdinand (fl. 1847 - 1886) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: probably New Caledonia, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Apprentice clerk, Fraser Lake (1848); Apprentice clerk, New Caledonia (1848 - 1850); Apprentice clerk, Fraser Lake (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fraser Lake (1850 - 1853); Clerk, McLeod Lake Post (1853 - 1855); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1855? - 1860); Clerk, McLeod Lake Post (1860 - 1866); Clerk, New Caledonia (1866 - 1886).

Ferdinand McKenzie joined the HBC from Rupert's Land in 1845 and worked in New Caledonia until outfit 1886-1887. During this time, he worked at a variety of posts and, according to Morice, was moved from Fort Alexandria for incompetence. McKenzie endured, however, and retired after working approximately forty years for the HBC.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1-16, 34; FtVicCB 18, 22-23, 27 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 276

McKenzie, George (c. 1820 - 1893) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1820

Death: Rowe's Farm, Parson's Bridge [Esquimalt], British Columbia - October 31, 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver saw mills (1843 - 1844); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846); Millwright, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1847); Millwright, Fort Colville (1847 - 1849); Millwright, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1859).

The origins of George McKenzie, from Red River, are not entirely clear but, at nineteen, he joined the HBC in 1839 as an apprentice carpenter. By 1846, he was no doubt working with John Fenton constructing an additional Company sawmill and flour mill at Willamette Falls. The following year he went to Fort Colville where he worked with James Goudie. In 1849, when he was called to Fort Victoria to replace Fenton, he took his wife with him. Prior to McKenzie's arrival in the Fort Victoria area, Fenton had finished constructing a sawmill and had had framed out a flour mill in Esquimalt [Rowe's stream or Millstream] but, in April, 1849, had decided to try his luck in the California gold mines and so departed the area. After their arrival at Esquimalt, the McKenzies took up residence near the mills and remarried, this time in the church, under the Rev. Staines. When the parts for the grist mill were secured, McKenzie no doubt then completed the flour mill. Four years later, in 1854-1855, when heavy rains damaged both mills, McKenzie had to rebuild them. He may have had some help from his father-in-law and family, for, after having left Colville in 1852, Goudie and family moved in with the McKenzies on their farm near the mills. The records are unclear as to how long George McKenzie continued to work at the mills. In 1854, he went to Nanaimo for a short time to oversee the construction of the sawmill there. In the 1850s and 1860s he purchased land, which he later subdivided in the Victoria and Esquimalt Districts. From that point on he appeared to rely mainly on farming, as for, example, in 1871, he may have been employed by a Mr. Leon Eckstein, owner of a hotel and store in South Saanich. He was still living on his farm when he died in October, 1893.

George McKenzie had one wife and three children. On September 23, 1849 at Fort Victoria, George McKenzie married Sarah Goudie (?-?). Their children were Donald (?-bap.1851-?), James (?-?) and Matilda (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVicASA 1-9; FtVicCB 10; HBCABio; BCA BCGR-AbstLnd; Diar-Rem Lowe 1; BCCR CCCath; Deans, J., "Settlement of Vancouver Island"; Van-PL Colonist, October 31, 1893, p. 3 PPS: HBRs XXXII, p. 25-26; Mallandaine, p. 26; James Goudie family genealogy

McKenzie, Hector (fl. 1853 - 1855) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Munlochy, Knock bayne, Ross, Scotland

Death: probably Canada East

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Factor, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1853 - 1854).

Hector McKenzie joined the HBC as a clerk on June 17, 1833 and sailed from Orkney to Hudson Bay on the Prince Rupert IV. He worked his way up through the ranks and, by 1853-1854, Chief Factor Hector McKenzie was most likely a visitor when he appeared on the Fort Vancouver sundries accounts. By 1855 he was listed as being in Montreal.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 7; FtVanASA 9, 11

McKenzie, Patrick (fl. 1841 - 1852) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Post master, Thompson River (1835 - 1845); Apprentice post master, Fort Colville (1841 - 1844); Post master, Fort Colville (1844 - 1845); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852).

Patrick McKenzie was hired on by the HBC in 1839 and first served as apprentice post master in the Saskatchewan

District. He came to Columbia in 1841 and, on December 31, 1845, after having served at two posts, was discharged at Fort Vancouver. He appears to have re-enlisted again, this time as an interpreter, and retired in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVanASA 6-9, 19; YFASA 22, 24-25; YFDS 16 PPS: ChSoc VII, p. 45n

McKinlay, Archibald (c. 1816 - 1891) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Killin, Perthshire, Scotland - c. June 4, 1811

Death: Savona, British Columbia - October 3, 1891

Fur trade officer

HBC Apprentice clerk, New Caledonia (1835 - 1840); Clerk, Snake Party (1840 - 1841); Clerk in charge, Fort Nez

Perces [Walla Walla] (1841 - 1846); Chief Trader in charge, Oregon District (1846 - 1850).

Archibald McKinlay came to Canada with his sister (wife of James McMillan) intending to return to Scotland. The first three years were spent east of the Rockies but in 1835 he was sent west where he was to spend the rest of his life. A big man with a red face, he appeared to have an eyesight problem which was the reason he moved from Walla Walla to Oregon City in 1846. He took leave of absence and tried to go to England in 1849 but because of the California Gold Rush, could not get a passage to Panama; as well, because of the high prices for lodging in San Francisco, he returned to Oregon City. By 1850, as a merchant he had acquired considerable assets worth \$35,000 (1850 US Census). He retired because of illness in 1851 and became a U.S. citizen on March 5, 1852 in Oregon City. In 1851 he joined G.T. Allan and Thomas Lowe under Allan, McKinlay & Co., a company which operated until it dissolved in 1863. Ruined by the floods of 1860-1861, McKinlay left Oregon in 1862 to farm in Lac La Hache, British Columbia, an area which reminded him of the Perthshire hills of his native Scotland. Even though he made application to record 160 acres [64.8 ha] on October 8, 1862, it was not entered and so he later had to acquire another 160 acres [64.8 ha], but this 115 Mile House became a stopping place for the BX Express. In 1876, McKinlay was appointed British Columbia's representative on the Indian Commission, which he continued to do until ill health and virtual blindness in 1889 forced him to move to Savona to live with his son-in-law. Both he and his wife spent the last years of their lives in the home of their daughter, Sarah, at Savona's Ferry at the end of Lake Kamloops. Archibald McKinlay died in 1891 at Savona.

Archibald McKinlay had one wife and nine children. On June 15, 1840, he married Sarah Julia Ogden (1826-86), daughter of Peter Skene Ogden and Julia Rivet. Their children were Eleanora J. (?-?), Peter (?-1850), James (1846-89), Janette (c.1847-59), Sarah Ellen (1851-98), Ogden Allen (c.1852-1908), Catherine Ann (1856-94), Archibald I. (c. 1858-?), and Ewan Duncan (1864-?). Sarah Julia Ogden McKinlay died c. August 4, 1892 after an accident in a carriage.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 17-20, 24-29; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-8, 14; SimpsonCB; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas County; BCA Diar-Rem Lowe 1; BCGR-BCVS; KamA Forbes; Kamloops Sentinel, Oct. 4, 1891, Aug. 6, 1892; UBC-SC Hamilton PPS: Lyman, "Reminiscences of Louis", p. 265; OHQ, vol. XII, p. 369-74; OHS SB #226a; OHS Argus, July 26, 1856, p. 3; OHS Statesman, Mar. 15, 1859, p. 3; HBRS VI, p. 394-95; HBRS XXX p. 229; Genealogical Material, vol II, #3289, p. 41 SS: KamA Forbes; Laing, p. 287, 303; Stangoe, p. 89; BCA Ogden family tree, typescript in Vertical Files
See Also: **Ogden, Peter Skene (Father-in-Law); Ogden, Peter Jr. (Relative); Flathead, Julia (Mother-in-Law); Hamilton, Gavin (Relative); Ogden, Charles (Relative); Ogden, Isaac (Relative); Ogden, Michael (Relative)**

McLachlan, Robert (fl. 1827 - 1829) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

Robert McLachlan joined the HBC naval department as a boatswain on September 3, 1827 and made the round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. His vessel sailed from London on September 14, 1827, arrived at Fort Vancouver on May 28, 1828, and arrived at the London docks on February 13, 1829. McLachlan was discharged the following day.

PS: HBCA log of Eagle 1

McLacn, Daniel (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Ordinary seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Daniel McLacn made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

McLaren, John (fl. 1837 - 1838) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

John McLaren came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. He left England in February 1837 and, in August, arrived in Oahu where he overstayed his shore leave by two days. He spent about a month at Fort Vancouver and arrived back in London in April 1838.

PS: log of *Sumatra* 1

McLaughlin, James [variation: **McLoughlin**] (fl. 1839 - 1841) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1841).

James McLoughlin joined the HBC in London on October 29, 1838, and made one return voyage to the coast aboard the HBC barque *Vancouver*. While on the coast visited several ports and he was back in London in the spring of 1841.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 19-20; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6

McLean, Donald [c] (c. 1805 - 1864) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Isle of Mull, Scotland - c. 1805 (born to Alexander and Christina McLean)

Death: Chilcotin area, British Columbia - July 17, 1864

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Post master, Snake Party (1835 - 1839); Clerk, Fort Colville (1839 - 1841); Post master, New Caledonia (1841 - 1844); Clerk, New Caledonia (1844 - 1852); Chief Trader, Fort Alexandria (1852 - 1854); Chief Trader in charge, Thompson River (1855); Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1857 - 1860).

Donald McLean may have been taken as a child in 1812 by his Selkirk settler parents to the Red River area. If his father was indeed Alexander McLean, his father was killed in the Seven Oaks Massacre in 1816 and young Donald returned to Scotland in 1817 with his widowed mother, brothers and sisters.

Sixteen years later, on April 17, 1833, young Donald signed on with the HBC and came out as passenger on the barque *Nereide* [J. M. Langtry] reaching Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834. In the 1840s and 1850s he worked at the particularly difficult posts of Chilcotin and Fluz Kluz. However, throughout his long career with the HBC, he left a trail of heavy-handedness, a condition that his superiors appeared to overlook. McLean retired around 1860 to the junction of Hat and Bonaparte Creeks with his six foot [183 cm] native wife, Sophia, and their many children. There, along with a ranch, they built a restaurant to service miners on their way to the Caribou goldfields. In 1864, he came out of retirement from his ranch north of Kamloops to join the 1864 expedition to avenge the deaths of the Waddington massacre perpetrated by Chilcotin natives. On the morning of July 17th he was shot by Anukatlh, a Chilcotin who was never apprehended. Later, Anukatlh justified his action by declaring that he was avenging McLean's past harshness to the Chilcotin natives. In the late 1870s as McLean had not properly pre-empted the land on which his ranch and restaurant stood, Sophia lost the ranch and the family broke up. Although the subsequent descendants have gone on to prosper and flourish, three of his sons - Allen, Charlie and Archie - were hanged in 1881 after they went on a murderous rampage.

Donald McLean had three known wives and eleven known children. Shortly after his arrival in the Columbia Department, he took Ali, Spokane, as a wife and together they had Donald Jr. (c.1834-?), Elizabeth (?-c.1857), Duncan (?-?) and Alexander of Black Pines (c.1844-?). When he moved north, he and an unnamed Babine woman had John (c.1847-?). His third and final wife was Sophia Grant (?-?), whom he married in 1854 at Fort Alexandria. Their children were Hector (c.1854-?), Allen (c. 1855-1881), Christina (c.1856-?), Annie (c.1861-?), Charlie (c.1861-1881) and Peter Arthur "Archie" (c.1863-81).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Nereide* 1; YFASA 14-15, 17-20, 24-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicCB 6; FtVicASA 1-9; FtAlexPJ 10; HBCA Donald McLean search file; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Laing, p. 336-37, 352; Morice, p. 109, 175, 179, 221-22, 267-73, 288, 318-19; Rothenburger, p. 3-18, 111

McLean, John [c] (1798 - 1890) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Dervaig, Island of Mull, Scotland - July 24, 1798

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - March 8, 1890

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Stuart's Lake (1833 - 1835); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1835 - 1836); Clerk, Fort George [New Caledonia]

(1836 - 1837).

John McLean, a tall lean man, received a grammar school education in Scotland before joining the HBC in 1821. When he came to the Pacific slopes he worked exclusively in New Caledonia for about three years. He then moved east of the Rockies where he was promoted to Chief Trader. In 1846 he resigned after a dispute with George Simpson and four years later, published his memoirs, a two volume document that showed a bias against the HBC but is a good account of the fur trade, particularly in New Caledonia. However, according to Morice, John McLean was:

among the Company's people, the only author who had ever written, from a personal knowledge, about New Caledonia. As regards veracity, impartiality, keenness of mind in observing and sureness of judgement, John McLean is vastly inferior to Harmon, who having no grudge against anybody, was not exposed to see his statements warped by the influence of personal feeling (Morice, p. 168).

He tried banking and from 1851-1855, managed the Guelph branch of the Bank of Montreal but when money could not be accounted for, he was removed from his job and had to open a grocery business. From 1857 and for the next twenty years, he worked as clerk of Division Court in Elora, Ontario. In 1883, McLean moved to Victoria to live with his eldest daughter where he died at the advanced age of ninety. John McLean was buried in the Presbyterian Section, Ross Bay Cemetery.

John McLean had two wives, one with whom he partnered at Norway House in 1833 but who died in Ungava within a year of marriage. Around 1845, he married Eugenia Evans (?-c.1858), the daughter of a missionary at Norway House and together they had five children.

Publication: McLean, John, Notes of a Twenty Five Year's Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, Vol. I & II, Richard Bentley, London, 1949
PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15; YFDS 5b-5c, 7; FtVanASA 3-4; SimpsonCB; PPS: McLean, Notes; HBRs XXX, p. 223; ChSoc XIX, pp. xi-xxiii; SS: Morice, The History of the Northern Interior, p. 168-69, 193, 268; Marsh, James, Canadian Encyclopedia, p. 1063

McLean, John [d] (fl. c. 1813 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Bendorril, Uig, Ross, Scotland - c. 1813

Death: probably Oregon Territory - 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1832); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848).

John McLean joined the HBC from Scotland on June 20, 1832 and soon sailed for York Factory. By 1834 he was in the Columbia and appears to have spent much of his sixteen year career at Fort Vancouver. In outfit 1847-1848, he was noted as being "free in the Willamette" and his wages for that outfit reflected only part-time work. In 1849, in Clatsop County (Oregon) he was noted as having no occupation, but he had HBC connections.

It appears that John McLean had one wife, Betsy, Chehalis, and three recorded children. Their children were Marguerite (1839-?), Augustin (1842-?) and Marie (1845-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 6; YFASA 13-15, 20, 22-27; YFDS 5c, 7; FtVanASA 3-7; OHS 1849 Census, Clatsop Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

McLennan, Donald [1] [variation: **McLellan, MacLenon**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Builder, Fort Okanagan (1811); Clerk, Labourer, etc., Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1812); Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1812 - 1813); Clerk, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814).

In 1810 Donald McLennan joined the PFC, sailing from New York harbour on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] for the mouth of the Columbia River, where he was in on the construction of Fort Astoria as well as the construction of the small sloop, *Dolly*. In the summer of 1811, McLennan, as part of David Stuart's party, travelled up the Columbia (part of the way with David Thompson), to establish a post in the Okanagan. After a trading season, McLennan and others from the post arrived back at Astoria in the fall just in time, one week later to be part of the maiden voyage of the *Dolly*. For the better part of the following year, he became part of its working crew. On June 29, 1812, he was a member of a party (F. Benjamin Pillet, Russel Farnham and Ross Cox), led by John Clarke, to establish a post at Spokane in opposition to the NWC post of Spokane House. It was during this expedition, however, that Clarke jeopardized the lives of all the members of the party when, in the Palouse River area, he hung a native who had stolen a silver goblet (Astorian, p. 115). In 1813, when the PFC was bought out by the NWC, he joined the latter on a five year contract as a clerk, spending his first winter at the Thompson River post. At that point the record dries up.

McLennan, Donald [2] (fl. 1815) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

NWC Captain, *Colonel Allan* (brig) (1816).

Donald McLennan was captain of the NWC brig *Colonel Allan* which, in June, 1816, arrived in the Columbia direct from London although he may have stopped in Brazil to unload munitions. The *Colonel Allan's* function was to bring out the trading goods for NWC posts and transport their furs to China, similar to her predecessors, the *Isaac Todd* and *Columbia*. After arriving on Fort George, the *Colonel Allan* sailed for California and South America on speculation, bringing back specie [probably gold and silver coin] and goods for the London merchants. During the summer, this valuable cargo had to be guarded at Fort George for several months while McLennan surveyed the bar at the entrance of the Columbia. From all reports, a competent, satisfactory captain, McLennan appears to have run an efficient ship although that summer, his surgeon Dr. Downie, committed suicide while the ship lay at anchor at Fort George. Nonetheless, the ship pulled away that year and presumably completed its functions normally. However, that was the last time that the NWC used its own ships, thereon after preferring to use J. & T. H. Perkins' ship from Boston. McLennan did not appear on record in the Columbia again but appears to have hit it off with James Keith, NWC partner at Fort George, for as late as 1836 he was corresponding with Keith. They may even have met around that time in Paris. Further details of McLennan's life have not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; NAC Keith, B-2 PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 59-61

McLennan, Francis (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Isle of Lewis, Scotland - 1829

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1850); Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852).

Francis McLennan joined the HBC in 1850 in Stornoway and sailed to York Factory. After making his way overland, he worked briefly in the Fort Vancouver area deserted on February 23, 1852.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 9; YFASA 31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9

McLennan, John (c. 1807 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Yaltos, Uig, Ross, Scotland - c. 1807

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1832); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839).

John McLennan joined the HBC from Scotland on June 20, 1832 as a labourer for five years. Six days later he sailed from Stornoway for York Factory and then made his way to the Columbia. After seven years on the Northwest Coast, he returned to the British Isles.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 6; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 13-15, 18-19; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-5

McLeod, Alexander Roderick (c. 1782 - 1840) (possibly Canadian: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland, United Kingdom - c. 1782

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - June 11, 1840

Fur trade officer

NWC Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1825 - 1826); Chief Trader, South Party (1826 - 1827); **HBC** Helped establish fort, Fort Langley (1827); Leader, South Party (1827 - 1828); Chief Trader, South Party (1827 - 1828); **NWC** Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); **HBC** Member, Recovery of J. Smith goods, South Party (1828); Leader, Hood Canal punitive expedition (1828); Member, Bonaventura (Sacramento) Valley expedition (1828 - 1829); Chief Trader, South Party (1829 - 1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1830).

Alexander Roderick McLeod had a bumpy career in the fur trade, joining the NWC in 1802 and becoming Chief Trader in 1821. Before coming to the Columbia in 1825 he had gained a reputation for a "galling use of authority" (HBRS III, p. 448). Upon his arrival in the Columbia, he assisted with the construction of Fort Langley. However, his mismanagement of his second Umpqua Expedition during the harsh winter of 1827-1828, as well as his actions during the 1828 punitive expedition with Lieutenant Aemelius Simpson against the Hood Canal Clallam Indians who had killed Alexander McKenzie and four of his servants, met with stern disapproval and unduly affected his promotion; as a result, he was not promoted to Chief Factor until several years later, in 1836. The punitive expedition had been brutal, killing

twenty-two natives and resulted in the burning of a native village. Later in that same year (1828), while on an exploration to the Buenaventura (Sacramento) River, he recovered without bloodshed the goods taken from Jedediah Smith, who had lost his goods and most of his men on his expedition. Returning to the Sacramento River in 1829, he lost his horses and had to cache the furs, something for which he was criticized once again and resulted in his transfer to the Mackenzie River district in 1830. He eventually achieved the position of Chief Factor in 1836 and went on furlough in 1839. He died the following year while still on furlough.

Alexander McLeod had one (?) wife, a woman of mixed descent, and nine children. Their children were: Sarah (1818-?), John (1824-?), Eliza (1828-?) Emilia (1833-?), Margaret ?-?), Nancy (?-?), Alic (?-?), Sally (?-?) and Roderick (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 5-9; FtColPJ 1; SimpsonCB; Wills 18; PSACWills 1 PPS: HBRs XXII, p. 480, HBRs XXX, p. 190-91n SS: HBRs III, p. 448-50 SS: MacLachlan, Fort Langley Journals, p. 214-15; DCB Williams
See Also: Ballenden, John (Son-in-Law)

McLeod, Allan (fl. 1848 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Stornoway, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1850 - 1852?).

Allan McLeod joined the HBC in 1847 (probably from Stornoway) on a five-year contract and appeared in the Columbia area in 1848-1849. However, he didn't fulfil the contract, deserting on February 24, 1849, most likely to the gold fields of California. He was back working the following year, deserted in 1850, and may have returned again, for he quit for the last time in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28, 32; FtVanASA 9; YFDS 19; PSACAB 37

McLeod, Angus (fl. 1829 - 1830) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Stornoway, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830).

Angus McLeod joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 for three years. He sailed from London to the Coast on the *Isabella* that was wrecked on the Columbia River bar as it was trying to cross it in May 1830. McLeod was then placed on the schooner *Vancouver* but was discharged from it when it went to Oahu at the end of 1830. The circumstances of his dismissal have not been traced.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11; YFDS 4a

McLeod, Angus [c] (fl. 1842 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Melbost or Stornoway, Ross, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Colville (1842 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Snake Party (1848 - 1849); Freeman, Flathead District (1849).

Angus McLeod [c] joined the HBC in 1841. From July 22, 1849, he was a freeman among the Flatheads. He likely remained in the area.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7, 9; YFASA 22-29; YFDS 20

McLeod, Archibald (c. 1831 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Sandwick, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - c. 1830

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850 - 1851).

Archibald McLeod, hired from Stornoway, sailed to York Factory from Stromness and worked briefly for the HBC.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22

McLeod, Donald [a] (c. 1808 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Stornoway, Scotland - c. 1808

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837 - 1838); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1840); 2nd mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1840); Boatswain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840 - 1841); Boatswain,

Columbia (barque) (1841 - 1842); Boatswain, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843); Settler, Willamette (1843).

Donald McLeod [a] joined the HBC in London on February 13, 1836 as a seaman for five years. He sailed to the coast and worked on coastal shipping until 1841 when he was discharged in January 1842 in Honolulu for unexplained reasons on the outgoing voyage of the *Columbia*. However, in outfit 1843-1844, he may have returned to the area on the barque *Vancouver*, but he left the vessel in 1843 before it was able to get out of the Columbia River and settled in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 9, 14; FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7, 9-10, 12, 14; YFASA 19-21, 24; log of Columbia 4; log of Vancouver [3] 1

McLeod, Donald [b] (c. 1821 - 1901) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in or near Dillmore, Barras, Lewis, Scotland - c. 1821 or on the Isle of Skye, Scotland – c. 1815

Death: at or near St. Ignatius Mission, Montana, United States - January 20, 1901

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman and labourer, Fort Colville (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Columbia Department (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Colville (1844 - 1851); Employee, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1847 - 1871); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Thompson River (1852 - 1853).

A picture of Donald McLeod (b) emerges from both record and oral tradition. Oral tradition indicates that he may have been born on the Isle of Skye, the seat of the McLeods, around 1815 and may have gone to sea as early as twelve for several years, touching at such places as San Francisco before returning to Scotland. HBC records, however, show his home parish to be Dillmore, Barras, when he joined the HBC in 1840, either in Lewis, or, according to oral tradition, in Canada. After making his way overland to the Pacific slopes in 1841, he spent most of his time at Fort Colville until 1847, or sometime after 1847, when he was assigned to Fort Connah [1847-1871] on Post Creek [near St. Ignatius, Montana], a post which had a supply function. There he was to be the post farmer and planted wheat on two cultivated acres [0.8 ha]. After serving out his last year at Thompson River [Kamloops], the remaining story of his life relies on oral tradition. He purchased land near old Fort Colville [now Colville] but sold it when gold in Montana drew him and his family there. Putting down roots at Bearmouth, on the Missoula River, he ran a road house and ferry but was left bankrupt when his partner fled with all the assets. By 1870 the McLeod family was back in Stevens Country where Donald purchased a ranch one mile [1.6 km] west of Chewelah. In 1893, then a widower of advancing age, he moved to Montana to be close to his sons, taking up residence at the Foot of the Lake, St. Ignatius. He died at his son's home and was buried in the family plot at St. Ignatius Mission, Montana.

Donald McLeod had two successive wives and ten children. Probably in the late 1840s, he took as his wife, Thérèse, a woman from the Nez Perce or Spokane nations. They had two children, Pierre Paul (1849-?) and Martine Marceal (?-?). Around 1850, Thérèse, fate unknown, was replaced by Rosalie Morigeau (c.1833-84), of mixed descent. Their children were Elizabeth (1851-1891), Alexander (1854-1938), Margaret (1855-1936), Frank (1859-1921), Celeste (1860-?), Daniel (c.1867-1937), Malcolm (1870-1944) and Richard (1874-1945).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-32 SS: Partoll, p. 406; descendant of Donald McLeod

McLeod, Ewan [variation: **Even, Ewen, Ewas, Hugh, Hughey**] (c. 1833 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: South Uist (Outer Hebrides), Scotland - c. 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Thompson River (1851 - 1852); **PSAC** Untraced vocation, Viewfield farm (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1859).

Ewan McLeod enthusiastically worked for the HBC/PSAC until 1859, although he deserted his San Juan Island employers in 1854, and was temporarily discharged for drunkenness in 1858. At Nisqually, aside from carrying out all the gardening and sheep tending tasks, he loved to play the bagpipes. When Angus McDonald was visiting Fort Nisqually, McDonald paid McLeod to play the bagpipes before sunrise to nostalgically awaken the two Scots, William Fraser Tolmie and Dugald McTavish, from their sleep in the big house. Very early next morning, as McLeod was marching up and down the seventy foot [21.3 m] verandah of the big house proudly playing the bagpipes for all he was worth, the scantily clad visiting English-born, Henry Newsham Peers, rushed out, grabbed McLeod by the collar and pushed him and his bagpipes off the porch berating McLeod from awakening him from his sleep with such an infernal noise. A humiliated McLeod slinked off and it is not known whether this incident contributed to his drinking (Huggins letter). He has not been traced after 1859.

PS: BCA FtAlex; HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; YFASA 30-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2; BelleVuePJ 1 PPS: TacP-FtNis Huggins; Dickey

McLeod, Jack (fl. 1811 - 1825) (Undetermined origin)

Freeman

NWC Milieu, Fort Okanagan (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1822).

Jack McLeod was engaged as a milieu at Fort William in 1811 on a three year contract. He made his way to the Columbia and spent the winter of 1813-1814 at Fort Okanagan. By 1822, he was still in the area as a freeman working for the HBC. However, in the fall of that year, he did not emerge from the Snake Country and likely deserted. He then joined a band of freeman (Lazard Teycateyecowige, three Canadians, a Russian and an old Spaniard) headed by a Mr. Provost and on May 23, 1825, ran into Ogden's Snake Party. McLeod was undoubtedly one of the active provocateurs that encouraged the mass desertion from Ogden to the American camp on the following day. Jack McLeod has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1; SnkCoPJ 3

McLeod, John [1] (c. 1786 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Ross, Scotland - c. 1796

Death: St. Maurice (par. of Montreal), Canada East - July 24, 1849

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Thompson River (1822 - 1826).

John McLeod of Ross joined the HBC as a writer in 1811 and became Chief Trader under the Deed Poll in 1821. He spent most of his career east of the Rockies except for a brief stint in Kamloops/Thompson's River as Chief Trader. He returned east of the Rockies and worked in a variety of posts and from 1833-1849 worked in the St. Maurice District of the Montreal Department until his death on July 24, 1849.

Two of his children, whom he took back to the British Isles in 1830 were Malcolm (?-?) and John (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtKamPJ 1; YFASA 3-5; log of Prince Rupert IV 4; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRS I, p. 455-56

McLeod, John [d] (c. 1820 - 1905) (British: Scottish)

Birth: in or near Garinin, Lochs, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - c. 1820

Death: near Spanaway, Pierce County, Washington - April 29, 1905

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1840); Stoker and labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1843); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1843 - 1846); Farm manager, Fort Nisqually, Whyatchie (1846 - 1849); Farm manager, Fort Nisqually, Muck (1851 - 1852); Shepherd, Fort Nisqually, Tlithlow (1855).

When John McLeod joined the HBC on May 27, 1837, he could only speak Gaelic. He sailed to York Factory that year and made his way overland, reaching the Columbia in 1838. While coming down the Columbia River, the boat capsized and, although McLeod managed to hang onto the boat, four others were drowned. In 1843 after learning English while working largely in coastal shipping, he was engaged in PSAC operations where he became head shepherd and placed in charge of the Company's station at Wy-aatchie (Steilacoom) lake. There he managed one-thousand sheep with the assistance of four native herders. On September 22, 1849, lured by better prospects, he deserted for the California gold fields; however, his search for gold was fruitless and he was happy to return the next year. (He may have been the John McCloud living with T. A. Smith in Lewis County in 1850. If so, he was most likely single.) He then took a 320 acre [129.5 ha] Donation Land Claim on the Upper Muck Creek bottom, an area with very rich soil. In 1850, he was given a warning by the PSAC that he was trespassing on their land. Near the end of the century, he was living with his son-in-law, Dan Mounts, at the mouth of the Squally River; a lifetime of heavy drinking did not appear to affect him in the least. John McLeod died at his home on April 29, 1905.

John McLeod had a Nisqually wife (?-1889) and a daughter, Kitty (?-?). His wife had been taken north to Vancouver Island in childhood, likely as a slave, and her freedom was purchased by Joseph Carless, engineer of the *Beaver*. Carless' wife took charge of her and took her to Victoria; afterwards, she was taken as a wife by McLeod.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 10; YFASA 19-20, 22-29; FtVanASA 5-9; YFDS 16, 20; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County PPS: TacP-FtNis Huggins SS: Huggins, Tacoma Weekly, January 17, 1892, p. 3; March 4, 1892, p. 4; April 30, 1905; Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 359

McLeod, John [e] (? - 1845) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Bragaar, Barvas, Lewis, Scotland

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - August 10, 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Sloop, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Sloop, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1845).

John McLeod joined the HBC in Scotland as a sloop in 1841. His route to the Pacific Northwest has not been tracked but he appears to have landed at Fort Vancouver in 1842. Nothing is known of his personal life but he appears to have suffered from "fits of insanity." He spent his career at the big fort on the Columbia River until August 8, 1845, when, according to one source he died. According to Thomas Lowe's journal entry of August 10, 1845, McLeod who "was subject to fits of insanity, was found this morning dead in bed."

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 23-25; HBCABio; BCA Diar-Rem Lowe 1

McLeod, John [f] (fl. 1841 - 1845) (British or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Athabasca [Alberta]

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1843); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1845).

John McLeod (f), apparently from Athabasca, is a bit of a mystery. He joined the HBC in London on June 11, 1841 and sailed to the coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver*. He sailed to the British Isles aboard the barque *Columbia* in outfit 1844-1845 and his contract ended in 1846.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-24

McLeod, John [2] (fl. 1858 - 1860) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1859 - 1860).

John McLeod [3], who may have been any of the above McLeods, appeared to do casual work for the HBC until about 1860.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-7, 9

McLeod, John Jr. [3] (c. 1794 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Lochs, Scotland - c. 1794

Death: possibly England

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Fort Halkett (1832 - 1834); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Observer, Rendezvous (1836 - 1837); Negotiator, Rendezvous (1836 - 1837); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Passenger, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

John McLeod joined the NWC around 1816 and at the time of the coalition in 1821, became an HBC clerk. He came to the Pacific slopes in the 1830s around the time that George Simpson heaped rare praise on him for his previous work (HBRS XXX, p. 220). He became Chief Trader in 1834 and on May 7, 1836 was sent off from Fort Vancouver by John McLoughlin to the 1836 Rendezvous at Green River to gather as much information as possible about a possible division of territory with the American traders. He returned to the 1837 Rendezvous and oversaw the buy-out of Nathaniel J. Wyeth interests from Captain Joseph Thing. In 1838 he sailed down the Coast on the *Cadboro* and picked up the furs from the Southern expedition. In 1840 he was granted furlough for two years before his retirement in 1842.

PS: HBCA YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-6; YFASA 15-19; FtVanCB 12, 17; SimpsonCB; ShMiscPap 14 PPS: HBRS I, p. 455; HBRS XXX, p. 220; CCR 1a, 1b SS: ChSoc XXII, p. 481

McLeod, Malcolm (c. 1828 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Lochs, Scotland - c. 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852).

Malcolm McLeod joined the HBC from Scotland in 1850 on a five-year contract and sailed to York Factory that year. He worked his way overland but soon he deserted on February 25, 1852.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 9; log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9

McLeod, Murdo [d] (c. 1827 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Barras, Lochs, Ross, Scotland - c. 1827

Death: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, Prince Rupert V (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, New Caledonia (1851 - 1854); Labourer, Fort St. James or Fort Alexandria (1854); Shepherd, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1857); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857).

Murdoch McLeod agreed to work as a labourer for the HBC on May 8, 1849 and sailed to York Factory shortly after. After his arrival on the Pacific slopes the following year, he worked in the British Columbia interior for three years and at the end of his contract, and, from August 16, 1854, on San Juan Island for three more years. After accumulating a small nest egg of £16.0.5, he sailed for the British Isles from Victoria on March 5, 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-5; BelleVuePJ 1; FtAlexPJ 9; log of Princess Royal 3
See Also: **McLeod, Murdo (e) (Relative)**

McLeod, Murdo [e] (c. 1828 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in Bragar or in or near Lochs, Ross, Scotland - c. 1828

Death: probably Hebrides, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, Prince Rupert V (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Thompson River (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Thompson River (1853 - 1854); Shepherd, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1857); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857).

Murdo McLeod [e], who appears to have been a close relative of the above Murdo, also from Lochs, was engaged by the HBC on May 21, 1849. Both worked in identical areas as labourers, the only difference being that Murdo [e] accumulated a rather large nest egg of £63.8.4 before departing the coast in 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-5; BelleVuePJ 1; log of Princess Royal 3; HBCABio
See Also: **McLeod, Murdo (d) (Relative)**

McLeod, Murdoch [c] (c. 1811 - 1859) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in Sandwick, Lochs, Ross, Scotland - c. 1811

Death: Fort Nisqually, Washington Territory - January 15, 1859

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1843 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1853 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1856 - 1858); Labourer, Fort Nisqually farm (1858 - 1859).

Murdoch McLeod [c] joined the HBC in 1841 probably from Stornoway, where he had relatives. He worked as a farm labourer, mainly around Fort's Vancouver and Nisqually, returning to the British Isles via the Prince Rupert in 1849. He re-enlisted in 1850, working once again at Forts Vancouver and Nisqually. By October 1858 at the Muck farm, he was experiencing fits of madness and on December 25, was sent to Nisqually in a cart. Within weeks, he was dead. No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 7, 9-15; FtVanCB 42 PPS: Dickey; TacP-FtNis Muck, Oct. 26, 1858

McLeod, Murdoch G. [a] (c. 1808 - c. 1855) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Stornoway, Scotland - c. 1808

Death: possibly Hebrides, Scotland - c. 1855

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, Prince Rupert IV (ship) (1832); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges [Snake Party] (1834 - 1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1847); Passenger, Columbia (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Murdock G. McLeod joined the from Scotland on June 17, 1832. He boarded the Prince Rupert IV on June 23, at Stornoway, and, after a two-month voyage, disembarked at York Factory on August 24. He arrived in the Columbia in 1834 where he worked for the next fifteen years but did not appear in the journals as having any untoward adventures. A letter from the family indicates that his health may have broken during this time. McLeod worked until November 9, 1847, at which point he returned to England on the barque *Columbia*. He must have left with little, for, just before he left, James Douglas wrote to the HBC secretary:

Murdoch McLeod an old worn out servant will be...thrown upon your hands and you will oblige me very much by getting the poor fellow, with his little means, safely shipped to his native country (FtVanCB 38, fo. 26d).

When he returned, he married and settled in Shilishader; he died between 1851 and 1855.

In December 1849, Murdoch married Kristy [Christian, Christy] McLeod of Melbost. After Murdoch's death, Kristy

remarried and raised a family.

An 1845 HBCA undelivered letter from his sister, Ann Morison in Branahwie, revealed concern about Murdoch's health.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV, 6; YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 22-27; YFDS 5c-7, 18; FtVanASA 3-7; FtVanCB 38
James Douglas' Nov. 9, 1847 Fort Victoria letter to Archibald Barclay fo. 26d; log of Columbia 9; HBCABio PPS: Beattie &
Buss, p. 328-31

McLeod, Neil [a] (fl. 1841 - 1845) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Crobeg, Lochs, Ross, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, Fort Colville (1841 - 1842); Officer's servant, Fort Colville (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Colville (1843 - 1845); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1845).

Neil McLeod joined the HBC from Scotland on June 15, 1840 as a labourer for five years. His contract ended in 1845 at which point he returned to the British Isles via York Factory.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 13; YFASA 22-25; log of Prince Rupert V 6

McLeod, Roderick (c. 1828 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Hebrides, Scotland - c. 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Snake Party (1853 - 1855).

Roderick McLeod sailed to York Factory and worked for the HBC on a contract that ended in 1854 but he deserted on February 23, 1852 from Fort Vancouver. He may have re-enlisted for in outfit 1855 he retired and "left" the service.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-12

McLeod, William (fl. 1829 - 1832) (Irish)

Birth: probably County Antrim, Ireland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

William McLeod, from County Antrim, Ireland, joined the HBC in London as a seaman for three years on October 31, 1829. As the *Isabella* on which he sailed to the Coast was wrecked when it tried to cross the bar in May 1830, he joined the crew of the *Cadboro*, which sailed up the Coast and the *Vancouver* which sailed to the Sandwich Islands. However, he appears to have worked a short contract servicing the Columbia River for he returned to England on the *Ganymede* on November 1, 1831 and did not appear in the area again. The reasons for his quick departure have not been established.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11; YFDS 4b; ShMiscPap 7

McLoughlin, David (1821 - 1903) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Fond du Lac [Wisconsin] - 1821 (born to Dr. John McLoughlin and Marguerite Wadin McKay)

Death: probably Port Hill, Idaho, United States - May 1903

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1845); Clerk, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846).

David McLoughlin had a short career in the fur trade. In 1834 he was sent to live with his uncle in Paris to become an engineer and perhaps go to India for his career. He returned in 1839, having passed his exams but his father had second thoughts about sending him to India and took him on as apprentice clerk at the fort. In 1843 he is noted as working in the fort's retail store and in September of 1844 he was instrumental in helping to put out a fire that could have destroyed Fort Vancouver. However, he resigned in 1845 ostensibly to look after his father's affairs in the Willamette but, being swept up by the gold fever of the time, hired Indians to work for him and managed to acquire about \$20,000 in gold dust. In 1846, he briefly went to San Francisco to wrap up the Company affairs there. On March 15, 1847 he was reported to have entered into partnership with two prosperous American merchants, Mr. Pettygrove and Mr. Wilson of Oregon City. He eventually moved to Port Hill, Idaho, near the Canadian boundary and lived in a semi-secluded state where he was close to nature. In June 14, 1901 he was noted as being in Portland at a celebration for Oregon Pioneers. He died two years later.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 24-25, 27; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVanCB 31; log of Vancouver [3] 2; Bonner's Ferry Herald, June 14, 1901 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b; ChSoc VI, p. 395-96; OHQ, vol. XXXVI, 339; OHQ, vol. XXXVII, 57-75
See Also: McLoughlin, Dr. John (Father); McLoughlin, Joseph (Brother); McLoughlin, John Jr. (Brother); Fraser,

McLoughlin, Dr. John (1784 - 1857) (Canadian: Scottish and Canadian: Irish)**Birth:** Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - October 19, 1784 (born to John McLoughlin and Angélique Fraser)**Death:** Oregon City, Oregon - September 3, 1857**Fur trade officer****HBC** Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1824 - 1825); Chief Factor, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1846).

Of Irish Catholic descent, six foot four inch [192 cm] John McLoughlin was, next to Governor George Simpson, the single most influential person in the land based fur trade on the Pacific Slopes. While John was still a boy, his father drowned and the McLoughlin children were taken to live on the banks of the St. Lawrence with their grandfather, stonemason Malcolm Fraser. Brother David became a physician in Paris while John trained in Scotland and after returning to Canada, joined the NWC in 1803, becoming a partner in 1814. In 1824, Simpson, after having visited the Columbia, placed McLoughlin, then at Lac la Pluie, in charge of the Columbia Department, and for two decades McLoughlin enforced the HBC trade monopoly in an area that was supposed to have been jointly occupied from 1818. This monopoly excluded and/or financially ruined other trading businesses. At the same time, he was generous and fair to settlers, natives and missionaries, all of which garnered him a father figure image. Differences with Simpson over how to deal with American trading ships on the Coast as well as American immigrants finally came to a head when Simpson asked that the San Francisco office, run by McLoughlin's son-in-law, be closed, and that the *Beaver* replace the forts (Stikine and Taku were to be closed). Capping it was Simpson's assertion that McLoughlin's murdered son was responsible for his own demise. The bitter dispute continued and so McLoughlin retired in 1846, living out the rest of his life at Oregon City. Even though he had holdings in flour and saw mills and exported various commodities, as well as having declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen, he was denied a land claim under the Donation Land Law of 1850. However, in 1862 after his death, and upon payment of a nominal sum, his heirs received his property. Even though historians' opinions of the importance of McLoughlin have waxed and waned throughout the years, he remains the single most influential person of the fur trade to have resided on the Pacific slopes.

Dr. John McLoughlin had two successive wives and five children. His first wife was an unnamed Chippewa native of Red River descent. Together they had one child, Joseph (1809-1848). McLoughlin's second wife was Marguerite Wadin McKay, widow of Alexander McKay. Together they had John Jr. (1812-1842), Marie Elizabeth [Eliza] (1814-?), Eloisa (1817-1884) and David (1821-1903).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-4, 6-8, 14; YFASA 4-26; YFDS 4a, 7; HBCABio PPS: HBRS II, p. 233-35, HBRS XXII, p. 482, HBRS XXX, p. 176-77; CCR 1a. 1b SS: Labonte, "Reminiscences", p. 265; Holman, Dr. John McLoughlin; DAB Shafer; Barker; Fogdall

See Also: Rae, William Glen (Son-in-Law); Harvey, Daniel (Son-in-Law); McLoughlin, John Jr. (Son); McLoughlin, Joseph (Son); McKay, Alexander (Relative); McLoughlin, David (Son); Barclay, Forbes; Bethune, Angus (Relative)

McLoughlin, John Jr. (1812 - 1842) (Canadian: Irish and Mixed descent)**Birth:** August 18, 1812 (born to Dr. John McLoughlin and Marguerite Wadin McKay)**Death:** Fort Stikine, British Columbia - April 21, 1842**Fur trade officer**

HBC Surgeon, Fort Vancouver (1838); Surgeon and clerk disposable, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Surgeon and clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Surgeon and clerk, Fort Stikine (1839 - 1840); Surgeon and clerk, and assistant to W. G. Rae, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1841); Clerk in charge, Fort Stikine (1841 - 1842).

John McLoughlin Jr., who could have had a promising medical career, was only reluctantly let into the service of the HBC and was eventually shot in the back by his own men who rebelled against his tyranny. He spent the early part of his life in Terrebonne with his great-uncle Dr. Simon Fraser and in 1834 he was sent back from medical studies in Paris for some unexplained offence. Because of John's conduct George Simpson blocked him from HBC employment or passage to the Columbia. In 1837, however, in an effort to curb his rebellious activities at Red River, Simpson offered young John the position of surgeon at Fort McLoughlin, but crossing the mountains with his father in 1838 he chose instead to serve at Fort Vancouver. For two years he accompanied the express across the mountains until June 1840 when he was sent to Fort Stikine under William Glenn Rae. The following year he was placed in charge with Roderick Finlayson as his assistant but when Finlayson was removed to Fort Simpson, McLoughlin was left without proper support. According to dispositions taken in 1842, his drinking and violent streaks became more pronounced and, in drunken stupors, he would pummel his servants with his fists and whip them until the blood ran. One night, after being threatened by William Lassart and Urbain Heroux, a drunken John Jr., armed with his own rifle tried to find the hidden pair to either punish or kill them. Failing to find them, he rushed into the centre area yelling "Fire! Fire!" but four shots rang out, the fatal one entering his shoulder blades and exiting his throat. Coincidentally Simpson arrived five days later and, after a brief investigation, deemed it "Justifiable Homicide", a verdict for which Dr. John McLoughlin never forgave the governor. Conflicting dispositions taken at the time indicate McLoughlin to have been a moderate man who was assassinated without reason. The truth lies somewhere in between as in 1840 Rae had found future assassins Heroux a "good man" and Lassart a "smart lad", whereas he spoke scornfully about others at the same time. After his

death McLoughlin was taken to the main house, quite likely on the initiative of the Kanakas, (although Pierre Kanaguasse claimed he initiated the process), and his body was washed and dried. Kanaguasse took McLoughlin's ring, which Powpow took back and gave back to McLoughlin's wife. A coffin was then built and the corpse removed from the main house to the bath. On the third day, the corpse was carried to an open grave by Lasserre, François Presse, Louis Leclair and some Kanakas. The remains of the young surgeon were later disinterred and brought to Fort Vancouver for burial on October 10, 1843 and he was finally laid to rest on October 12.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-6; YFASA 17-20, 22; FtStikP 1; FtVanCB 29 PPS: HBRS VI, p. 396-97; CCR 1b
 See Also: McLoughlin, Joseph (Brother); McLoughlin, Dr. John (Father); Fraser, Simon (Relative); McLoughlin, David (Brother)

McLoughlin, Joseph (c. 1810 - 1848) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1810 (born to Dr. John McLoughlin and a Chippewa woman)

Death: probably St. Paul, Oregon - December 14, 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Coastal Trade (1827 - 1828); Trapper, Bonaventura (Sacramento) Valley expedition (1828 - 1830); Storekeeper and servant, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1833); Storekeeper, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1836); Storekeeper, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Builder, Cowlitz Farm (1838 - 1839); Member, Michel Laframboise's Bonaventura trapping expedition (1839 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1840).

Joseph McLoughlin, whose mother died while giving birth, was left as a child with Angus Bethune. As a young man at Fort Vancouver he weekly beat the furs (as some of the beaver furs from the Snake region had sand in them), a task which was often assigned to children of the fort. Although he appears to have been integrated in with the other children of the McLoughlin family, he received little or no education unlike his younger brother John who was trained to be a doctor and David who trained to be an engineer. He was a great admirer of his step-brother Thomas McKay and appears to have joined the HBC in 1827 as an apprentice clerk on the coastal trade. Joseph "rode like a centaur" a contemporary John Dunn wrote of him. He worked largely out of Fort Vancouver, but was noted as being at the Honolulu office in 1836-1837, and he retired on January 1, 1840 when he settled near Champoege. He died eight years later on December 14, 1848 from the delayed effects of a fall over a cliff in the Umpqua Region and was buried in the original St. Paul's Cemetery along with Louis LaBonte, Etienne Lucier and others from the fur trade.

Joseph McLoughlin had one wife and no recorded children. On July 8, 1839 at Fort Vancouver, he married a Victoire McMillan the daughter of James McMillan.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1-9, 11-15, 19; YFDS 3b-7, 11; SandIsAB 1 PPS: HBRS IV, p. 350; CCR 1a, 2b SS: Fogdall; OHQ vol. XXXVI, p. 342
 See Also: McLoughlin, Dr. John (Father); Bethune, Angus (Relative); McMillan, James (Father-in-Law); McLoughlin, John Jr. (Brother); McLoughlin, Joseph (Brother); Fraser, Simon (Relative); McLoughlin, David (Brother)

McMillan, James [variation: **MacMillan**] (c. 1783 - 1858) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland - c. 1783

Death: Scotland - 1858

Fur trade officer

NWC Member, Pacific Slopes (1808 - 1812) (with David Thompson); Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (winter 1813 - 1814); **U.A.** Untraced vocation, Fort William Henry (1816); **NWC** Clerk, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1819); **HBC** Chief Trader, Columbia District (1821 - 1822); Chief Trader, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Chief Trader, Fort George [Astoria] (1824); Chief Trader, Fraser River (1824); Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Chief Factor, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Furlough, Fort Langley (1828 - 1830).

George Simpson relied on both James McMillan and Chief Factor Donald McKenzie for his preliminary reorganization of the Columbia Department after amalgamation. McMillan, who had joined the NWC before 1804, assisted David Thompson in his work on the Pacific slopes between 1808-1812. Ross Cox met him on the Spokane River in 1813. In 1817 he was noted as crossing the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party no doubt to the Flathead and Spokane posts. In 1821, at the time of amalgamation, McMillan, who spoke several native languages, was appointed Chief Trader in the Columbia. In 1823, he returned to Upper Canada because of the death of family members in the preceding twelve months, taking with him two of his children whom he probably left with relatives there. In 1824, he accompanied Simpson from York Factory to Fort George [Astoria]. Later in that same year, he was a member of the party that explored Puget Sound and the lower reaches of the Fraser River. He became Chief Factor in 1827 and helped oversee the construction of Fort Langley. He left the west in the winter of 1828-1829 accompanying Simpson on his return journey east. From then, he went on furlough to Scotland, where he married, and, in 1830, was given charge of the experimental farm at Red River in 1830; his wife following him out the following year. In 1834-1835, as McMillan's management of the farm was not successful he was put in charge of the Lake of Two Mountains district in the Montreal Department for two years. After two years furlough he retired in 1839 and died in Scotland nineteen years later.

James McMillan's family records are not entirely clear. He had three or more wives and at least seven children. He and an unnamed wife appear to have had a son, Ewen (?-?), on the banks of the Saskatchewan who possibly was the same as William (c.1806-?). With Marie Letendre, he had Helene (1810-?), Margaret (1813-?), whom he later provided for in his will, and Allan (1816-?). While in the Columbia, in about 1820, he took as his wife Marguerite, Clatsop (?-?) [Kol-a-ko-tah], the daughter of Clatsop Chief Coboway. (She had been formerly married to William Matthews.) She had a daughter Ellen/Helen by Matthews and another daughter Victoire (1821-?) by McMillan. (She later married Louis Labonté, with whom she had a third daughter, Julienne.) While on furlough in Scotland in 1829-1830, he married Eleanor McKinlay. They had at least two children, an unnamed daughter (c.1830-?) born in Scotland and Margaret (1833-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1-3, 10; HBCA FtKamPJ 1; YFASA 4, 6-9; log of Prince Rupert IV 4; SimpsonCB; Wills; UBC-Koer Thompson; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: MacLachlan, Fort Langley Journals, p. 6, 52-54; Cox, p. 124; G. Simpson, Fur Trade, p. 3, 39, 75, 113-118, 154-163, 248-250, 258; HBRs III, p. 450-51; HBRs XXII, p. 482-83, HBRs XXX, p. 183-84n; ChSoc XL, p. 300; CCR 1a, 1b SS: Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 183, 186
See Also: Matthews, William Wallace (Relative); Labonte, Louis (Relative); McLoughlin, Joseph (Son-in-Law)

McMillan, Neil (fl. 1849 - 1854) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1852); Carpenter, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Neil McMillan came to the coast from London as a carpenter on the HBC brig *Una*. He worked on the *Una* until the vessel was grounded and wrecked at Neah Bay on December 25, 1851. In January 1852, he agreed to outfit the *Orbit* and service it for a year, during which time he would receive his discharge from the HBC.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicCB 4; FtVicASA 1

McMullin, Daniel [variation: David McMillan] (fl. 1852 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1854).

Daniel McMullin came to the coast on the *Norman Morison*, arriving at Fort Victoria on October 30, 1851, whereupon he transferred to the coastal operations and likely worked at Fort Victoria until June 7, 1852. He worked on the *Recovery* until around 1854 but transactions continued on his account until 1855.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2

McNeil, Hector (fl. 1817) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1817).

Hector McNeil joined the NWC on September 24, 1817 to work as a wintering clerk for three years at Fort George [Astoria]. He appears to have been at Ile-a-la-Crosse by 1819.

PS: SHdeSB Liste

McNeill, Alfred (c. 1838 - 1921) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Fort Simpson [Nass] - c. 1838 (born to William Henry and Matilda McNeill)

Death: New Westminster, British Columbia - January 26, 1921

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer in charge of Tlithlow farm, Fort Nisqually (1857).

In his old age Alfred McNeil claimed he was born in Victoria, B.C. but it was likely Fort Simpson as the HBC fort had not yet been established. A nineteen year old McNeill first appeared on fur trade records in 1857 working as a labourer on Fort Nisqually's PSAC Tlithlow farm. Part of his job was going into Fort Nisqually and bringing back supplies to the farm as well as warning squatters on company land. He was put in charge of the farm but discharged on June 6, 1857, being replaced by Thomas Bates. His movements are hard to track but, by 1871, he was in Victoria working for a F. Reynolds, a butcher and navy contractor. He appears not to have been in his father's graces as he was left out of his father's will in 1875. By 1881, Alfred McNeill was farming and married with a family in the Yale district and later

moved to the Kamloops area. In his later life, his mental condition deteriorated and he died on January 26, 1821 in hospital in New Westminster.

Alfred McNeill appears to have had one wife Jane (c.1855-?), of mixed French/native descent, and five recorded children. Their children were Susan (c.1873-?), Rebecca F. (c.1876-?), Alfred W. (c.1878-?) and May E. (c.1880-?). Another son appears to have been George (?-?).

PS: Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Yale District, Nicola sub-district; Mallandaine, p. 26; Van-PL Colonist, May 6, 1882 PPS: Dickey SS: Van Kirk, "Tracing the Fortunes"

See Also: **McNeill, William Henry (Father)**; **McNeill, William Henry Jr. (Brother)**; **McNeill, Henry (Brother)**

McNeill, George (fl. 1850 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Thompson River (1851 - 1852).

George McNeill appears to have joined the HBC around 1850 and finished working at the end of his three-year contract.

PS: BCA FtAlex; HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanASA 9

McNeill, Henry [variation: **Harry**] (c. 1834 - 1872) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably **Fort Simpson [Nass]** - c. 1834 (born to **William Henry and Matilda McNeill**)

Death: **Victoria, British Columbia - 1872**

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1854); Post master, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1855); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1858 - 1859).

Henry McNeill received an education somewhere, possibly partly from his father, for when the nineteen year old came to work with the HBC around 1853, he was hired as a clerk. However, Henry ruined his career with both his father and the HBC in December, 1855 when young romantically involved Henry slept outside the fort against his father's wishes, refused to do duty at the Indian Shop and finally mustered a crew of natives for a cold journey to Victoria (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 28-28d). Four years after that, having joined Captain Torrens and Mr. Denman exploring for minerals, Henry and the group used Simpson as a base but were only allowed to camp in the wood yard by W. H. McNeill who thought Henry and group to be "reckless, lazy and idle" (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 178d-179). In October, 1861, he was sent by the HBC on an expedition to Bute Inlet to survey a route across the Chilcotin Plains to the Caribou gold fields. The group lost their canoe and had to be rescued by local natives. By 1866, Henry was working as an overseer of native work crews for the Collins Overland Telegraph Company in the Lake Tatla area when he returned to Simpson and was treated with some deference by the new administrator, brother-in-law, Hamilton Moffat. In 1871 Henry was living in Victoria with his father and died the following year at the young age of thirty-eight.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-4, 6; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; Mallandaine; BCVS SS: Van-PL Province, Dec. 22, 1894; Meilleur, p. 208; Van Kirk, "Tracing the Fortunes", p. 176

See Also: **McNeill, William Henry (Father)**; **McNeill, Alfred (Brother)**; **McNeill, William Henry Jr. (Brother)**; **Moffatt, Hamilton (Relative)**

McNeill, William Henry (c. 1801 - 1875) (American)

Birth: **Boston, Massachusetts - c. 1801 or 1803**

Death: **Victoria, British Columbia - September 4, 1875**

Fur trade officer

U.A. Officer, *Paragon* (ship) (1819 - 1820); **HBC** Captain, *Convoy* (brig) (1824 - 1825); **U.A.** Captain, *Tally Ho* (brig) (1826); Officer or log keeper, *Golden Farmer* (whaler) (1827 - 1828); Captain, *Burton* (brig) (1828 - 1830); **HBC** Captain, *Lama* (brig) (1830 - 1837); Captain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1840); Captain, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Stikine (1845 - 1848); Chief Trader in charge, Fort George [Astoria] and Cape Disappointment (1848 - 1849); Chief Trader and superintendent of construction, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851); Chief Trader, Fort Simpson (1851 - 1856); Chief Factor in charge, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1857); Chief Factor in charge, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1863).

William Henry McNeill started his sea-going career as an employee of Boston traders sailing between the Sandwich Islands and Boston. On October 26, 1824 he left Boston harbour in command of the *Convoy*, arriving back in Oahu the following year. By 1826, the command of the *Convoy* was given to John Dominis who along with McNeill, now in command of the *Tally Ho* traded at Norfolk Sound for the season. From 1830 he sailed the *Lama* from Boston and the following year was back on the Northwest Coast. In 1832, when McNeill brought the vessel to the Coast and heard from Dr. McLoughlin that the HBC was in search of such a vessel to replace the unserviceable vessel, *Vanconver*, he quickly sailed to the Sandwich Islands where the *Lama* was purchased by Chief Factor Duncan Finlayson. Following this, on September 1, 1832, McNeill was hired on by the HBC in Oahu, an act to which the Governor and Committee reluctantly agreed, preferring an American to the incompetent English captains. In the early summer of 1834, McNeill

ransomed three shipwrecked Japanese from the Cape Flattery Makah. In 1837, in command of the steamer *Beaver*, he found Victoria harbour a site which later that year McLoughlin rejected. In January 1838, when the crew of the *Beaver* mutinied against McNeill's discipline, John Work had to bring the vessel from Fort Simpson to Fort Nisqually with McNeill as a passenger. At that point he was ready to retire in 1838 but a promotion to Chief Trader in November 1839 induced him to stay on. In 1846 in response to the establishment of the international border, McNeill along with sixteen others, laid claim to 640 acres [259 ha] (one square mile) [2.6 sq. km] of land around Fort Nisqually, land to which the HBC/PSAC held possessory rights, a claim which never came to fruition. In 1849-1850 he superintended the construction of Fort Rupert and in 1854 he purchased a town lot in Victoria and in 1855, over 250 acres [101.2 ha] in the Victoria district. He took charge of Fort Simpson for eight years and became Chief Factor in 1856. When in 1861 he returned to the coast after a year's furlough, he was put in charge of Fort Simpson for two years before retiring. He settled on a farm near Gonzales Point, Vancouver Island and in 1869 added his name to a petition to U.S. President Grant asking for annexation of British Columbia to the United States. For a time before his death in 1875, he commanded the HBC's steamer *Enterprise*.

William Henry McNeill had two wives and twelve children. Around 1831, he married his first wife, Matilda/Neshaki (?-1850), a Kaigane Haida. Nine of their children were William (?-?), Harry (?-?), Alfred (?-?), Helen (?-?), Lucy (?-?), Matilda (?-?), Fanny (?-?), Rebecca (c.1850-?) and Harriet (c.1850-?). Matilda died in 1850 from complications after having given birth to twins. On January 15, 1866, McNeill married Martha (c.1826-1883), a Kinnahwahlux Nass, at St. Paul's Church, Metlakatla, B.C. Martha died October 4, 1883 at the age of fifty-seven.

PS: CU-B Inore/Eagle; BCA log of Convoy; log of Paragon; log of the Lama; HBCA YFDS 5a-7, 13; FtVanASA 3-8; YFASA 12-15, 17-19, 24, 27-32; FtVicASA 1-12, 14-15; FtVicCB 23; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; BCA BCGR CrtR-Land; BCGR-AbstLnd; PSACFtNis; BCCR CCCath; BCGR-Marriage; BCGR-Deaths; 1869 Victoria Directory, p. 38; Van-PL Colonist, Oct. 6, 1883, p. 3 PPS: HBRS VII, p. 314-18 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels; Pierce, Russian America, p. 347-48
See Also: McNeill, Alfred (Son); McNeill, William Henry Jr. (Son); McNeill, Henry (Son)

McNeill, William Henry Jr. (1832 - 1889) (Mixed descent)

Birth: (born to William Henry and Matilda McNeill)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - October 1889

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1849); Apprentice post master, Fort Nez Percés (1849 - 1850); Apprentice post master, Cowlitz Farm (1850 - 1852); Apprentice post master, Fort Victoria depot (1852 - 1853); Apprentice post master, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

It is unknown where William McNeill junior got his education, but the sixteen year old was appointed apprentice post master with the HBC in 1848. For the next six years he served at several posts throughout the Columbia and appeared to retire in 1854. McNeill became master of a mail and passenger boat travelling between Victoria and Fort Nisqually and helped explore the Queen Charlotte Islands. Upon his father's death, William Henry Jr. inherited the estate and settled down to farm the Victoria property. He died, aged 57, in Victoria, October 29, 1889 from injuries suffered in a buggy accident.

William McNeill had one wife and nine children. On June 3, 1853, he married Mary Macaulay, mixed descent daughter of Donald Macaulay. Together they had Donald Henry (1854-1928), George Frederick (?-bap.1858-?), Alfred (c.1857-?), William (1860-?), Matilda Rebecca (c.1861-?), Lucy Margaret (1864-?), James Andrew (1866-?), Edward (1871-?) and Ellen Fanny (1874-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVicASA 1-4; PSACAB 37; BCA BCCR BCCath; Van-PL Colonist, Jan. 14, 1928, p. 1, Oct. 31, 1889, p. 4; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria sub-district SS: Pethick, S. S. Beaver, p. 48
See Also: McNeill, William Henry (Father); McNeill, Alfred (Brother); McNeill, Henry (Brother)

McPhail, Angus [variation: MacFiel, MacFeel] (c. 1809 - 1884) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Garinin, Lochs, Ross, Scotland - c. 1809

Death: Saanich, Vancouver Island - March 1, 1884

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, Fort Langley (1838 - 1846); Dairyman, Fort Victoria (1846 - 1855).

Angus McPhail joined the HBC from Stornoway on May 27, 1837 as a labourer originally on a five year contract. He embarked on the Prince Rupert June 21, at Stornoway for his trip to North America. After arriving on the West Coast, he spent his entire career with the Company at two coastal forts, Fort Langley and Fort Victoria as a labourer and dairyman and did not receive an advancement quite possibly because he was illiterate. He finally retired in 1855 and squatted on unsurveyed land in South Saanich which he pre-empted in 1858 and called Bay Farm. After selling his farm to his son-in-law, Alphonse Verdier, and the death of his wife, McPhail moved to Cowichan where he helped build the Mission for the Sisters of St. Anne. His movements during the next few years of his life are uncertain but in the 1870s, he was back in South Saanich and appeared to work as a labourer. He died on March 1, 1884 and was buried in the Catholic section of the Ross Bay Cemetery, Victoria, B.C.

Angus McPhail had two wives and two children. His first wife, with whom he had Anne (c.1850-?) has not been traced. On June 3, 1851 in the Victoria area, Angus married Angele Chartier (?-1862), a "Canadienne Mineure". Their child was Marie (1859-?). Three years after the birth of Marie, Angele died in the Victoria area on December 3, 1862.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 19-20, 22-32; FtVicASA 1-4, 9; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; BCCR StAndC; Mallandaine, p. 26 SS: Virgin, p. 14; B. Morrison, "From HBC middleman", p. 7

McPhail, John (c. 1809 - 1876) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Lochs, Scotland - c. 1809 (born to Mordac [Murdoch?] McPhail and Catherine M'coskil [McAskil?])

Death: Nisqually Plain near Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington Territory - December 15, 1876

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1832); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1843); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); **PSAC** Untraced vocation, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1840 - 1841); **HBC** Shepherd, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1849); Shepherd at Tlithlow farm, Fort Nisqually (1850 - 1855); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1857); Watchman, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1857).

John McPhail joined the HBC on June 20, 1832 and spent most of his career as a labourer and shepherd. On October 10, 1845, he was drawn into the impending border dispute, when the HBC, bent on securing land for itself, registered one square mile [2.6 sq. km] of land for the Company under McPhail's name. By the fall of 1850 he was suffering from very bad rheumatism and drinking tended to take a toll on his work and he took on such additional non-shepherding duties such as planting and harvesting potatoes, washing and clipping sheep, cleaning out the swamp, cutting hay, etc. In November of 1851 both he and his wife were ill, likely with dysentery; after five days, his wife died. From that point he began to regularly appear in the records as drinking heavily, at one point fighting and quarrelling and, at another, creating a disturbance. In 1850, he was given a warning by PSAC that his claim was trespassing on their land. In December of that year a frustrated McPhail was noted as leaving his sheep on the other side of the flooded Nisqually River. The following month, he was discharged and retired to Victoria where he appeared to do odd jobs. On February 1, 1854, he settled on a claim of 316 acres [127.9 ha] in Pierce County and according Fort Nisqually records in outfit 1855-1856 continued working as a combination shepherd and watchman. His drinking habits were hard to change and, on May 27, 1856, he was relieved of being a watchman carrying on with cocking hay, thrashing oats, dipping sheep, collecting dung in the folds, herding, etc., until December 1856 when he appears to have retired. McPhail was granted U.S. citizenship on March 29, 1859 at Pierce County District Court and he took out a Donation Land Claim on Muck Creek, south of Spanaway, Washington. John McPhail was killed accidentally on December 15, 1876 on Nisqually Plain near Steilacoom in Pierce County, Washington. When he was riding on a load of hay on a wagon driven by his son from his farm, also known as Rocky Ridge, the team became frightened and ran. The son yelled for John to jump off, but because by this time John had only one arm, he was unable to break his fall. He broke his neck and died instantly.

John McPhail had four successive wives and seven recorded children. His first wife was Catherine Kennedy (?-?) likely of mixed descent and with whom he had a daughter, Mary (c.1833-?). Catherine died, possibly in childbirth, leaving John a widower. On March 29, 1846, he formalized his marriage to Marie Thérèse, Cascades (c.1816-1848) who was most likely the mother of his three children: Catherine (c.1837-1849), Marie (1839-?) and John (1844-1848). Their formal marriage was short lived for she died at Fort Vancouver on September 24, 1848, two and a half months after the death of their son John. John McPhail then took a third wife who lived with him at Fort Nisqually. When both took ill with dysentery in November 1851, John survived but his third, unnamed wife died on November 23 and was buried on the 24th at the fort. (It is a possibility that she may have been the Catherine McFeel [McPhail] (c.1823-?) who was baptised on December 30, 1849 in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Victoria.) On May 20, 1854, John McPhail married his fourth wife, Margaret, Snohomish (?-1864) and together they had Catherine (1853-1924), John Jr. (1856-1894) and Murdoc (1857-1931). Margaret died on May 18, 1864.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 6; YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-10; FtVicASA 1; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: HBRV VII, p. 318; Dicky; WSA PugetSWC, January 5, 1877, p. 4; Huggins, Tacoma Weekly, p. 4; CCR 1a, 1b, 2b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 125 SS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 173-83

McPherson, Angus (fl. 1840 - 1843) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Rupert's Land, British North America

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Native apprentice, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1843).

Angus McPherson joined the HBC in 1840 and returned to Canada in the spring of 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-8

McPherson, John (c. 1816 - ?) (Mixed descent or Native)

Birth: Hudson Bay, Rupert's Land - c. 1816

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Fort Colvile (1840 - 1841); Post master, Fort Colvile (1840 - 1841); Post master in charge, Fort Kootenay (1841 - 1842); Post master in charge (out of Fort Colvile), Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1842 - 1845).

A native from the Hudson Bay area whose step-parents were Thomas and Charlotte Corcoran, John McPherson joined the HBC around 1832. Between 1833-1840, he first acted as an apprentice and then an interpreter at Albany and the Lake Superior area. He came to the Columbia District in 1840 and worked mainly in the Kootenay/Flathead area until 1845 when he retired from the Company.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-8; HBCABio

McPherson, Thomas (fl. 1840 - 1844) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: probably Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Native apprentice, Fort Stikine (1841 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844).

Thomas McPherson is a fur trade rogue who is best remembered for drawing up a contract in the winter of 1841 to kill his boss, John McLoughlin Jr. McPherson joined the HBC in 1840 but didn't appear to work under a contract as he was still serving his apprenticeship. By 1841, he was in Fort Stikine and was the nearest thing to a second in command. His motivations for plotting the murder appear to be two-fold: he resented McLoughlin's attempt to prevent stealing, drunkenness and disorder and, McLoughlin had beaten McPherson when he found McPherson had stolen a blanket and cotton out of the store to give to an Indian woman (FtVanCB 30, fo. 54). As a result, in the winter of 1841, McPherson drew up a contract for the murder of McLoughlin (FtVanCB 30, fo. 55-55d). All but one of the men signed the pledge. McPherson did not pull the trigger in April of the following year but was considered a co-conspirator. In fact, John McLoughlin Sr. assessed him as

a soft stupid sleeping lad whom those in charge, had some difficulty to keep awake, to attend to what he had to do, to assist the Trader in the store (FtVanCB 30, fo. 32).

He didn't receive wages for 1842-1843. He returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-8; FtVanCB 29; FtVanCB 30, fo. 32, 54, 55-55d

McRae, John (fl. 1842 - 1846) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Carpenter, Fort Nisqually (1846).

John McRae joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1841 as a carpenter. In February 1846 at the end of his contract, he left the steamer *Beaver* at Fort Nisqually where he was put to work repairing wheels for a month before going to Fort Vancouver and joining the York Factory Express. He returned to the British Isles aboard the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 22-26

McTavish, Alexander (1784 - 1832) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland - 1784

Death: Lake Nipigon, Upper Canada – December 9, 1832

Fur trade employee

NWC Apprentice clerk, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1813 - 1814); Apprentice clerk, Pacific slopes (1814 - 1817?).

Alexander McTavish, probably a relative of Donald McTavish and James Chisholm McTavish, was an apprentice clerk for the NWC on aboard the *Isaac Todd* which sailed to Fort Astoria. He spent possibly three years in the area before appearing at Fort William in 1817. In 1828, as an HBC employee, he was promoted to Chief Trader while he was in charge at Lake Nipigon from 1824-1832. The isolation must have worked on him for his character, work habits, and health seem to have deteriorated from excess drinking and he died of a stroke at his post.

PS: HBCA SimpsonCB PPS: Cox, p. 139; ChSoc, p. 729; HBRS XXII, p. 484; HBRS XXX, p. 196-97

See Also: **McTavish, Donald** (probable Relative); **McTavish, James Chisholm** (probable Relative)

McTavish, Donald (c. 1771 - 1814) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Strath Errick, Scotland - c. 1771

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - May 22, 1814

Fur trade employee

NWC Passenger, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1813); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1814).

NWC partner Donald McTavish spent only a matter of weeks in the Columbia before meeting an untimely death. A first cousin of Simon McTavish, he joined the NWC as a clerk in 1790. He spent the next eighteen years east of the Rockies and in 1811-1812 he made a return trip to England to explore the possibilities of Northwest Coast trade with England and China. Back at Fort William upon hearing from David Thompson about the American fort at Astoria, and, seeing an opportunity for the outbreak of war in 1812, McTavish and John McDonald of Garth hurried back to England and outfitted the *Isaac Todd* [Captain Fraser] to sail to the Coast to seize Astoria. He took barmaid Jane Barnes along for the trip; however, his voyageurs almost did not make the trip as they had been pressed into the service of the Royal Navy. Further, the voyageurs were temporarily imprisoned at Tenerife, in the Canary Islands as they were suspected of being citizens of France. McTavish arrived at the Columbia on April 23, 1814 only to find that the NWC had purchased it in October and Captain Black from the H.M.S. *Raccoon* had arrived months before and had ceremoniously taken possession of it as a prize of war renaming it Fort George. Immediately McTavish set about his task of taking charge of the fort, then in disarray, and putting Jane under the care of Alexander Henry, Jr. He quickly moved to ingratiate himself with the local Chinooks, Clatsops, Cathlamets and Tillamooks (Cox, P. 142) as well as instill respect as he planned and oversaw the dramatic show execution on the wharf of the fort of the killers of Archibald Pelton (Cox, p. 144). A month after his arrival, McTavish and four others, including Henry were drowned while crossing the Columbia in a boat from the *Isaac Todd*, anchored on the north bank opposite Astoria. He was buried with a stone marker, now in the Astoria museum, which reads "In Memory of D. McTavish, Aged 42 Years, Drowned Crossing this River May 22, 1814" (Heritage Center Museum). When the marker and body were found years later, he was reinterred in the city hall lawn. The stone, one of the earliest of its kind on the coast, remains in the Astoria museum.

PPS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 671, 682, 708, 728, 728n, 729, 732, 734-43; Cox, p. 142, 145; Corney, Voyages in the Northern, p. 32 SS: Bancroft, History of the Northwest, vol. II, p. 129; DCB Morrison; Barry, "Archibald Pelton", p. 199-201; Ruby & Brown, The Chinook Indians, p. 150; Heritage Center Museum, Astoria

See Also: **McTavish, Alexander (Relative)**; **McTavish, James Chisholm (Relative)**; **Barnes, Jane**

McTavish, James Chisholm (fl. c. 1813 - 1827) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Death: Island of Orleans, Lower Canada [Quebec] - December 1827

NWC Clerk, *Isaac Todd* (ship) (1813 - 1814); Clerk, Pacific slopes (1814 - 1816?).

James McTavish, probably a relative of Donald McTavish and Alexander McTavish, was a NWC clerk entrusted with letters aboard the *Isaac Todd* which sailed to Fort Astoria. He may have spent two years in the area and was at Fort William in 1816 when it was captured by Lord Selkirk. He was in charge of the Kings Posts on the Lower St. Lawrence under both the NWC and HBC regimes until he was dismissed from the service in 1827. He died shortly after.

PPS: Cox, p. 139; ChSoc XLV, p. 133n; HBRS XXII, p. 484

See Also: **McTavish, Donald (probable Relative)**; **McTavish, Alexander (probable Relative)**

McTavish, John George (c. 1778 - 1847) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Dunardary, Argyleshire, Scotland - c. 1778 (born to Lachlan MacTavish, chief of Clan Tavish)

Death: Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Canada East - July 20, 1847

Fur trade officer

NWC Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1811 - 1812); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Partner in charge of canoe, Brigade to Fort Vancouver (1814); Untraced vocation, Columbia District (1815 - 1816).

A lasting player in the fur trade, John George McTavish spent only four years west of the Rockies, otherwise building his career east of the Divide. He joined the NWC in 1798 and, in 1811, he first crossed the Rockies, as part of a brigade under John McDonald of Garth, to supply David Thompson. After wintering at Spokane House, he travelled with Thompson back to Fort William in 1812. In 1813 he headed a group of twenty from the NWC to Astoria arriving there on April 11th. That October McTavish, along with John Stuart, signed the preliminary agreement transferring the PFC to the NWC. He wintered at the fort and, on April 4, 1814, in a brigade of ten canoes and seventy-eight people including his family, began the journey up the river on a punitive expedition against a tribe that had attacked and robbed NWC canoes at the Cascades. On April 11, at Three Mile Rapids, west of the Dalles, McTavish's canoe sank but everything was saved and dried out. That same year he was made partner in the NWC and in 1815 went on furlough returning for the 1815-1816 season, his last in the Columbia. Because he subsequently became involved in the NWC/HBC rivalry, in 1819 he was arrested and sent to England to be tried. The case was dismissed but on the return journey in 1820, he travelled with and struck up a lifelong friendship with Governor George Simpson. Somewhat extravagant and often in trouble financially, he became Chief Factor in 1821 at the coalition of the two companies and

held various senior positions east of the Rockies. He grew very fat in his old age and died leaving a sizable estate. His will in the HBCA is virtually unreadable.

John George McTavish had four successive wives and at least nine children. His first wife, the mixed descent daughter of John Thomas, was Charlotte Thomas (?-?) whom he married in 1803 but abandoned at Charlton Island in 1806. His second wife, the mixed descent daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, was Nancy Mackenzie whom he married around 1814. They had at least five daughters. He then abandoned Nancy in 1830, and travelled to Scotland where he married Catherine A. Turner (?-1841), a Scottish woman from Aberdeenshire. This effectively cut his ties with the mixed descent community. They had two more daughters. In 1843, he married Elizabeth Cameron, the niece of Chief Factor Angus Cameron. They had two additional daughters. The abandonment of his mixed descent wives did not hold him in good stead with his fellow fur trade officers (Van Kirk, 187-188).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; SimpsonCB PPS: ChSoc LVII, pp. 670, 671, 728, 728n; Coues, p. 873; ChSoc XLV, p. 22, 25-26, 118-20, 128-32, 145, 148, 151; HBRS I, p. 456-7; CCR 1b SS: DCB Van Kirk; Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 108, 184-86, 187, 205, 206, 183, 187-88

See Also: Dodd, Charles (Son-in-Law); Leblanc, Pierre (Relative); Simpson, Sir George; Mactavish, Dugald (Relative)

Mebius, Charles Frederick Ernest (c. 1828 - 1893) (German)

Birth: Meissen, Germany - c. 1828

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - August 3, 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Cooper, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1855); Cooper, Fort Victoria (1855 - 1858).

Charles Frederick Mebius had an unusual way of entering the fur trade. He was a crew member of HMS Pandora [Captain Mott], when, on October 29, 1852 as that ship was at Fort Simpson, he entered the employ of the HBC as a cooper. He left Fort Simpson in November 1855 and soon took up employment at Fort Victoria. On July 15, 1858, he was discharged. In 1863, he was listed as being a cooper on Fisgard St., Victoria and in 1869, a cooper on Rae Street, Victoria. He eventually died in Victoria on August 3, 1893.

On April 30, 1864, a licence was issued for the marriage of Charles Frederick Ernest Mebius and Janetta Martin. They were married on May 3, 1864 in St. John's Church.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; FtVicASA 1-6; HBCABio; BCA 1863 Victoria Directory, p. 72; 1869 Victoria Directory, p. 38; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; Van-PL Colonist, May 6, 1864, p. 3

Mecuras, Magnus [variation: **McCuras, McCeuris**] (c. 1802 - c. 1840) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Birsay, Orkney - c. 1802

Death: possibly Orkney, United Kingdom – possibly before 1841

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1832).

Sailor Magnus Mecuras joined the HBC from Birsay on January 31, 1828 for five years. He appeared in the Columbia Department records until 1832 at which point he likely returned to Orkney. There he appears to have married Ann Harvey on March 29, 1836 and together they had a daughter, Williamina (1837-?). Mecuras may have been at sea or may have died before 1841 for in the census of that year, wife Ann was living with her parents at "Hunton", Birsay.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 9, 11; YFDS 4a-4b; FtVanASA 2; OrkA OPR; OrkA 1841 U.K. Census, Orkney-Birsay

Meek, Joseph LaFayette (1810 - 1875) (American)

Birth: Washington County, Virginia, United States - February 9, 1810

Death: North Plains, Washington County, Oregon, United States - June 20, 1875

Fur trade employee

AFC Trapper, Pacific slopes (1829 - 1840); Trader, Pacific slopes (1829 - 1840).

(The life of Joe Meek, the quintessential Mountain Man, has been covered extensively in biographies elsewhere, so what follows is a bare summary.) A cousin of President Polk's wife, a young Joe Meek left his native Virginia for St. Louis, Missouri where he worked for his brother in a sawmill and store. Another brother, working for William Sublette, introduced him to the fur trade and so Meek set off for the Rocky Mountains in March 1829. For the next eleven years, he trapped arduously, had numerous adventures and fights, drank his share of alcohol, and established lasting friendships on both sides of the Continental Divide. In 1840, now with his third wife, he settled in the Willamette (a land claim near Hillsboro) along with his friends George Ebbert and Robert Newell. In 1843 he participated in the Champoege meeting at which he was elected sheriff. He became involved in the fight against the natives involved in the Whitman massacre and the Indian wars in general. In 1848, during the Cayuse War, he was on the Muster Rolls as a dispatch carrier and commissioner to Washington. Joe Meek died June 20, 1875 and is buried near North Plains.

Joseph LaFayette Meek had three successive wives and seven children. The first wife, a native, was killed in a battle with the Bannocks. The second left him to return to her tribe, leaving him with a daughter, Helen Mar. The third was Virginia (c.1824-?), Nez Perce. Together they had son Courtney N. (c.1839-?), Hiram C. (c.1841-?), Olivia (c.1843-?), Josephine (c.1845-?), Atchinson (c.1847-?) and Mary S. (c.1849-?).

PS: OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Washington County PPS: O. Russell, p. 39, 48, 50, 112, 161, 162, 165, 167; Victor, The Early Indian Wars SS: Dictionary of American History, v. XII, p. 494; Dobbs, p. 125-35; Victor, River of the West; Tobie; Holman, p. 114

See Also: Ebbert, George Wood; Meek, Stephen Hall L. (Brother); Newell, Robert

Meek, Stephen Hall L. (1807 - 1886) (American)

Birth: Washington County, Virginia, United States - February 9, 1807

Death: Edna, California, United States - January 11, 1886

Free trader

SJ & S Trader, Rocky Mountains (1827); **AFC** Guide, Captain Bonneville (1832 - 1835); **HBC** Worked for Dr. John McLoughlin, Fort Vancouver (? - ?); Member of McKay's Yerba Buena expedition, South Party (? - ?).

Older brother of Joseph Lafayette Meek, Stephen Hall Meek joined the fur trade in the 1820s and in the 1840s guided parties to the Oregon territory and California. He went to the California gold mines in 1848, returning in 1850, back again in 1851 when he acquired a fortune of \$34,000, which he lost in a land deal. Throughout the rest of his life he mined, guided, trapped and hunted. Stephen died in Etna, California on January 11, 1886.

Stephen Hall L. Meek married an immigrant girl, Elizabeth Schoonover (c.1827-1865) in St. Louis in 1845. One recorded daughter was Tucey J. (c.1846-?).

PS: OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas County SS: Portland Oregon Journal, 18 April 1927; OHQ, v. XXXV, p. 1-9; Corning, Dictionary of Oregon, p. 164; Hafen, Mountain Men and Fur, p. 347

See Also: Meek, Joseph LaFayette (Brother)

Megan, John (fl. 1857 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1859).

John Megan made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 4-5

Meheula [variation: **Miheula**] (fl. 1845 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848).

Meheula joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845 and appears to have spent his time working at Fort Vancouver and was likely a resident of the adjacent Kanaka village. He returned to Oahu, where he received his final HBC wages, in July 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-29; SandIsAB 7

Mellostod, Lars (fl. 1853 - 1854) (probably Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Lars Mellostod's name appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria servants' abstracts with no further information. He may have been one of the Norwegians who came out on the *Colinda*. He did not appear to stay in the area.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Meloche, Antoine [1] (fl. 1817 - 1818) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1818); Untraced vocation, Fort Nez Percés (1818).

Antoine Meloche crossed the Rockies in 1817 with Joseph LaRocque's party and was a winterer in 1818. In 1818 while at Fort Walla Walla [Nez Percés], he became the target for a local Chief's anger as Alexander Ross had refused him a gun

and axe. Venting his anger on Meloche, the local Chief, Prince, whom Meloche trusted as he had taken care of him when he was sick, asked Meloche for his gun and, finding it loaded decided to keep it. The Chief shot Meloche's horse so that he could not be pursued and Meloche was stopped from pursuing the Chief on another horse by Ross. The situation resolved itself some time later when Prince was accidentally shot and killed with the same gun (Ross, p. 163-164). As Meloche did not appear on other associated records, he was, or likely became, a member of the Fort William Brigade.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 163-64
See Also: **Meloche, Antoine** (possible Relative)

Meloche, Antoine [2] (fl. 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Antoine [2], who may be the same as, or a relative of, Antoine Meloche [1] appeared in the Columbia in the summer of 1830 as a comer and goer from Montreal. In 1830-1831, he was a Montreal summerman.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26; YFASA 10
See Also: **Meloche, Antoine** (possible Relative)

Menard, Jean (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Remi, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Steersman, Snake Party (1835 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Jean Menard joined the HBC from St. Remi in 1834. He appears to have worked one three-year contract in the Columbia District for he is recorded as going east over the Rockies in March 1837.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Merriman, Peter [variation: **Merryman**] (fl. 1851 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Sponsored settler, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1855).

Peter Merriman came to the coast as a HBC sponsored settler arriving October 30, 1851 at Victoria. He worked for the HBC in the Fort Victoria area until 1855 when he retired. In 1857 his wife and child arrived on the *Princess Royal*, at Peter's expense, and Peter carried on an account with the Company until 1862. Between 1857-1859 he purchased 287 acres [116.1 ha] of land in the Victoria District. He has not been traced after that but may have died before 1871 for at that date, a Mrs. Merriman was living alone on Cedar Hill Road, Victoria.

Peter Merriman had two sons, William (1850-?) and Peter John (1860-?).

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-6, 8-9; FtVicCB 13; log of Princess Royal [2] 3; BCA 1871 Victoria Directory, p. 27

Merrit, Josiah [variation: **Merret**] (fl. 1849 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1852).

Josiah Merrit came to the coast from London as a cook on the HBC brig *Una*, a vessel which was wrecked on December 25, 1851 at Neah Bay and destroyed a week later. On January 31, 1852, one month after the event, he was discharged at an unknown location.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2

Merritt, Josiah (fl. 1826 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

Josiah Merritt shipped on with the HBC in London in September 1826 and sailed to the coast on a supply voyage of the *William & Ann*. The vessel did no coastal trading and it was an uneventful voyage for Merritt. He arrived back in London with the vessel in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Merryman, William [a] (1811 - 1850) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Harray, Orkney, United Kingdom - November 10, 1811 (born to John Merryman and Jean [Scarth] Merryman)

Death: "Bimbister," Harray, Orkney, United Kingdom - February 22, 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838).

In 1833, most likely in an effort to acquire some capital to buy land, a twenty-two year old William Merryman joined the HBC from Harray, Orkney. From Stromness, he made his way to the new world and, after travelling down the Columbia River, arrived at Fort Vancouver. There he worked for a single contract as a labourer but nothing is known of the exact nature of his work as the Fort Vancouver journals no longer exist. At the end of his contract, he went east over the Rockies in March 1838 and home to the British Isles on the Prince Rupert. After his arrival back in Orkney, he appears to have moved back in with his parents at "Eastquoy" and in 1842 got married. He acquired half (six acres) [2.4 ha] of a farm called "Overhouse", his brother-in-law, Magnus Louttit, running the other half. In 1850, while he was at "Bimbister", he died and was buried on February 22. He left a wife and two children.

William Merryman married Mary Louttit on November 24, 1842 in Harray. They had two children, William (c.1845-?) and James (c.1850-?).

PS: OrkA OPR; OrkA 1841 & 1851 U.K. Census, Orkney-Harray; HBCA YFASA 14-15, 17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Methode, Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1813 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Columbia River area (1808 - 1811) (with David Thompson); Gouvernail, Kootenae House (winter 1813 - 1814); Freeman, Snake Country (1821 - 1822).

Francois Methode wintered with David Thompson in the mountains in 1808-1809 and again in 1809-1810. On September 25, 1811, he was sent from Canoe River down the Columbia to meet Finan McDonald. In 1813, he was re-engaged on a two year contract and spent that winter at the Kootenae post. He likely stayed in the area for in outfit 1822 he was found working as a freeman for the HBC but failed to come out of the Snake Country in fall, 1822. His fate is not known.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; OA Thompson Journals; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtSpokRD 1 PPS: Coues, p. 610

Meyer, Heinrich (fl. 1858 - 1861) (probably German)

Birth: probably Germany

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

Heinrich Meyer worked for the HBC, appearing on the sundries account in outfits 1858-1860. His contract ended in 1862 and in outfit 1861-1862 he appeared on the sundries account with a small credit of £0.7.2 carried over from the previous outfit. He appeared on the 1862-1864 sundries accounts with a debt of £11.6.3 carried over from the previous outfits.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 6-11

Meyet, Pascal (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Sulpice, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Pascal Meyet worked in New Caledonia from 1824-1825, and was back in Montreal in 1825.

PS: HBCA YFASA 4-5; FtStJmsLS 1

Miataronai, Michel (fl. 1830) (probably Native)

Birth: possibly Upper or Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Michel Miataronai was a Montreal comer and goer into the Columbia in the summer of 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26

Michon, Charles (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Quebec - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843).

Charles Michon joined the HBC from L'Assomption in 1840 and returned there in 1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-8

Mickeljohn, John (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

John Mickeljohn made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Miheula (fl. 1845 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848).

Meheula joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845 on a three-year contract. It is assumed that he finished his contract and didn't renew it, for outfit 1848-1849 did not show him receiving wages.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-28

Mikapako (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1849); Passenger or labourer, *Columbia* (barque) (1849).

Mikapako joined the HBC in Oahu in 1844 and began receiving wages for his work at Fort Vancouver on November 13 of that year. He worked on the barque *Vancouver* as well as Fort Vancouver as a labourer until October 31, 1849, at which point he returned to Oahu aboard the barque *Columbia*. He was paid his final HBC wages in Honolulu and from that point disappears from record.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3], 2; YFASA 24-30; YFDS 15, 20; SandIsAB 10

Mikiloah (fl. 1841 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, California Estate (1841 - 1842); Labourer, California Estate (1842 - 1844).

Mikiloah, from Oahu, began work with the HBC on July 9, 1841 at its California operations. His contract ended in 1844, at which point he was discharged in Oahu, possibly as late as 1845.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12; YFASA 22-25; SandIsAB 5

Mild, John (fl. 1853 - c. 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

John Mild joined the HBC on June 28, 1852 in London and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. He was most likely still on it when it came to grief on Rose Spit, Queen Charlotte Islands in August 1853. It is uncertain how long he stayed in the area, possibly up to 1855, before returning to London.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Miles, James (fl. 1844 - 1846) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Catham (Chatham?), England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

James Miles joined the HBC in 1843 on a five-year contract as a seaman. He worked on two ships in the *Columbia* until October 31, 1846, at which point he returned to England on the *Vancouver*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; log of Vancouver [3]; YFDS 17

Miles, John (c. 1826 - 1861) (Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Brockville, Upper Canada - c. 1826 (born to CT Robert Seaborn Miles)

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - January 24, 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1854); Clerk, Cowlitz (1853 - 1854).

John Miles, son of a Chief Trader in the HBC fur trade, was sent to the British Isles at the age of four. John Miles returned from London to the Pacific Northwest to oversee and help rationalize HBC accounts which crossed a British Colony, a US territory and a fur trading concession. From his arrival at Fort Vancouver, on January 18, 1853 to June 1854, he visited various posts between Vancouver and Victoria but failed to impress because of his upper class airs. In February of 1854, he purchased land in Victoria and that summer returned to England. In 1858, armed with a letter of introduction from George Simpson, he re-appeared back on the Coast and obtained employment in the British Columbia Lands and Works Department as a clerk and accountant; the following year, a J. Miles purchased 217 acres [87.8 ha] in North Saanich. In September, 1860, he appears to have travelled up the coast in a canoe, arriving at Fort Simpson on September 25, 1860 and possibly because of this trip, the popular volunteer member of the Union Hook and Ladder Company became ill. At the beginning of the following year, possibly predicting his own death, he quickly got married and died the following day. After he died, flags at the engine and truck houses were flown at half mast.

On January 22, 1861, a licence was issued for the marriage of John Miles and Elizabeth Merson. They were married the following day on January 23.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 4; FtVanASA 9; FtVanCB 41, 42; FtVicASA 2-3; BCA FtSimp[N]P; BCA BCGR-Crt Land; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; Van-PL Colonist July 25, 1861, p. 3, January 26, 1861, p. 3; TacP-FtNis Huggins, Feb. 13, 1904
PPS: Dickey

Millar, James [c] (fl. 1838 - 1843) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Birsay, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, Prince Rupert IV (ship) (1838); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); **PSAC** Employee, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); **HBC** Passenger, Prince Rupert V (barque) (1843).

James Millar joined the HBC from Birsay on April 4, 1838 for five years and sailed to York Factory. He travelled overland to the Columbia and began work in 1839. In the spring of 1843, after working briefly in farming operations, his contract ended at which point he went east of the Rockies and returned to the British Isles aboard the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 11; YFASA 19-20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-8

Millar, Joseph [variation: Miller] (fl. 1846 - 1855) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Woolwich, England

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1851); 1st mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852); Master, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1855); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855).

Joseph Millar joined the HBC on October 1, 1846 as first mate of the barque *Cowlitz* and made two return voyages to the

Northwest coast on it. On Hawaiian Islands on the second voyage out, Millar faced a mutiny when, prompted by California gold fever, almost the entire crew deserted. He then took action by imprisoning the apprentices aboard, sending them to a local prison to await transport back to England and replacing almost the entire crew with local Sandwich Islanders. His next return journey to the coast on the immigrant supply vessel *Norman Morison* was not nearly so momentous, and on, August 26, 1852, he took command of the steamer *Otter* for its journey to the coast. He plied the coast for three years and was discharged for being “a confirmed drunkard, enfeebled in body and mind, incapable of exertion and altogether unfit for duty” (FtVicCB 11, fo. 92d) on January 3, 1855 and the following day joined the *Princess Royal* for its voyage back to the British Isles. Although his actions always received previous high praise, his dismissal may have been related to his spending for by 1855, he had accumulated a debt of £269.3.11, a very large amount by any standards.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28; FtVicASA 1-3; FtVicCB 11, fo. 92d; log of Princess Royal 1; HBCA Joseph Millar search file PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 76, 101

Millejours, Augustin (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Mascouche or St. Laurent (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1812

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Steersman, Snake Party (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1839).

Augustin Millejours joined the HBC from Mascouche in 1833. He spent much of his time with the Snake Party, part of it transporting members in and out of the territory. He returned east over the Rockies to Montreal in 1839 in retirement.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 18-19; YFDS 5b-7, 9; FtVanASA 3-5 SS: Québécois in Orégon, p. 272

Miller, Alfred Jacob (1810 - 1874) (American)

Birth: Baltimore, Maryland - January 2, 1810 (born to George H. Miller and Harriet Jacobs)

Death: Baltimore, Maryland - June 26, 1874

Other

IND. Painter, Rendezvous (1837).

Alfred Jacob Miller's name is associated with fur trade art. Miller studied art in 1831-1832 under Thomas Sulley in Baltimore and then at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris and then Rome in 1833. In 1834 he returned to Baltimore where he opened up a studio but, apparently unsuccessful, went to New Orleans in 1837 and opened a studio. That year, he was hired by William Drummond Stewart to make sketches to be later developed into paintings for Stewart's Perth, Scotland castle. Miller accompanied Stewart to the 1837 Rendezvous on the Green River, along the way making possibly two hundred watercolour sketches. He returned to his New Orleans studio where he prepared sketches for a successful Baltimore exhibition in 1838. He had an even more successful exhibition in New York at the Apollo Gallery in May, 1839, before he sailed for Scotland in September 1840. Miller, who had developed a limp from rheumatism, was given a room and studio to paint at Murthly Castle as well as a pony phaeton [light open carriage] to get around. He painted for Stewart very large canvases at the castle and, in the winter of 1841-1842, in London. He returned to Baltimore in the spring of 1842 and spent much of his remaining career reworking sketches into studio versions as well as painting portraits. The Murthly Castle paintings were sold at auction in Edinburgh by Stewart's adopted son Francis Nicholls Stewart when the former died in 1871. Several of Miller's sketches were lost until 1935, when they were found in a storeroom in the Peale Museum in Baltimore.

Paintings: Many of Miller's watercolour sketches are held at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, Maryland; two hundred of Miller's sketches that were reworked twenty years after the 1837 Rendezvous appear in Marvin Ross' *The West of Jacob Miller* (1837), University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

SS: M. C. Ross, p. xi-xxviii; M. R. Porter & Davenport, p. 183-200

Miller, David (fl. 1845 - 1847) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

Young David Miller shipped on with the HBC vessel *Columbia* in London on October 2, 1845 and sailed to the coast finishing off his apprenticeship. He arrived back in London on the *Vancouver* on July 13, 1847.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 9; log of Vancouver [3] 2

Miller, Frederick C. (fl. 1854 - 1861) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1854 - 1855); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

Frederick C. Miller worked for the HBC in the Victoria area in 1854-1855 and was back again in 1861. He has not been tracked after his arrival back in the British Isles on June 25, 1861.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2; log of Princess Royal 6

Miller, John (fl. 1823 - 1824) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824); 1st mate, *Lively* (brig) (from August 4, 1823).

John Miller was a ship's carpenter aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie and the boy William Forbes; as a result he swore out a deposition on July 2, 1823. He appeared at a court of enquiry held at Fort George August 3, 1823 involving the case of the drunken first mate. He must have been a trusted member of the crew for Miller replaced Hartridge as first mate. He sailed from Fort George on August 6 and arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; ShipExt

Miller, Joseph [1] (fl. 1811 - 1813) (American)

Birth: probably Baltimore, Maryland

Fur trade officer

PFC Partner, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812).

Joseph Miller, a man with a temper, had been a member of a U.S. army when he resigned from his officer's position in disgust at having been refused furlough and went off trapping with the natives. In 1809 he joined the Pacific Fur Company along with Ramsay Crooks and Robert McClellan and was still with them when the small group joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition as trading partners at St. Louis in September, 1810. In late summer of 1811, Miller crossed the Continental Divide with the party and on October 9, 1811, while at Henry's Fort, became headstrong, gave up his shares and detached himself from the main party joining John Hoback, Jacob Reznor and Edward Robinson to independently trap beaver. The small group tried trapping throughout the fall and winter in the Snake River area but they were robbed twice by the natives, losing almost everything they had, and as a result were driven to near-starvation. On August 20, 1812, the small group was picked up by Robert Stuart's returning eastward expedition. Hoback, Reznor and Robinson stayed in the area to trap, a decision which would soon lead to their death. Miller, on the other hand, acted as a guide for the Stuart party from the Snake to the Bear River, but as members of the party felt that he was taking them too far south, they abandoned his advice and took a more northerly route. (Miller's suggested more southerly route was correct and he is credited with laying the groundwork for the stretch of the Oregon Trail lying between the Snake and Bear Rivers.) During the winter of 1811-1812, he may have seen Great Salt Lake. On April 30, 1813, he arrived back in St. Louis with the Stuart party and has not been traced after that.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 110; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 228 SS: Chittenden, p. 183, 191, 207, 208, 795, [bio] 907

Miller, Joseph [2] (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Joseph Miller made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Milligan, Richard (fl. 1811 - 1814) (probably American)

Birth: possibly New York, New York

Death: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Tailor, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Tailor, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814).

Richard Milligan was hired as a tailor by the PFC in New York in October, 1811. On October 10, he boarded the Astor ship *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle] and sailed round the Horn, landing at Fort Astoria in May, 1812. While at the post, he spent the majority of his time making trousers and shirts for the men. After the PFC was taken over by the NWC, Milligan spent the winter of 1813-1814 at the Willamette post, having not yet joined the NWC. He probably trapped during the winter and then made his way back to the East Coast.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 SS: K. W. Porter, John Jacob Astor, vol. 1, p. 475-478

Mills, John Powell (fl. 1852 - 1854) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, *Colinda* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

John Powell Mills, part owner of the Tomlin-Mills vessel *Colinda* and living at Deptford, Kent at the time, left London on August 4, 1853 with 216 passengers bound for the colony of Vancouver Island. Previously, he had transported emigrants and convicts thirteen times to various corners of the globe but this voyage was clearly his most difficult. Because his company had not provided appropriate food for the passengers, by November 3, 1853, the then rebellious passengers demanded that the ship land to get provisions. Mills, who had clearly lost control of his vessel, perceived this as piracy and the vessel landed at Valdivia, Chile; however, Admiral Moresby ordered a steamer to bring her to Valparaiso where a court could be held to examine the veracity of Mills' complaints. During the court session the on-board physician, H. W. A. Coleman and Robert Ewart, spoke for the passengers against Mills' complaints and the ruling went against Mills. Consequently, Mills had to sell off cargo to pay expenses and all of the passengers but sixteen left the ship. Meanwhile, word got back to the owners in England and, on April 3, 1854, a replacement for Mills, Captain J. Middleton, left from London. Around the same time, on April 17, 1854, the *Colinda* arrived at Fort Victoria where the captain was acquitted of embezzlement of cargo. Mills' career has not been subsequently followed.

PS: HBCA log of *Colinda* 1; ShMiscPap 4aa; FtVicCB 11; log of Otter 1; HBCA compiled *Colinda* information

Milwood (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Milwood is on record as having transferred from the NWC to the HBC in 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9

Minie, Frederique [variation: **Frederic Mini**] (c. 1817 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Edouard, Lower Canada - c. 1817

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Langley (1838 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1845); Blacksmith, Fort Victoria (1845 - 1849); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

Frederique Minie signed on with the HBC in 1838 at Lachine. When he came to the Columbia, he worked largely at three forts. He retired from the Company in 1852, purchased a Victoria town lot in August 1853 and carried on transactions with it until 1854. Frederique continued to live in the Victoria area and his movements have not been traced after 1869.

Frederique Minie had two successive wives with whom he had seven children. His first wife was mixed-descent Marguerite Maurice (?-?) ["Bibalets" tribe], with whom he had children Victoire (c.1853-1862), Appoline Rebecca Celinia (1858-?), an unnamed son (?-1860) and Marie Anne Adelaide (c.1859-1862). On December 29, 1862, he married Mary "Morris" [Maurice?]. Together they had Flavia Cecilia Mary (?-bap.1867-?) and Edward (?-bap.1869-?). Another daughter by an unknown native woman was Cecile (?-1862).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-7; YFASA 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 16; FtVicASA 1; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; BCCR CCCath

Miniroe, Alexander (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

Alexander Miniroe was a crew member of the NWC schooner *Columbia* when it traded on the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Minors, John (fl. 1829 - 1833) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Death: possibly England

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, *Dryad* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

Captain John Minors' problems with honesty, alcoholism and lines of authority ruined his career with the HBC. Minors was appointed by the HBC in London as master of the *Dryad* on December 9, 1829, receiving his sailing instructions on January 6, 1830. He sailed south to Bonavista, the Falkland Islands, through the Strait of Magellan on May 3, 1830 and finally to Fort Vancouver on August 16. At each port along the way items from stores, such as a stream chain, a bolt of cloth, molasses, etc., went missing from the ship's stores, something for which Minors could not account. At Fort Vancouver, when McLoughlin as a matter of routine asked Minors if he would change ships if business rendered it necessary, surrendering his command to Capt. Simpson, Minors, adamantly and stubbornly refused to take orders from McLoughlin or to be parted from his ship, the *Dryad*. Minors then tried to get the crew to mutiny to support him against McLoughlin. On October 5, 1830, Minors, who was also drinking heavily, was dismissed from his command by McLoughlin and ordered back to England as a passenger on the *Eagle*. In 1832-1833 his name appeared on the Columbia servants' accounts followed only with a curt "Home."

Minors' brother-in-law, Walter Stoddard (a.k.a. Wanton Destailleur Stoddard) worked on HBC ships in the Columbia between 1836-1841.

PS: HBCA A.1/56, fo. 98d; sailing instructions HBCA A.6/22, fo. 55; FtVanCB 6; YFASA 12
See Also: Stoddard, Walter (Relative)

Miny, Louis (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Edouard, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835); Steersman, Thompson River (1834 - 1838).

Louis Miny joined the HBC from St. Edouard in 1834 and appears to have worked as a freeman for another year at the end of his three-year contract in 1837. He was back in Montreal in 1838.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 17-18; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Miron, Louis (fl. 1821 - 1822) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

Louis Miron worked in New Caledonia for the HBC in outfit 1821-1822.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Mistacroock, Joseph [variation: **Mistacrock**] (c. 1809 - ?) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: probably Canada East [Quebec]

Maritime employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839).

Joseph Mistacrock from Sault Saint Louis joined the service of the HBC in 1836 and worked on the *Beaver*. He returned east over the Rockies to Canada at the end of his contract in 1839 in retirement.

PS: HBCA YFDS 7; FtVanASA 3-5; YFASA 18-19

Mistickukanish [variation: **Mistic Kudanish, Kukanish**] (fl. 1829 - 1832) (Native)

Birth: possibly York Factory, Manitoba

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832).

York Factory native Mistickukanish joined the HBC in 1829.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11; YFDS 3b, 4b, 11

Mitchell, George (fl. 1851 - 1867) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: between Comox and Nanaimo, British Columbia - 1867

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Langley (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Blacksmith, Nanaimo (1853).

The origins of George Mitchell have not been traced but he probably came to the coast on one of the HBC sponsored-settler vessels around 1851. He worked at Fort Langley as a blacksmith for two outfits before going to Nanaimo around 1853. There, as village blacksmith he turned out a variety of mechanical objects, including a large bell-sounding triangle which was used to summon the men to duty. In the early 1860s he pre-empted land in Comox; however, in 1867 he got into a fracas and chased a Comox native with a revolver. He was shot in the head with his own revolver and his friends rushed him in a canoe to Nanaimo but he died along the way.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVicASA 1 SS: Bate, p. 3

Mitchell, William (1802 - 1876) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Aberdeen, Scotland - 1802

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - January 13, 1876

Fur trade officer

HBC 1st mate, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1840); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840 - 1841); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1841 - 1842); 1st mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1843); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843 - 1844); 1st mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1844 - 1850); Passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Commander, *Una* (brigantine) (1851 - 1852); Master, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1859); Master, Fort Rupert (1859 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Fort Nisqually (1861 - 1865); Clerk, Fort Nisqually (1865 - 1869).

A "generous, goodhearted sailor" and also known as "Willy" Mitchell, Captain William Mitchell had a long career on the coast. Mitchell joined the HBC as first mate on the *Sumatra* in 1837 and made return journeys to the coast until 1850 when he did a run to Hudson Bay as first mate on the *Prince Rupert*. Mitchell then decided to settle in the area and so returned to Vancouver Island on the *Tory* as a servant settler. In 1852, as Captain of the brigantine *Una*, Mitchell led an unsuccessful HBC sponsored gold mining expedition to the Queen Charlotte Islands to extract gold which the Haida had discovered the year before. Captain Mitchell and the miners then blasted the rocks on shore, but the Haida, asserting their territorial rights, just as quickly collected the gold for themselves thus thwarting the intention of the HBC expedition. Mitchell managed to collect about one thousand dollars worth of gold before calling off the exploit. In his honour, the bay was named after him. He served on a variety of ships and, when he became too old to follow a sea life, worked at Fort Nisqually as a clerk until 1869. At that point he returned to Victoria where he died on January 13, 1876.

Mitchell Harbour, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and Mitchell Bay, Malcolm Island, are named after Captain William Mitchell.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Sumatra 1; ShMiscPap 11, 14; log of Prince Rupert V 11; YFASA 19-20, 24, 26-27, 30-32; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6-8; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 1; [FtVicASA 1-16, 23; log of Cadboro 5; log of Columbia 6 PPS: Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 267 SS: Walbran, p. 340

Moa (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Moa shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 for the Northwest Coast as a labourer, Moa and the vessel traded along the coast for a season, returning to Honolulu on November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy*.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Moar, Andrew (Henry) (fl. 1834 - 1837) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1837).

Andrew Moar had already made a return trip to Hudson Bay when he signed a contract in London with the HBC on December 13, 1834 as a seaman for five years. He sailed to the northwest coast aboard the *Ganymede* and after

unloading supplies, made a trip to Oahu and back before leaving the Columbia Department in May 1836. On the way back, in August, Moar was sent to the hospital in Valparaiso for an undisclosed illness. He has not been traced after his arrival in the London on March 25, 1837. He may have returned for in both 1851 and 1856, a Henry Mour was noted as being a shepherd at the Fort Nisqually outstation of Tlithlow (Dickey, Journal of Occurrences).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; log of Ganymede 3; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 6; YFASA 16

Moar, Jonathan (1829 - 1925) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Sandwick, Orkney - August 13, 1829 (born to Jonathan and Margaret [Clouston] More)

Death: Aberdeen, Washington Territory, United States - February 1, 1925

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851).

Born to a blacksmith father, Jonathan Moar had, by 1841, moved to Stromness with his parents, brother Thomas and sister, Ann. (His father worked briefly for the HBC as a blacksmith east of the Rockies from 1843-1845.) On January 17, 1845, young Jonathan signed on with the HBC from Stromness as an apprentice blacksmith for five years. After sailing to York Factory, he worked out most of his apprenticeship east of the Rockies. After arriving in the Columbia in 1850, he didn't stay very long at his job for he deserted in 1851 but carried on transactions with the Company until 1853, possibly paying off his debt. Moar then went to Sauvie Island, on the site of the old Fort William, built by Nathaniel Wyeth. This site had gone through a succession of owners, the HBC, Laurent Sauvie and James Logie, with whom he may have found employment. After the death of Logie, Moar married Logie's widow and carried on farming. He married twice, raised a family, and spent his later years living with one daughter in Aberdeen, Washington. His body was shipped back to Sauvie Island and buried next to both his deceased wives. The farm and Logie/Moar graveyard still exists today in private hands.

Jonathan Moar had two wives and eight children. He married Isabella Logie on November 1, 1854 in Clatsop, Oregon and together they had five children, James Watt (1855-1896), Thomas Traill Watt (1857-1916), Margaret Ann (1858-1954), Jonathan "Don" Jr. (1859-1938) and Isabelle "Belle" (1861-1908). Isabella died April 29, 1872. On March 22, 1878 in Clark County, Washington he married New Yorker, Mary Ann Fox (c.1862-1883), widow of Andrew O'Donnell. Together they had two daughters.

PS: OrkA OPR; 1841 U.K. Census, Orkney-Stromness; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert V 3, 6; YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9; OHS PPS: Clark Co. Marriage Records 1878, p. 35 SS: Spencer, p. 48, 107

Mochuman, Joseph [variation: **Mocuman, Mokuman**] (fl. 1813 - 1823) (Native)

Fur trade employee

NWC Hunter, Willamette Post or Wallace House (1813 - 1814); Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); Freeman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Joseph Mochuman signed on with the NWC in 1813 on a one year contract. When he was working on the Pacific slopes in 1816, cash was paid to his wife. He was still in the area in outfit 1822-1823 working as a freeman for the HBC.

Details on Joseph Mochuman's family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA; NWCAB 1, 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Mocuman, Louis (fl. 1836 - 1844) (Native)

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1836 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844).

Louis Mocuman was engaged by the HBC in the Snake Country likely in 1836. His contract ended in 1843 and he appeared to be attached to the Snake Party in outfit 1843-1844 although he received no wages. He left at the end of his contract in 1843 to become a settler in the Willamette.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7; YFASA 16, 19-20, 22-23

Moffatt, Hamilton (1832 - 1894) (British: English)

Birth: Shanklin, Isle of Wight, England - June 12, 1832 (born to Janet [Rae] Moffatt)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - April 13, 1894

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Apprentice clerk, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1854); Clerk, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1859); Apprentice clerk, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Simpson

(1859 - 1862); Clerk, Fort Rupert (1862 - 1863); Chief Trader, Fort Rupert (1863 - 1864); Chief Trader, Fort Simpson (1864 - 1866); Chief Trader, Thompson River (1866 - 1869); Chief Trader, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1869 - 1870); Chief Trader, Fort St. James (1870 - 1872).

Hamilton Moffatt, a relative of Dr. John Rae, the Arctic explorer, (Helmcken, p. 90) was educated in Ireland. He entered the service of the HBC in 1849 from Stromness in the Orkneys, spending part of outfit 1849-1850 en route to the Pacific Coast aboard the barque *Cowlitz*. One of his first activities was to investigate the murder of three sailors at Fort Rupert; subsequently, he then spent his career in a variety of posts and retired in outfit 1872. In 1860, during his tenure, he acquired 160 acres in the Port Hammand [B.C.] area but did not settle there. In 1873, Moffat joined the Department of Indian Affairs at Victoria where he worked as a chief administrator for the rest of his life. His second career may have been lacklustre for, in 1877, a contemporary, Indian Reserve Commissioner Gilbert Sproat felt that Moffat had "little zeal" for the improvement of the native people. Moffatt died in Victoria on Friday, April 13, 1894.

Hamilton Moffatt had one wife but no children have been traced. On March 15, 1856, he married Lucy McNeill (c.1848-?).

Moffatt River and Moffatt Islands are named after him and several people by the name of Moffatt continue to live in Port Simpson, B.C.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-16; FtVicCB 29; HBCABio; CNA Private memorandum of Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Indian Reserve Commissioner, Okanagan Lake, Oct. 17, 1877, in DIA, RG 10, vol 3656, file 9036, Cl0115; BCA BCCR CCCath; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria, James Bay Ward; Van-PL Colonist, Saturday April 14, 1894, p. 8 SS: Helmcken, p. 90; Walbran, p. 340-41; Laing, p. 91
See Also: McNeill, Henry (Relative)

Moineau, Antoine (fl. 1813 - 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, Pacific slopes (1821); Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Antoine Moineau joined the NWC in Fort William in 1812 on a three-year contract. He spent the 1813-1814 winter at the Willamette post and in April 1814, joined the Montreal brigade. He may have continued as a cross-country brigade member for in 1821 he was briefly in the Columbia with the HBC.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 7, 10; HBCA NWCAB 9 PPS: Coues, p. 873

Moir, John [variation: **More**] (fl. 1842 - 1843) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Greenock, Renfrew, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

John Moir joined the HBC in Honolulu on August 16, 1842 and, after making a short trip to Fort Vancouver on the barque *Cowlitz*, left for the British Isles. He arrived back in London May 10, 1843.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz, 1; YFASA 22; FtVanASA 7-8

Moison, Pierre (c. 1807 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Vincent, Ile Jesus, Lower Canada - c. 1807

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833).

Pierre Moison joined the HBC in 1830 and was back in Montreal by late 1833.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 11-13

Mokowhehe (fl. 1841 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Langley (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Langley (1843 - 1846).

Mokowhehe joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841 and began receiving wages on July 9 of that year. He worked at two forts in the Columbia area until November 30, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12, 17; YFASA 22-26;

Moku (fl. 1837 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - November 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, South Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Snake Country (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1850).

Moku first joined the HBC in Oahu in July 1837 in Oahu and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10. He disappeared from record in 1843 and likely returned to Oahu. He re-enlisted on May 7, 1845 for three years. Moku died around the end of November 1850 and was probably buried in the Snake River area.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1, 3; YFASA 20, 22-23, 25-31; YFDS 13, 21; FtVanASA 4-7

Molaly, James [variation: **Molally**] (fl. 1850 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1851).

James Molaly worked for the HBC at Fort Vancouver as a carpenter. His contract ended in 1851 and on November 1 of that year he retired from the service. He remained in the area until 1851.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Clark Co.

Molle, Jean Marie (fl. 1817 - 1822) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Faubourg des Recollets, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Tailor, Fort George [Astoria] (1817 - 1821); Tailor, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Jean Marie Molle was hired on by the NWC on September 15, 1817 from Faubourg des Recollets to work as a tailor for three years at Fort George [Astoria]. He is one of the many NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. Molle worked for one more outfit and then disappeared from record in the Columbia.

Nothing is known of Molle's family other than his wages were paid monthly to his wife from August, 1818 to June, 1821.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 3, 8, 9; HBCA YFASA 1

Moller, Frederick C. (fl. 1854 - 1859) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norderling, Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1854 - 1855).

Frederick C. Moller worked for the Hudson's Bay Company in outfit 1854-1855 and left for "home" in May, 1855. He signed a contract, dated June 6, 1855, for five years as a labourer but appeared to continue to work elsewhere for he terminated his contracted in September 1859 at Moose Factory.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-3; HBCCont

Moloney, John (c. 1823 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia District (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1848 - 1849); Engineer's servant, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849).

John Moloney joined the HBC in 1847. On August 20, 1849, he deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-29; YFDS 20

Momuto, George (fl. 1831 - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval

service (1832 - 1833); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1833).

George Momuto was engaged by the HBC on June 16, 1831 in Oahu as a seaman for work in coastal shipping. He worked until November 1, 1833, returning to Oahu as a passenger on the brig *Dryad*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4b-5b

Monde, Jean [variation: **Mongle, Mongall, Mongls**] (c. 1802 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1802 (born to Johan or Jean Andres Mongel and Marie-Judith Panneton)

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - October 25, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Colville (1829 - 1830).

Jean Monde was descended from a Hessian soldier of the Hanau Chasseurs, who fought for the British in the American Revolution. In 1816, as a young man, Monde joined the NWC as a milieu and worked in the Northwest for both the NWC and HBC for several years before returning to Maskinongé in the 1820s. An experienced Monde re-joined the HBC in 1829 as a bote to work in the Columbia but had a short career in his new position as he drowned in the Columbia River on October 25, 1830.

Jean Monde had two successive wives and left a family after his death. After his first wife, Marie Caret (or Comette), appears to have died, he married Marie St. Germain at L'Assomption on January 9, 1827. Monde appears to have had several children. Two 1830 letters, resting in the HBCA reveal a loving relationship. In January 1832, his second wife was still trying to get news of his death, probably because of the confusion of the HBC entry of Monde rather than the more familiar Mongle, which the family used.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b; YFASA 9-10; FtVanAB 28; FtVanASA 2; HBCABio; CduP: Maskinongé and L'Assomption Parish Registers, Drouin Index PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 293-98

Mongrain, David (c. 1808 - 1882) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - June 26, 1882

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

David Mongrain joined the HBC from Maskinongé possibly in 1830 as a middleman but got sick on his way west and had to stop in the Saskatchewan area in 1830-1831. He appears to have worked one outfit in the Columbia and some time afterwards, began to farm in Marion County, Oregon. He was established by May 2, 1843, for on that date he voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. He raised a large family in the St. Paul area and died in June 1882 and was buried at St. Paul on the 26th.

David Mongrain had one wife, Catherine Lafantasia (c.1824-1875), the daughter of Jacques Lafantaisie and Susanne Okanogan and the widow of Nazaire Dupre. They were married on July 17, 1849 about a year after Catherine had been widowed and she brought two out of four surviving children into the marriage. David and Catherine then raised their own family of eight children: Angelle (1850-?), Daniel (1853-?), Clarissa (1855-?), Clementine (1857-?), Josephine (1860-?), Francois Xavier (1864-?), Emerance (?-?) and Clhoris (?-?). Catherine died on August 5, 1875 at around forty years of age.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10-11; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County; PPS: CCR 2a, 2b, 2c SS: Holman, p. 116

See Also: Dupre, Nazaire (Relative); Lafantasia, Jacques (Father-in-Law)

Monique, Dominique [1] (fl. 1816) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Pacific slopes (1816).

Dominique Monique [1], from Sault St. Louis and possibly an Iroquois, joined the NWC [McTavish McGillivray & Co.] on December 20, 1815 to work in Fort William as a wintering middleman for four years. Soon after, he appeared on record on the Pacific slopes in 1816 probably as a member of the brigade. That year, cash was paid to his mother. He may be the same as Dominique Monique [2].

PS: SHDeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1

Monique, Dominique [2] (c. 1798 - ?) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Boute, New Caledonia (1831 - 1833); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1834).

Dominique Monique, who may be the same as Dominique [1], joined the HBC in 1830. He appeared to work one contract in the Columbia/New Caledonia region.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5a; YFASA 11-13

Monique, Joseph [1] (fl. 1816) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816).

Joseph Monique, from Sault St. Louis and probably an Iroquois, joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on January 25, 1816 as a three year wintering middleman to work in Fort William. Soon after, when he appeared on the Pacific slopes in 1816, cash was paid to his mother. He has not been traced after that although he may have returned in 1829.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1

Monique, Joseph [2] [variation: **Monicque**] (c. 1803 - c. 1845) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: probably Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest - c. 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, New Caledonia (1829 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Boute, New Caledonia (1831 - 1832); Boute, Thompson River (1832 - 1833); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1841); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Guide, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1844); Guide, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845).

Joseph Monique joined the HBC in 1829 and appears to have worked most of his career at Fort Vancouver. In outfit 1835-1836 it was noted that he went to and from York Factory. In September, 1837, John McLoughlin heard that Monique had planned to run off with Francois St. Pierre's wife at Colvile, meet her at Okanagan and take her to Vancouver; he warned other officers not to let this happen. Monique was noted as deceased in outfit 1844-1845.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 4b-5a, 5c-7; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-24; FtVanASA 2-6; FtVanCB 17

Monique, Nicholas [variation: **Monicque**] (fl. 1813 - 1830) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Gouvernail, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Gouvernail, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); **HBC** Employee, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1828 - 1830).

Nicholas Monique joined the NWC in Athabasca in 1811 as a gouvernail or guide. He was in the Columbia from 1813 to perhaps 1816, probably as part of the transcontinental brigade. In 1821-1822 he was working in the Saskatchewan area but in 1824-1825 he transported Governor George Simpson across the continent. He continued off and on with the Brigade to the Columbia until 1830, often spending his summers in Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; 10; YFASA 1, 3-7, 8-10; FtVanAB 2a; 26; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12 PPS: Coues, p.873

Monjon, Francois Xavier [variation: **Monjeau**] (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Pacific slopes (1818); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Francois Xavier Monjon joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on May 6, 1818 from Sorel as a wintering middleman for three years. Soon after he came over the Rockies with Angus Bethune and James McMillan. His location on the Pacific slopes has not been traced and, in 1821, at the time of coalition, he transferred to the HBC but soon left the area.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; YFASA 1

Monk, Edward (fl. 1832 - 1834) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834).

Edward Monk was an employee of the HBC in outfit 1831-1832 in the Columbia Department.

PS: BCA YFASA 12-13; YFDS 5a-5b

Montgomery, Angus (fl. 1841 - 1845) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Balallan, Lochs, Ross, Scotland**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Perces general charges (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1842 - 1845).

Angus Montgomery joined the HBC from Balallan, Lochs on June 15, 1840 as a labourer for five years and, after reaching the Pacific slopes, worked exclusively at Fort Nez Perces. His contract ended in 1845 at which point he returned overland to Hudson Bay and to the British Isles via the Prince Rupert.

PS: YFDS HBCCont, fo. 140; FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-25

Montgomery, John [b] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in or near Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Scotland**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1849).

John Montgomery, who joined the HBC around 1846, arrived in the Columbia from over the Rockies in 1848 to work as a labourer. He didn't stay long for, on March 10, 1849, he deserted, likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28; YFDS 19

Montigny, Edouard [variation: **Edward**] (fl. 1833 - 1858) (Mixed descent or Native)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America**Fur trade employee**

HBC Native apprentice, Thompson River (1833 - 1839); Middleman, Thompson River (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Interpreter, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Interpreter, Thompson River (1842 - 1843); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1843 - 1845); Horsekeeper, New Caledonia (1845 - 1848); Horsekeeper, Thompson River (1848); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1855 - 1856); Middleman, Thompson River (1856 - 1858).

Edouard Montigny joined the HBC in 1833 from Rupert's Land and spent most of his working career in the Thompson River area. After the international border was drawn in 1846, Montigny became part of the A.C. Anderson expedition to find a route to the coast. On October 15, 1848 he retired, remaining in the country and worked periodically between 1855-1858. (Edouard's brother, Tapishe, was also employed "for general services" at Fort Alexandria during the summer of 1846 and was paid off at Fort Okanagan.)

Details of Montigny's family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 20, 22-28; YFDS 5b-7, 19; FtVanASA 3-7; FtAlexPJ 7; FtKamPJ 3; FtVicASA 3-6

Montigny, Narcisse (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Scholastique, Lower Canada - c. 1816 (born to Ovide de Montigny and Josephte Fagnon)**Death: possibly Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest****Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Boute, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1837 - 1838); Middleman, South Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Labourer, New Caledonia (1843 - 1844); Boute, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Boute, Thompson River (1845 - 1846); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Boute, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Boute, Columbia Department (1848 - 1849); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1852 - 1853).

Son of PFC clerk Ovide de Montigny and Josephte Fagnon who were both living at the Ile Perrot, District of Montreal in 1843, Narcisse Montigny, from St. Scholastique, joined the HBC in 1833. He deserted in June 1839 (YF 1839-1840) to the Americans the same year that his contract finished. He was re-engaged on November 10, 1842 at Fort Vancouver. On March 1, 1849, he went to California, presumably to the gold fields there. He appeared once again on the records at Fort Vancouver in outfit 1852-1853. He may have gone to Nanaimo around 1855 for his name appeared

on the 1855-1857 HBC Victoria accounts at that time. There he was an axeman with apparently "uncouth, gruff" (Bate, p. 3) behaviour. He left Nanaimo in 1858 for Fort Hope, likely to follow his dreams of gold. He has not been subsequently traced.

Narcisse Montigny had two wives and two children. In 1837 he had a child Edouard (1837-?) by Susanne, an Indian woman. On January 17, 1843, he married Betsy of the Grande Dalles and their one recorded child was Narcisse (1848-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19, 22-28, 32; YFDS 5b-7, 13, 15, 19; FtVanASA 3-7, 9; FtVicASA 3-4 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b SS: Bate, p. 3

See Also: Montigny, Ovide de (Father)

Montigny, Ovide de [variation: **Montigni**] (fl. 1810 - 1823) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); **NWC** Gouvernail, Fort Okanagan (1811); **PFC** Employee, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - ?); Gouvernail, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814); Interpreter, Thompson River (winter 1813 - 1814); **NWC** Interpreter, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Interpreter, Fort Okanagan (1814); Gouvernail, Fort Okanagan (1814); **HBC** Interpreter, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); **PFC** Interpreter, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); **NWC** Interpreter, Thompson River (1822).

French-Canadian Ovide de Montigny had an eleven year career in the fur trade on the Pacific slopes. de Montigny signed on with the PFC as a voyageur in Montreal on July 23, 1810 and then started on his way to New York City. On his way, on August 3, 1810, he joined Gabriel Franchere and Alexander McKay at Whitehall, N.Y., sailing from New York City on the *Tonquin* September 6. After the boatload of PFC employees arrived at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811, Alexander McKay selected Ovide to go north on the *Tonquin*, but, as Ovide was prone to seasickness, he declined, an act which saved his life. He went on to Fort Okanagan in 1811, to the Thompson River with David Stuart in 1812, and was in Fort Okanagan in 1814 at the end of his one year contract with the NWC. On April 13 of that year, he gave a letter, written to his brother, to be delivered by the departing Franchere who did not see a future for himself in the NWC which had acquired the PFC. de Montigny possibly continued on in the area, joining the Hudson's Bay Company at amalgamation in 1821, until outfit 1822-1823 when he picked up his pay in Montreal. In 1843, Ovide, the father of Narcisse Montigny, appears to have been living with his wife, Josephite Fagnon at the Ile Perrot, District of Montreal. As their son Narcisse was born in 1816, de Montigny may have been in Montreal at that time.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtKamPJ 1 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 45, 48, 78, 80, 85, 86, 92, 154; CCR 1b

See Also: Montigny, Narcisse (Son)

Montour, Nicholas Jr. (1790 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort des Prairies [Fort Edmonton, Edmonton, Alberta] - 1790 (born to Nicholas Montour Sr. and probably a Cree woman)

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1810); Untraced vocation, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813); Clerk, Kootenae House (winter 1813 - 1814); Clerk, Pacific slopes (1816); Clerk, Columbia Department (1821); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Freeman, Columbia Department (1827 - 1830); **HBC** In charge, Kootenae House (1830 - 1831); **NWC** Untraced vocation, Columbia District (1831 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Colville (1832 - 1838); Trapper, Willamette (1838 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Son of a NWC partner, Nicholas Montour was a free thinking, highly spirited fur trader. Entering the NWC in 1800 as an apprentice clerk to his father, he worked east of the Rockies until the fall of 1811 although on July 9th, 1810, he was sent with James McMillan to watch closely the activities of Joseph Howse and the rival HBC. They made it to Flat Head Lake which they left on December 10th before returning to the Andrew Henry party. In May 1813, he found himself in Spokane House in a duel with F. B. Pillet of the PFC with "pocket pistols at six paces" (Cox, p. 106). The bullets from both guns struck, but not exactly their targets. One was hit in the collar and the other in the trouser leg; a tailor sewed up both. After the 1821 coalition he continued to serve as clerk east of the Rockies with the HBC but was discharged in 1823 because of the combination of liquor and laziness. He went on as a freeman to join Alexander Ross' 1824 and P. S. Ogden's 1824-1825 Snake Expeditions but on May 25, 1825 he deserted, taking several of the expedition's horses, traps, and seven-hundred furs and joined a party of Americans, but returned on April 10, 1826 to settle his debts with Ogden. He appears to have joined the company once again in 1828-1830 and during the winter of 1830-1831 was in charge of the Kootenae post. According to Charles E. Simpson, Montour entered into partnership with Warren A. Ferrer and was supplied with trading goods to trade at the American Rendezvous in 1834 (Simpson, p.

279). He settled in the Willamette, had a productive farm in 1842 on forty-seven enclosed acres [19 ha], and is recorded as living in Marion County, Oregon, in 1850. At that time a George Montour (c.1815-?) was living with him and may have been a relative.

Nicholas Montour appears to have had three wives and numerous children, seven of which were recorded. One early wife was Marguerite, Cree, their child being Louis Bob (1825-?). Another early wife was Anne Fabeau, Humpherville, the children being Toussaint (1825-?) and Louis (?-m. 1848-?). On June 10, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Marie Anne/Susanne Humpherville (c.1791-1846); their recorded children were Caroline (1822-?), Isabelle (?-m.1838-?), Maria (c.1829-1841) and Marguerite (c.1834-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1, 9, 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a, 4; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 5a-5c, 7; OHS 1842 Census; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 455, 490, 595, 596, 600, 601, 605, 615; Cox, p. 101, 106, 173, 194, 223 SS: ChSoc IV, p. 350; DCB Béland; C. E. Simpson, p. 279

Montrais, Jean Baptiste (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Coteau du Lac, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Death: probably Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1841); Middleman, California Estate (1841 - 1842).

Jean Baptiste Montrais signed on with the HBC at Lachine in 1838. After making his way to the coast, he spent one outfit at Fort Vancouver before being assigned to Fort Stikine the year the HBC acquired it from the Russians. Upon their arrival on or before June 13, 1840, William Glen Rae wrote that Montrais was "a good man before he had the fever but has been sickly ever since" (FtStikPJ 1, fo. 1). From then, until he left, around January 1841, he had periodic bouts of sickness but generally was well enough to carry on his duties for, on June 27, 1840, he was sent off with a Russian to learn how to make bricks. Apart from his brick making, he spent most of his time in saw pits with the Kanakas. During the cold of December, he was found putting down wheat to be made into flour and overhauling potatoes which they had purchased from the Kyganie Indians. It is unsupported in the journals, but he may have been sent to the California estate around the beginning of 1841 for his health. In 1842 he returned to Canada, presumably in retirement and has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-7; YFASA 19-21; FtStikPJ 1 PPS: CCR 1a

Montret, Louis [variation: **Montrel, Montreuil**] (c. 1807 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1807

Death: possibly British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bouté in Athabasca River, Fort Simpson general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1840 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850).

Louis Montret signed on with the HBC in 1839 and spent almost his entire career at Fort Simpson. There, in April 1842, he was sent along with others from the post to briefly stabilize the situation at Fort Stikine after the murder of John McLoughlin, Jr. On December 1, 1850, he was discharged from Fort Rupert. He appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria servants' abstracts as "Montrel" and so might have continued living in the area for an undetermined length of time.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-30; FtSimp[N]PJ 6; YFDS 10, 21; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVicASA 1-2, 5-6

Moo (fl. 1837 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Willamette Mission (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844).

Moo signed on with the HBC in July 1837 in Oahu. He began work, likely at Fort Vancouver, on August 10, 1837 and, on November 12, was transferred to Jason Lee's Methodist missionary service in the Willamette Valley. He appears to have returned to Fort Vancouver the following outfit to work. His contract ended in 1840, and he appeared to be a freeman in 1841-1842 with no specific assignment. He briefly returned to Fort Vancouver where he worked from July 12 to November 12, 1844. At that point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-7; YFASA 17; YFDS 15

Moore, Edward (fl. 1848 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Cook, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1848 - 1849).

Edward Moore joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London on September 27, 1847 and sailed to the coast. As his vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia when it arrived on May 7, 1848, Moore was assigned to the *Mary Dare* as cook. He appears to have made his way back to England for, in outfit 1849-1850, he received his wages in England.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19

Moore, James [1] (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

James Moore joined the HBC in April 1833 as a seaman for three years. He was assigned to service the Columbia Department for three years and sailed on the *Nereide* on May 4, 1833 on an arduous almost year long voyage to the Northwest Coast. While in Valparaiso, Chile, Moore, along with James McKay, John Thoms and John Hays, was arrested and had to be bailed out by the captain. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834 and a quick turnaround as the vessel was not needed for coastal service, a chastened Moore left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for an equally long return voyage. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835. Upon his return, James Moore, who did not appear to sail to the Northwest Coast again, sailed on the Prince Rupert IV on the Hudson Bay run.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Nereide 1; ShMiscPap 14; log of Prince Rupert IV 8

Moore, James [2] [variation: **More**] (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

James Moore sailed to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. Shortly after his arrival at Victoria, he deserted.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Moore, Samuel (fl. 1850 - 1854) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Cooper, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Possibly hired locally or in Rupert's Land, Samuel Moore appears to have joined the HBC around 1850-1851 and worked for one or more outfits at Fort Victoria. He may have continued in the area until 1854.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2

Morand, Baptiste [variation: **Jean Baptiste**] (c. 1833 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1856); Labourer, New Caledonia (1856 - 1857).

Baptiste Morand joined the HBC probably from Red River in 1853 on a contract that ended in 1856. He may have returned there in 1857.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-6, 9

More, John (c. 1796 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Birsay, Orkney - c. 1796

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1833); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1834).

John More joined the HBC from Birsay, possibly in 1831, for his contract ended in 1834. He may have returned to

Orkney.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b

Moreau, Joseph (c. 1795 - 1831) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Ile Dupas, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Death: probably Thompson River [British Columbia] - June 29, 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River (1821 - 1830); Boute, Thompson River (1830 - 1831).

Joseph Moreau joined the fur trade in 1817 and spent most of his years at Thompson River. In an April 5, 1827 report to the Governor and Council of the Northern Department, Archibald McDonald noted that Joseph Moreau, with a wife and son, was "active, & knows his duty well, but careless [sic] & has little inclination for [illegible] jobs" (HBRS X, p. 229). He continued his work at Thompson River until he drowned June 29, 1831.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11; FtKamPJ 1, 2; YFDS 2a-3b, 4b; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2 PPS: HBRS X, p. 229

Morel, Leon [variation: **Morrell**] (? - 1877) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Nicolet, Lower Canada (born to Louis Morel and Josette Chandrenat)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - September 8, 1877

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Contractor, Fort Shepherd (1856); Carpenter, Fort Shepherd (1856).

Leon Morel joined the HBC in 1840 from Montreal and spent most of his twelve year career with the Company in coastal forts. He retired in 1851 but his name was carried on the books for three more years. On January 17, 1853, he purchased a town lot in Victoria where he no doubt raised a family but he still remained active. For example, in May 1856, he and André Balthazard were made chief contractors for the construction of Fort Shepherd, the replacement of Fort Colville. Upon his return, he became a member of the Voltigeurs [colonial police force] from December 1857-March 1858 and may have followed the gold rush for, in August, 1858, a "Frenchman named Morel" (Victoria Gazette, p. 2) was in a fight with the natives above Yale and received a gunshot wound to the groin. This Morel returned to Victoria where he was nursed back to health. In 1859, he purchased one hundred acres [40.5 ha] in North Saanich and by 1860 was a voter in the area where he bought and sold his farm. He also may have returned to the interior, for, in July, 1865, he had to get a loan at Fort Alexandria to get back to Victoria. At the same time he offered to work at Alexandria for an extremely high wage, an offer which was turned down. In the early 1870s Morel worked as a labourer and carpenter in Victoria. He died in Victoria and was buried in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Leon Morel and three successive wives and eleven children. On September 20, 1852, he formalized his marriage to his first wife was Adelaide (c.1830-55), Stikine whom he undoubtedly met in the early 1840s during his seven year stay in the Stikine area. Their children were Moyses (c.1844-1860), Agnes (c.1846-1855), Narcisse (c.1847-1853), Emilie (1850-1866) and Alexander (?-bap.1853-?). Adelaide died most likely in the Fort Victoria area and was buried on February 20, 1855. His next wife was Marguerite Despard (?-1859) who presumably bore him Xavier (1857-1858) and Arulie (1859-1859). She died, and was buried on October 15, 1859 to no witnesses. Three months later, on December 26, 1859, Morel married Marguerite Gagnon (?-?) who had already bore him Ambroise (1858-1858) and later bore him an unnamed child (1861-1861).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 23-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVicASA 1-2; FtAlexCB 1; BCCRStAndC; BCA Vic.Gazette, August 27, 1858, p. 2; BCGR-CrtR-Land PPS: Mallandaine, p. 66 SS: Morrison, "Hudson's Bay workers", p. 7, 9

Morelle, Joseph (fl. 1849 - 1854) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1849 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Colville (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Colville (1853 - 1854).

Joseph Morelle joined the HBC in 1849 and retired in 1854.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-31; FtVanASA 9-11

Moreno, Thomas [variation: **Tom**] (c. 1807 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1807

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer (high wage), Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1835); Passenger/Crewman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835); Labourer,

Fort Vancouver general charges (1836); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Middleman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839).

Thomas Moreno signed on with the HBC in Oahu on September 6, 1832 and worked for the next half dozen years on coastal vessels. He went to Oahu on the *Ganymede* on October 3, 1835 and was re-engaged at Oahu in January 1836. His contract came to an end in 1839, and he left on November 15, 1839 on the *Vancouver* for Oahu where he was discharged.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15; 19; YFDS 5a-6, 10; FtVanASA 3-6; ShMiscPap 14

Morgan, Josiah (fl. 1845 - 1846) (Undetermined origin)**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

Josiah Morgan appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1845-1846 as a seaman on the barque *Cowlitz*, on which he returned to the British Isles in the same outfit.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25, 27

Morigeau, Francois [standard : François] [variation: Morrigneau, Marigeau] (fl. 1818 - 1845) (Undetermined origin)**Death: possibly Pacific Northwest, North America****Freeman**

U.A. Freeman trader, Columbia Department (1818 - 1845).

Francois Morigeau was an early free-trader in the Fort Kootenai area coming, according to tradition, in 1818 with Edward Berland. Whereas Berland joined the HBC, Morigeau went it alone as a free trader. Father De Smet was treated by Moregeau and his first wife to a memorable feast of bear paws, roast porcupine and moose's muzzle, as well as buffalo, venison, beaver tale, hares, partridges, etc. Morigeau had ten children by his second mixed descent wife. He later moved to the Colville Valley and his descendants became active in its development.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2 PPS: De Smet SS: O. W. Johnson, p. 70, 274-76, 248

Morin, Baptiste [variation: Moren] (c. 1835 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)**Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1835****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1856); Labourer, New Caledonia (1856 - 1859).

Baptiste Morin joined the HBC from Red River in 1853 and worked in New Caledonia until about 1859.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-9

Morin, Joseph (c. 1791 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1791****Death: possibly East of the Rocky Mountains****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); Summerman to Montreal, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830).

Joseph Morin joined the HBC from Maskinongé in 1823 as a middleman. He worked in the Columbia District in 1820s, likely on the cross-country Brigade as he often picked up his pay in Montreal.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 5-6, 8-10

Morris, Enoch [variation: Morice, Morrice] (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Enoch Morris sailed on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison* to Vancouver Island where he deserted. He may have stayed in the Fort Victoria area for a few years after that.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 3-4

Morrisette, Joseph (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Joseph Morrisette signed a two year contract with the HBC in July 1823 as a middleman/devant and spent 1824-1825 in New Caledonia. He appears to have returned to Montreal in 1825.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 1a; YFASA 4-5; FtStJmsLS 1

Morrisette, Toussaint [variation: **Morissette**] (fl. 1849 - c. 1853) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Guillaume, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1849 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1853).

Toussaint Morrisette joined the HBC from St. Guillaume in 1848 and retired in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVanASA 9-10

Morrison, Alexander [a] (c. 1819 - 1897) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Skegursta, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - c. 1819 (born to John Morison and Mary MacDonald)

Death: probably Branahue, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - 1897

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Colvile (1842 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846).

Eight days after Alexander Morrison signed on with a five year contract with the HBC on June 15, 1840, he sailed from Stornoway on the Prince Rupert to York Factory. He then crossed the continent with the brigade to the Columbia. During his time on the Pacific slopes working at Forts Vancouver and Colvile he was not mentioned in the scant surviving journals. In 1846 he recrossed the continent and returned to the British Isles on the Prince Rupert to begin farming. He married in the year he returned to Lewis, raised a family in a croft in Branahue, and died in 1897.

Alexander Morrison had two successive wives and several children. An undelivered 1854 letter to Morrison from his father John, in Branahue, Scotland, now resting in the HBCA, reveals that Alexander was needed on Lewis to work the land.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-26; HBCABio; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 328-31

Morrison, Alexander [b] (c. 1821 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Stornoway, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Sloop, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Sloop, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1845); Sloop, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846).

Alexander Morison [b] joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1841 on a five-year contract. He returned to the British Isles in 1846 on the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22-26

Morrison, Allan (fl. 1837 - 1842) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Cross, Ness, Ross, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1842).

Allan Morrison joined the HBC on June 8, 1837 on a five year contract as a blacksmith. He embarked at Stornoway on June 21, 1837 after having received an advance of over £11 for his voyage to York Factory. He arrived at Fort Vancouver in 1838 where he worked for four years as a blacksmith. At the end of his contract in the spring or summer of 1842 he went east over the Rockies and returned to the British Isles in 1842 on the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 10; FtVanASA 5-7; YFASA 19-22

Morrison, J. S. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

J. S. Morrison made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Morrison, Kenneth [variation: **Morison**] (c. 1832 - 1900) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Barvas, Isle of Lewis, Ross, Scotland - c. 1832 (born to Alexander Morrison and Mrs. Morrison)

Death: probably Fort Langley (Old Fort Langley, Derby), British Columbia - 1900

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1861 - 1862).

Kenneth Morrison, from the outer Hebrides, joined the HBC in 1852 with his friend John McIver, originally on a five-year contract as a labourer. He likely sailed to York Factory and made his way overland by canoe and snowshoe. Morrison worked at a variety of locations and latterly at Fort Langley where he worked in the cooperage until 1862. Taking advantage of the caribou gold rush, in 1860, Morrison and his wife Lucy pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] on the banks of the Fraser River not far east of Fort Langley and opened up a stopping house for miners. Two years later,

they pre-empted a further sixty acres [24.3 ha]. When Fort Langley became a municipality, Kenneth Morrison was elected councillor in the election of 1873. In 1877, Morrison's friend, John McIver, returned to Scotland, married Morrison's sister, and returned to the Fraser Valley. Kenneth Morrison died in 1900, likely in Langley, B.C.

Kenneth Morrison had one wife and eight children. On July 31, 1859, Morrison married Lucy Allard (c.1843-1924), daughter of Joseph or Ovid Allard and Marie, a native. Their children were Joseph (1861-?), Jessie Matilda (1863-1934), Maggie (1864-?), Alexander (1868-?), Mary (1869-?), Pierre Kenneth (1871-?), William (1871-?) and Elizabeth (1876-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-10; BCA BCCR-WesMeth; BCGR-Marriage SS: Laing, p. 176; Waite, p. 44, 60; The Place Between, p. 228

See Also: McIver, John (possible Relative); Allard, Ovid (probable Father-in-Law)

Morrison, Thomas [variation: **Morison**] (fl. 1859 - 1860) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1860).

Thomas Morrison sailed from Scotland to York Factory and worked for the HBC for ten years. Little is written of him other than in February 1853, when he had venereal disease and, by 1856 had to temporarily leave Fort Simpson for medical advice. In 1860, when he was recruited to run the brigade into the interior, he took the advances and decided not to go and thence, disappeared from record.

At Fort Simpson, Thomas Morrison took a wife and in July 1856, they had a girl (1856-1857).

PS: BCA FtAlex 1; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 2-9; FtVicCB 18; FtSimp[N]PJ 7

Morrow, Thomas (fl. 1849 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1851); Seaman, *Recovery* (brig) (1852).

Thomas Morrow was apprenticing on the *Prince Albert* for the HBC on a Hudson Bay run in 1849 when he joined the *Una* for a voyage to the Northwest Coast. However, his vessel was wrecked at Neah Bay on December 25, 1851. After continuing on another vessel, he deserted, along with fellow crew members, Zachariah Cathrick, William Hudson and Edward James, on November 1, 1852. At that point, he disappeared from record and didn't get his mail which remained with the HBC. In one letter his sister, Mary Humphries in Bath, England told Thomas that his mother was not pleased about his lack of writing and warned him about getting too fond of grog and dangerous women unlike Dr. Cran who had been suspended "for getting too Close to the girls" (Beattie & Buss, p. 281). Another letter from another sister, Agnes Morrow expressed the great relief of getting out of the convent, which she referred to as the "prison."

Mortensen, Matthias (fl. 1857 - c. 1858) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858).

Matthias Mortensen joined the HBC likely from Norway in 1857 and appeared to work in New Caledonia for only one outfit.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-6

Morwick, William (c. 1813 - 1843) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1813

Death: Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs], New Caledonia - January 1843

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835); Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1838); Servant, New Caledonia (1838 - 1841); Ogden's Cook, Stuart's Lake (1841 - 1842); Post master, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1842 - 1843).

William Morwick joined the HBC from Stromness, in the Orkney Islands, on May 1, 1833. Working in the New Caledonia area in Stuart's Lake as Ogden's cook, Morwick assumed the title of postmaster rather than clerk because of a limited education. In late 1842, he assumed charge of Fort Babine replacing William McBean who was sent off to the isolation of Fort Connolly (Morice, p. 211). On his departure McBean had warned Morwick of the volatility of the local

Natives, a condition exacerbated by McBean's despotism and less than honest dealings with the natives. Morwick had failed to heed the warnings when he got into a loud argument with a Rocher Deboule Babine named Lekwe over the price of caribous that the latter had killed for the Company larder. When Lekwe left, Morwick loaded two pistols with powder and salt and when Lekwe returned the following day, Morwick's interpreter Charles Toin presented him with the pistols challenging him to a duel. Lekwe chose his knife, but Toin ignored this, paced off and fired the pistol, the salt wad lacerating Lekwe's arm. Lekwe then lunged at Toin, stabbing him in the arm before he was subdued by Bonin and Morwick. On January 15th, 1843, when Lekwe's father-in-law "Grand Visage" heard the news of the "killing" of Lekwe supposedly by Morwick, and being provoked by a female relative of Lekwe, "Grand Visage sought revenge for a death which hadn't occurred. As the gates were secured, the father in law peered through the pickets of the palisade and seeing Morwick through the parchment windows, shot him dead" (Morice, p. 212-214).

Little is known of Morwick's family but the balance of his wages at his death was to be paid to relatives Lydia, Marion, Margaret, Elizabeth and Hugh (Barclay letter, p. 62).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 22; YFDS 5c-7, 9-13; FtVanASA 3-7; Barclay September 13, 1845 letter to Clouston, A.5/15, p. 62; HBCA William Morwick search file SS: Morice, The History of, p. 211-14

Moses (fl. 1839) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839).

Moses joined the HBC from Oahu in 1839 on a one-year contract. He worked for one outfit at Fort Vancouver and left on the *Vancouver* on November 16, 1839 for Oahu where he was discharged.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19; FtVanASA 6; ShMiscPap 14

Moss, Alfred A. (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Alfred A. Moss made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts. Upon his return, he signed a petition for an unpaid gratuity, granted by James Douglas when striking crew members would return to work if they were given a gratuity.

An undelivered October 7, 1852 letter from his pregnant wife, Sarah, rests in the HBCA. Two children and a brother Martin are mentioned.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; ShMiscPap 9a PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 256-58

Moss, John (fl. 1857 - c. 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

John Moss first sailed with the HBC to Hudson Bay on the Prince Arthur and then made one return voyage to Vancouver Island on the supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 4; PortB 1

Moss, Joseph (fl. 1848 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850).

Joseph Moss served out part of his apprenticeship on the HBC vessel *Columbia* on one return voyage from London to the coast. He arrived back in London in the spring of 1850.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-31

Mott, Andrew (fl. 1842 - c. 1844?) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843).

Andrew Mott, who may be related to the following Mott, shipped on with the HBC around September 6, 1842 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. On June 9, 1843, he was discharged and transferred to the barque *Vancouver* and most likely arrived back in London on June 11, 1844.

PS: HBCA log Columbia 6

Mott, Andrew Cook (fl. c. 1842 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Staynton, England

Maritime officer

HBC Master, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1848); Passenger, *Conlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Andrew Cook Mott may have joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1842. In 1844 he was put in command of the barque *Vancouver* but before he got started, he resigned from the position on August 8, 1844 because of the death of his father. He must have concluded his family business in short order for, on September 6, 1844, he was in the Downs in command of the same *Vancouver* en route to the Columbia River where he arrived on February 18, 1845. In December 1845, after sailing along the coast and being recaulked, he left for the British Isles. In 1848 he was back on the coast and, after the *Vancouver* discharged the annual supplies at Fort Victoria, it headed south for the mouth of the Columbia with supplies for Fort Vancouver. However, on May 7, 1848, the *Vancouver* was wrecked on the bar (Shark's Spit) at the entrance of the river. The lost Fort Vancouver goods later had to be replaced by material from the Sandwich Islands. In spite of the coming to grief of his ship, Mott was recommended for his conduct by James Douglas and John Work in 1848. He returned that fall to England as a passenger onboard the *Conlitz* into retirement. In September of that year the wages which had been previously sent to Mrs. Mott, at Maple House, High Street Broadstairs, were cut off.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17; Governor and Committee's letter of April 7, 1847 to Sir George Simpson, A.6/27, fo. 80d; James Douglas and J. Work's December 5, 1848 letter to Governor and Committee, A.11/72, fo. 39-44d; A. Barclay's letter of September 28, 1848 to Mrs. C. Mott, A.5/16, p. 53

Mott, Charles W. (fl. 1844 - 1852) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Staynton, England

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 3rd mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1845); 2nd mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1848); 2nd mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848); 2nd mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1848 - 1849); 1st mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849 - 1852).

Charles W. Mott (possibly a relative of Andrew) joined the HBC on September 2, 1844. He left the Columbia for the British Isles on December 12, 1846 aboard the barque *Vancouver* and returned on the same ship only to be wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia on May 7, 1848. The following month he joined the schooner *Cadboro* likely as second mate and, because of a lack of qualified officer, rose through the ranks on the *Mary Dare* in spite of his drinking habits. Mott, because of ill health, left again on the *Norman Morison* on January 16, 1852 and did not appear to return to the coast.

Mouat, William Alexander [variation: **Mouatt, Mowatt, Mowat**] (1821 - 1871) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - 1821

Death: between Knight's Inlet and Fort Rupert, British Columbia - April 12, 1871

Maritime officer

HBC Officer (2nd), *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Officer (2nd), *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1846); Officer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1846 - 1847); Officer, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1849); Commander, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1851 - 1854); Ship's master, Columbia Department (1854 - 1855); Master, *Otter* (steamer) (1855 - 1860); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1861); Chief Trader, *Otter* (steamer) (1861 - 1862); Chief Trader, *Enterprise* (steamer) (1862 - 1865); Chief Trader, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1865 - 1866); Chief Trader, *Enterprise* (steamer) (1865 - 1866); Chief Trader, *Martins* (steamer) (1866 - 1867); Chief Trader, Fort Rupert (1866 - 1867); Chief Trader, Fort Rupert (1867 - 1871).

William Alexander Mouat joined the HBC on August 31, 1844 coming out to the coast on a somewhat rebellious voyage of the *Vancouver*. A month after he arrived on the coast, he was transferred to the *Cadboro*. His stint as mate of the *Cadboro* from 1845-1847 ended with a minor mutiny and Mouat being removed by the captain. The rebellion had built slowly. Matters were relatively calm in 1845-1846 with minor incidents of the crew being insolent to him. However, on January 16, 1847 he struck steward William Maydle on the face several times as the steward would not bring him water with which to wash; Mouat was temporarily relieved from duty. When the schooner landed at San Francisco on January 31, 1847, Mouat apologized for his behaviour and was reinstated; however, only the boatswain would support him. As the ship was about to leave San Francisco on February 8, 1847, and Mr. Mouat was loosening the sails on deck, one crew member refused to work unless Mouat was off the deck. Finally, on February 20, 1847 at Fort Victoria, five crew members mutinied, refusing to work under Mouat which left the captain no choice but to send Mouat to Fort Vancouver via another ship, the first of which, the brig Henry under Captain Kilborn, would take him to Baker's Bay. On October 16, 1849 he went to California, possibly to the gold fields there but returned by 1851. In February 1854, he purchased a town lot in Victoria and later that year returned to England on the *Mary Dare*, during which time he beat the second mate in the face; he returned to the coast in 1855. While in England he married and in September 1854 returned with his wife and her piano to Victoria. In 1858 he purchased two hundred acres [80.9 ha] in the South Saanich District and by 1860, he was living at Clifton Cottage. He was captain of the mail carrying *Labouchere*, when, through his incompetence, the vessel stuck a reef and sank while on its way from Victoria to San Francisco. The Mouats were part of the social scene, however, for Mrs. Mouat was very musical and used to entertain on her piano at Fort Victoria along with Mr. Cridge (cello), Mr. Pearse (violin) and John Tod (flute). She preferred Beethoven, Mozart, Handel and Liszt to the modern tunes of the time. In his later years, he was captain of the steamer *Martin* on Kamloops Lake, and after remaining there a year was placed in charge of the Company's post at Fort Rupert. He died April 12, 1871, while on his way in a canoe from Knight's Inlet to Fort Rupert. He was buried in the Quadra Street Cemetery, Victoria, B.C.

William A. Mouatt had one wife, Marianne/Mary Ann (c.1826-1896), whom he married in England in 1854. Marianne was buried on January 9, 1896 at the Victoria Reformed Episcopal Church. Their recorded children were Alexander John Gilling (c.1855-1898), Ainsley James Ingles (c.1857-?), Clarissa Elizabeth (?-bap.1858-?), Helen Graham (c.1861-?), William Trail (c.1863-?), Anthony Charles (c.1865-?) and Ethel Margaret (c.1866-?).

Mouat Point, Pender Island; Mouat Reef, Enterprise Channel; Mouat Rock, Goletas Channel; Mouat Channel, Baynes Channel and Mouat Islets, Gillies Bay, Texada Island were named after William A. Mouat.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 25-31; YFDS 17, 20; FtVicASA 1-16, 18; log of Cadboro 5, 6; log of Mary Dare 4; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; BCGR-CrtR-AbsLnd; Mallandaine, p. 66; BCCR CCCath; BCCR RefEC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Victoria, James Bay Ward; Van-PL Colonist, Jan. 9, 1896, p. 8 SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 21; Walbran, p. 344; Lugin, p. 200-201

Moumouto [variation: **Moumouton, Monmouton**] (c. 1797 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1797

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest, North America

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1817 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1821 - 1823); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); **NWC** Sawyer, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); **HBC** Sawyer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1845); Sawyer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Freeman, Willamette (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1850).

Moumouto was hired on by the NWC from the Hawaiian Islands in 1817. Early on he worked with the Fort George store but much of his time was spent at Fort Vancouver as a sawyer and labourer, and he probably lived in the fort's Kanaka village. He retired in 1850 and disappeared from record in 1851, for there was no movement on his account

after that time. He may have drifted off to the Indian village of his wife as did other Hawaiians who did not continue employment with the Company, after it moved its operations north to Fort Victoria.

Moumouton had one recorded wife, Marie, and three children. The recorded Moumouton children were Lalouise (c.1829-1845), Moise (1844-1844), and Jean Baptiste (1847-1848).

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 16-17; FtVanASA 1-7, 9 PPS: CCR 1b

Mousette, Joseph [variation: **Moussette**] (c. 1809 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Maurice (par. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - October 15, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830).

Joseph Mousette joined the HBC from St. Maurice in 1830 and perhaps from his inexperience, drowned in the Columbia River October 25, 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; FtVanAB 28; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10

Mousette, Narcisse [variation: **Moussette**, **Mouset**] (c. 1818 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1818

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1842).

Narcisse Mousette, from Canada, joined the HBC in 1837 as a middleman, spending 1837-1840 at Moose and Albany before coming to the Columbia. From 1840 he spent one or more outfits at Fort Colville and, near the end of his contract was found splitting shingles at Cowlitz Farm. His departure from the Pacific slopes was no doubt hastened when he told Hilaire Gilbeault and Narcisse Forcier, with whom he was working, that he would like to kill Cowlitz Farm clerk, Charles Forrest, just as John McLoughlin Jr. had been killed in Stikine. As his co-workers took him seriously and reported him, Mousette very quickly found himself going east over the Rockies. He spent the next winter (1842-1843) in the Saskatchewan area. From July 1843 he signed further contracts to work east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-7; CowFMI 1; HBCCont; HBCA Narcisse Moussette search file

Mousseau, Louis (fl. 1800 - 1816) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Province of Quebec

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Brigade member, Pacific slopes (1816).

Louis Mousseau was first engaged by the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher] from L'Assomption November 18, 1800 for service in the Northwest where he worked at unspecified locations and may have been with David Thompson in 1808 at Kootenae House. He renewed his contract in the Columbia in 1812 for two years, and wintered in 1813-1814 at Fort George [Astoria] at the time when the NWC took over the PFC. He was likely working on the Brigade in 1816 when he picked up two cotton shirts on his way through Fort William.

PS: SHDeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1, 10

Mousseau (Desilet), Eustache (c. 1801 - 1834) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Elizabeth, Lower Canada - c. 1801

Death: Willamette River, Oregon Territory - April 11, 1834

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834).

Eustache Mousseau (Desilet) joined the HBC in 1831 as a middleman and worked in the Columbia area. In outfit 1833-1834 he worked at Fort Simpson but likely travelled south in the spring for he drowned in the Willamette River, Oregon on April 11, 1834.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4b-5b

Mowat, Andrew [b] (fl. 1849 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852).

Andrew Mowat [b] joined HBC in 1849 and sailed to York Factory. He didn't stay long on the Pacific slopes for, on March 24, 1852, he deserted.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9

Mowat, Hugh [variation: **Mouat**] (1828 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Instar, Rousay, Orkney - December 4, 1828 (born to John and Catherine [Inksater] Mowat)

Death: possibly British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1852 - 1854); Steward, Fort Vancouver (1854 - 1860); Steward, Columbia Department (1860 - 1861); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

Hugh Mowat, the youngest of five children of Rousay farmers, joined the HBC from Rousay in 1850. He sailed from Stromness to Hudson Bay and took the brigade overland to Fort Vancouver. There he worked as a labourer and steward until the end of his contract in 1860. He returned to the British Isles in 1861, and has not been tracked after his arrival in London on June 25, 1861.

Two HBCA undelivered (1851 and 1852) letters to Mowat, one from a friend and another from a brother, give detailed accounts of what was going on in the community. The letters did not draw Hugh home any faster.

PS: OrkA OPR; OrkA 1841 U.K. Census, Orkney-Rousay; HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 1; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-16; log of Princess Royal 6; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 334-37

Mowatt, Henry [variation: **Mowat**] (c. 1814 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near "Quoy Hendry", Birsay, Orkney - c. 1814

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1837 - 1838); **HBC** Middleman, *Beaver* (ship) (1838 - 1839); Stoker and labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1840 - 1841).

Henry Mowatt, from "Quoy Hendry", in Birsay, joined the HBC on June 10, 1833 in Stromness, Orkney. For a period of seven years he worked at various coastal locations and returned east over the Rockies in the spring of 1841 and to the British Isles via the Prince Rupert.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14-15, 19-20; YFDS 7; FtVanASA 3-6; PSACAB 3

Mowee [variation: **Maui**, **Mawé**, **Mowie**] (fl. 1844 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - July 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1844 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850).

Mowee joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844. He worked at the Cowlitz farm until 1850, when he went to Fort Vancouver, possibly because of sickness. There, he died of unstated causes around the end of July, for he was paid for two months work in outfit 1850-1851.

Mowee had one wife, an unnamed Native woman of the Fort Vancouver mission, and one child, Anne (1850-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-31 PPS: CCR 1b

Muir, Alexander (fl. 1833 - 1834) (probably British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1834).

Alexander Muir worked the HBC at Fort Vancouver between April 3 and November 1, 1833 at which time he departed for Oahu.

Mumford, William P. [variation: **John D.**] (c. 1778 - ?) (American)

Birth: possibly Rhode Island or Massachusetts, United States

Death: probably United States of America

Maritime officer

PFC 2nd mate, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Commander of tender *Dolly*, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1812); **NWC** 2nd mate, *Beaver* (ship) (1812 - 1814).

When thirty-three year old, six foot [183 cm] tall, Rhode Island native, William P. Mumford joined the Astor ship *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] around September 3, 1810, it wasn't the first time he had sailed to the Pacific. Consequently, after a tempestuous voyage around the Horn, when the vessel stopped at the Sandwich Islands, he was able to identify various landmarks. On March 23, 1811 as the *Tonquin* was trying to negotiate its way across the bar of the Columbia River, the apparently short tempered second mate took soundings in what was perhaps unfamiliar territory. This temper, however, saved him for after he had an argument with Thorn, he agreed to stay ashore to take command of the tender *Dolly* thus inadvertently avoiding the fate of his shipmates up the coast. While on shore, however, he would not take orders from Astor partner Robert Stuart, and so, after a trip upriver in the *Dolly* to obtain food, Mumford arrived back alone in a canoe at Fort Astoria on October 17. Some time after the Astor ship *Beaver* [Cornelius Soule] arrived at Astoria on May 9, 1812, Mumford signed on probably as second mate and in August, sailed for Sitka. As the War of 1812 was raging, and fearing capture, the *Beaver* sailed directly to Canton where Captain Soule had her interned for the rest of the War. Mumford likely returned to New York from Canton on the ship *Beaver*.

PS: USNA Tonquin; RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 58, 72, 85, 92-93; R. F. Jones, p. 94; Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Munro, David (c. 1799 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Tolly, "Ross Run" parish, Ross, Scotland - c. 1799

Death: probably Oregon State, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1844+).

David Munro, from Tolly, Ross Run parish, County Ross, Scotland joined the fur trade on April 11, 1818 as a labourer and cooper and appeared for the first time in the Columbia in outfit 1842-1843. In outfit 1844-1845, he settled in the Willamette, Oregon. He must have moved north of the Columbia for in 1850 he was noted as being a farmer in Washington Co. (Oregon). By 1861 he was living at Tualatin.

By 1850, David Munro had one wife Betsy (c.1798-?), of unknown origin, and children Alexander (c.1826-?), Christian (c.1834-?), Ellen (c.1836-?), Catherine (c.1837-?) and David (c.1839).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 7; FtVicCB 22; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Washington County

Munro, Donald (fl. 1837 - 1838) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

Donald Munro came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. He left England in February, 1837 and, in August, arrived in Oahu where he was sent on shore to get medical help. Similarly, when he arrived at Fort Vancouver in September, he was also sent to the post hospital, again, for unspecified reasons. He spent about a month at Fort Vancouver and arrived back in London in April 1838.

PS: HBCA log of Sumatra 1

Murphy, Henry (fl. 1845 - 1848) (possibly Irish)

Birth: possibly Ireland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1847); Steward and seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Henry Murphy shipped on with the HBC vessel on September 29, 1845 for one return voyage to the coast. After servicing several coastal posts and Oahu, he arrived back in London in the spring of 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-27

Murphy, Samuel (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Samuel Murphy made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Murphy, William (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Surgeon, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Murphy made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Murray, Alfred (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably Bermondsey, Surrey, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Alfred Murray joined the HBC in April 1833 to serve as a seaman for three years in coastal shipping. He sailed on the *Nereide* on May 4, 1833 on an arduous almost year long voyage to the Northwest Coast. The voyage was delayed after stopping at Plymouth and Lisbon for repairs and Valparaiso because of a mutiny. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 21, 1834 it was found that Murray had broached the cargo and as a result was to consider himself a “person at large” (log of *Nereide*, fo. 172d). As a result, a week later he was discharged to the Company’s brig, *Lama* and may have been on his own from that point. On the other hand, records indicate that he may have returned to England on the *Nereide* on May 28 but this cannot be ascertained.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Nereide 1; ShMiscPap 14

Murray, Daniel (fl. 1844 - 1849) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near Deerness, Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, Prince Rupert V (barque) (1844); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Colville (1846 - 1849); Passenger, Prince Rupert V (barque) (1849).

Daniel Murray joined the HBC from Deerness in 1844 on a five year contract sailing from Stromness to York Factory on the Prince Rupert. After serving his contract on the Pacific slopes, he returned to the British Isles in 1849 via the same vessel as “Donald” Murray.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 4, 10; YFASA 25-29

Murray, Lewis (fl. 1844 - 1861) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Edinburgh, Scotland

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Comlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1847); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Boatswain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

Lewis Murray joined the HBC in 1843 on a not altogether smooth five year contract. On November 14/15, 1845 at Fort Victoria, he transferred from the barque *Comlitz* to the schooner *Cadboro*. Trouble with the ship’s officers began on May 2, 1846 at Baker’s Bay when he supported Henry Williams who demanded that he go ashore and wash his clothes. James Scarborough and mate William Mouat refused to let them go and so Murray, Williams and another crew member were suspended from duty for a month. On June 2, 1846, at Fort Vancouver, Murray decided to return to duty on the *Cadboro* but the other two were transferred to another ship. On February 8, 1847, as the *Cadboro* was about to leave San Francisco harbour, Murray declared that he would do no work if mate Mouat worked on deck. Finally, on February 20, 1847 at Fort Victoria, Murray and four others staged a minor mutiny until Mouat was removed and sent to Fort Vancouver on another ship. He continued to work but on October 13, 1847, while ashore at Baker’s Bay, he severely cut his thumb with an axe. On November 4, 1847, he joined the *Columbia* for the homeward voyage. He may have made another return voyage as a “Lewis F. Murray” in 1860-1861 as a petty officer.

Murray, William [1] (fl. 1832 - 1835) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Cook, *Lama* (brig) (1834).

William Murray joined the service of the HBC on September 4, 1832 quite likely in Oahu. On November 10, 1834, after two year's service in the *Columbia*, he transferred to the brig *Eagle* and sailed to London.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 5a-5c; YFASA 13-14

Murray, William [2] [variation: **Murray McReady**] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly **Aberdeen, Scotland (born to Susan Murray McReady)**

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

William Murray [2] joined the HBC barque *Columbia* in London on September 12, 1848 and arrived on the coast on March of the following year, in the height of the fever of the California Gold Rush. During this time, he made sure his mother was provided with money but did not receive a package of clothes sent by her. In May 1849, while the *Columbia* was at Fort Vancouver, Murray and many of the crew demanded a discharge but some could not wait, and so Murray and eight others deserted on May 6 to California and his fate is unknown.

Because he deserted, Murray missed a letter written in 1849 and another in 1850 by his mother, Susan Murray McReady, who was living at 8 Link Street, Aberdeen, Scotland. Both letters rest in the HBCA. As his mother addressed her son as McReady, it would appear that she had been widowed and remarried, giving him the new last name. He had brothers Robert and Burnet and a sister Margaret.

PS: HBCA PortB 1, fo. 34; log of Columbia 9; YFASA 30-31, fos. 368-69; A.10/28, fo. 294; ShMiscPap 4a PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 222-24

Myers, John (fl. 1830 - 1836) (British)

Birth: probably **British Isles**

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1836); Carpenter, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1836).

John Myers, a ship's carpenter, commenced work in the *Columbia* with the HBC on August 18, 1830 as a seaman. He spent the next five years working coastal shipping, mainly out of Fort Simpson, and left the *Columbia* for England on the brig *Dryad* on October 1, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-6; YFASA 12-15; log of Dryad 1

Mytie (fl. 1835 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Hawaiian Islands**

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1840).

Mytie, from Oahu, joined the HBC at Fort Vancouver on November 1, 1835. He worked at coastal forts until November 15, 1840, when he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19, YFDS 6-7, 11; FtVanASA 3-6

Naaco, George (fl. 1811) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Oahu, Hawaiian Islands**

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - ?); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

George Naaco joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Sandwich Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia and, on April 12, George was noted at helping to unload the vessel. By staying ashore, he avoided the fate of his compatriots in the *Tonquin* and in December of that year was gathering wood up the Cowlitz River with Robert Stuart, a PFC partner. On April 4, 1814, he joined the overland Brigade heading for Fort William on the Great Lakes. Just how he got back to the Hawaiian Islands is open to speculation. (see Ben [1])

Nadeau, Joseph (fl. 1810 - 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] (born to Jean Nadeau)

Death: mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - March 22, 1811

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

A young Joseph Nadeau had been entrusted by his parents to the care of PFC partner, Alexander McKay, when he joined the PFC in the Montreal area on June 16, 1810. He signed to work in far off Indian Country for five years as an apprentice with the New York based company. After joining a canoe brigade to New York City, he boarded the PFC ship, *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] and sailed on September 6, 1810. After rounding the Horn, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia in late March 1811. In an attempt to get across the uncharted bar, the captain had Nadeau and seven others board a poorly outfitted skiff to try to locate a passage through the bars. The boat was dragged out of sight and so Nadeau and the others drowned on March 22, 1811.

PS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 71, 74

Naeve [variation: **Naeve, Nauve**] (fl. 1844 - 1845) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Cowlitz farm, Columbia Department - July 15, 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1844 - 1845).

Nauve joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. He worked for just over a year and died at Cowlitz farm in July 1845.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27; YFDS 16

Naharou [variation: **Naharow**] (fl. 1840 - 1855) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840); Middleman, Fort Langley (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Langley (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Snake Country (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Snake Country (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Snake Country (1853 - 1855).

Naharou joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and, after being first placed at Stikine, was sent to Langley where he was needed more. He retired in 1844 and was paid off at the end of the year in Honolulu. However, this may have been a short hiatus, for he was soon back at Vancouver. He deserted in outfit 1852-1853 but likely rejoined again for, in outfit 1855, he retired and "left" the service.

No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-12; FtStikPJ 1; SandIsAB 3; FtVicDS 1

Naheeti, Peter (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Peter, whose Hawaiian name was Naheeti, shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu probably in the summer of 1853, sailed to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in Honolulu September 27, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: SandIsLonIC 3

Nahoa [variation: **Nehow**] (fl. 1845 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849).

Nahoa joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 and was dispatched to Fort Umqua as a labourer, being sent two

years later to work in the Fort Vancouver Indian trade. He deserted early in 1849 and probably headed to the California gold fields.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 24-29; YFDS 16-17

Nahoua [variation: **Nahona, Nahowa, Nahua**] (fl. 1840 - 1858) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1847); **PSAC** Kitchen assistant, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1847); Shepherd, Fort Nisqually outstation (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1854); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1857); Baker, Fort Victoria (1857 - 1858).

Nahoua, who joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840, worked at Fort Stikine until November 10, 1847 at which point he returned to Oahu. After a few months on the islands, he re-enlisted again and began work for PSAC at Fort Nisqually on June 15, 1848. At the San Juan sheep farm, he made lime and did a variety of jobs but, in 1854 after the clerk in charge, Charles J. Griffin, had two shirts and four tobacco plugs stolen, Nahoua was forced to show his plugs; consequently, his feelings were hurt and he left in anger to continue work at Fort Victoria. He worked until October 1, 1858 and may have stayed in the area with his family and lived on Victoria's Kanaka Row area. The date and place of his death have not been traced.

Nahoua had one wife and between six and eight children, not all of whom made it past infancy. Nahoua took Kat-sahls (?-?), a Tsimpsonian woman, as his wife. They had Hannah (?-bap.1852-?), John (?-bap.1852-?), James (?-bap.1852-?), Louisa (?-bap.1855-1855), Harriet (?-bap.1856-?), Cecilia (1857-1858), and Mary Ann (?-bap.1859-1859). The children were all baptized at Victoria as Anglicans.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-27, 30-32; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 18-19; FtVicASA 1-6; BCA BCCR CCCath SS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 171 PPS: ChSoc VI, p. 358

Nahouree (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - 1843

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1843).

Nahouree joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and was sent to join the Snake Party. His contract ended in 1843, at which point he appears to have died, possibly in the Snake Country.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 23; FtVanASA 6-7

Nahu (fl. 1858 - 1862) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1858 - ?).

Nahu remains a shadowy figure who may have been employed by the HBC at Fort Langley in 1858. Oral tradition suggests his name may have originally been Nahua, Anahua, or Naho. He may feasibly have been the Hawaiian enumerated in 1880 as Cowlippi Teogh.

Nahu was likely the father of Leon Nahu (c. 1862-1913). According to oral tradition, his mother was the daughter of a Hawaiian man and Native woman. By one account she was a Peeopeeoh daughter from Fort Langley, by another, born at Fort Vancouver. Leon's death certificate has him born on the north side of the Fraser River at Maple Ridge, where several former Fort Langley employees from the Hawaiian Islands took up land in 1860.

Two other likely Nahu sons, John and Charles (c. 1852-?), worked alongside Leon in a Burrard Inlet sawmill during the early 1880s. John Naho and a Musqueam woman named Mary were the parents of Catherine (1893-?) and Florence (c. 1895-?).

In 1881 young Leon was living at Fort Langley, but soon migrated to North Vancouver, where he worked in a sawmill and then as a longshoreman. Leon Nahu and Mary Agnes Haley (1867-1904), whose father was also a Hawaiian, were the parents of Norman (1890-1953), Herbert (1891-1957), Agnes (1893-?), Ralph (1897-1950), and James (1902-1966).

PS: BCA BCVS; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, New Westminster, 1891 Canada Census; VanSTheo "Coqualeetza Industrial School, Admissions and Discharges," United Church Archives SS: Nelson, p. 21

Nahua (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Nahua shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* on February 3, 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the Northwest Coast. The captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians and when the vessel arrived back in Oahu in August, the Hawaiians rebelled on the 27th, claiming their contract was up. However, Nahua and others returned to work until September 20, after which he disappears from record.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Nakahene, Bob [variation: **Nakyoghiny, Nakygooheny**] (fl. 1840 - 1841) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - July 6, 1841

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1841).

Nakahene joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 on a three-year contract and after reaching the Northwest Coast, assisted in building Fort Taku [Alaska]. After the bulk of the construction was complete at Taku, he was sent to Fort Simpson where he was noted in the journals as Bob, carrying on a variety of duties. Late in the spring of 1841 he became sick more frequently, and finally he was confined to bed. He died at Fort Simpson on July 6, 1841 of unknown causes with a simple notation "Bob the Kanaka died this afternoon" (FtSimp[N]PJ 6, fo. 10). The next morning, an overcast morning when the wind was blowing moderately, Bob Nakahene was buried, likely on the knoll behind the fort.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20-21; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12; FtSimp[N]PJ 6

Nakai (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Nakai shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in February 3, 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the Northwest Coast on a voyage on which the captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians. When the vessel returned to Hawaii that summer, the Hawaiian crew rebelled on August 27 but returned to the vessel to work a further month. Nakai finished his employment with the HBC on September 20 and goes off record.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Namacoouroria [variation: **Namacooeroua, Nama cerooa**] (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Snake Party (1842 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1845 - 1846).

Namacoouroria first joined the HBC in July 1837 in Oahu and may have worked in Honolulu, as he didn't appear in Columbia accounts until 1840. Once on the Pacific slopes, he spent the majority of his time in Snake Country. He worked with the Company until August 6, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; YFASA 20, 22-26; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 17

Namahana [variation: **Namahama**] (fl. 1830 - 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1834); Passenger or seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

Namahana joined the HBC in 1830. Described by William Fraser Tolmie as "slow in his motions as a sloth but quiet & docile" (Tolmie, p. 173). He was his attendant in his surgery at Fort Vancouver in May 1833. Namahana worked in the Fort Vancouver area, probably as a labourer, until December 1, 1834, when, no doubt at the end of his contract, he was sent back to Oahu aboard the brig *Eagle*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-5c; YFASA 11-14; SandIsM 1; ShMiscPap 14; W. F. Tolmie, p. 173

Namakokyan [variation: **Namokokay**] (fl. c. 1815 - c. 1821) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815); Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Namakokyan appears to have worked for the NWC for a number of years and in 1821, transferred to the HBC. Otherwise, nothing is known of him.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 17, 9

Namaurooa [variation: **Namaeroua**, **Namaerooa**] (fl. 1837 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Methodist Willamette Mission (1837 - 1838); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1839 - 1840).

Namaurooa joined the HBC from Oahu in 1837 and worked at Fort Vancouver from August 10 to November 13, 1837, whereupon he was transferred to the services of Methodist missionary Jason Lee. After helping Lee, he worked along the coast until November 15, 1840, the end of his contract, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 17, 19-20; YFDS 8, 11; FtVanASA 4-6

Namhallow [variation: **Namahaloo**, **Namohala**] (fl. 1844 - 1861) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1847); Labourer, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1848); Labourer, New Caledonia (1848 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1855); Labourer, New Caledonia (1855 - 1858); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1855); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1858); Labourer, New Caledonia (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

Namhallow joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and, after a stint at Fort Vancouver, worked in New Caledonia as a labourer for over a dozen years, probably all at Fort Alexandria. His final contract ended in 1861, and for the next two years there was movement on his account; however, his further movements have not been traced, nor has any family been located.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-10; FtAlexPJ 8-10; BCA FtAlex 1

Namotto (fl. 1844 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (ship) (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1850); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850).

Namotto joined the HBC in 1844 on a three-year contract, working as a labourer at Fort Vancouver and woodcutter on the *Beaver* until November 10, 1847, at which point he returned to O'ahu. He re-enlisted again in 1848, had a stint at Fort Victoria and another as a woodcutter on the *Beaver*, and, on June 19, 1850, deserted at Fort Victoria along with fellow employees Samuel Pepper, Jean Baptiste Dechamp and Jean Baptiste Kanatakonda. He may have stayed in the area for a couple more years, for his account showed some movement, but he otherwise disappeared from record.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 7; YFASA 24-27, 30-32; YFDS 18-19

Napahay, Alick [variation: **Napie**, **Napahy**] (c. 1820 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1839); Cabin boy or apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840 - 1842); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1851); Horsekeeper, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1851); Shepherd, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1851); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1858 - 1859).

Alick Napahay joined the HBC from Oahu in 1839 on a one-year contract. He worked at various forts and on the schooner *Cadboro*. In March, 1851, struck with paralysis on his left side and unable to work, he was taken from

Nisqually by his friend Kalama to Vancouver to work but he obviously could not work there and so was discharged in 1852. However, he appears to have recovered for, six years later, he was back in Nisqually carting a variety of goods to the various farms and to the nearby US Army post at Steilacoom. He has not been traced after that.

No family has been located.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19-20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7, 9; FtNisCB 1; OHS 1850 US Census, Lewis Co. PPS: Dickey; TacP-FtNis Muck

Napoua (fl. 1841 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - December 15, 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1847).

Napoua joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841 and began receiving wages on July 1 of that year. He spent his entire career as a middleman and labourer at Fort Vancouver and died there on December 15, 1847 from the measles, as several of his fellow Sandwich Islanders did that winter. He was buried the following day at Fort Vancouver, and his salary was paid to his relatives in Hawaii.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12, 18; YFASA 22-27; SandIsAB 7; HBCA Lowe 1

Napuko, Henry [variation: **Harry Napuko**] (fl. 1834 - 1837) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Middleman or labourer (very high wage), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1837); Steward, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837).

Little is known of Henry or Harry Napuko, who joined the HBC from Oahu in 1834. After he arrived on the Northwest Coast, he went from McLoughlin harbour to the old Nass site to likely participate in its dismantling prior to the post's move to the Tsimpshian peninsula. After that he worked for a couple of years as a steward on coastal steamers. From that point on he wasn't specifically mentioned in the journals until he deserted, along with fellow employee David Neill, at Monterey on October 1, 1837. He has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-5; ShMiscPap 14

Naremarou, Francois Xavier [standard: **François Xavier**] (fl. 1840 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1814

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - August 21, 1844

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

Naremarou joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. After arriving on the Northwest Coast, he worked for the next four outfits at Fort Vancouver. His contract was to have ended in 1846, but he died of heart disease at Fort Vancouver hospital on August 21, 1844. While he was on his deathbed, Naremarou was baptised "François Xavier" by the Catholic priest, Modeste Demers, no doubt to pave his way into Catholic heaven.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-24; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 17; HBCA Lowe 1 PPS: CCR 1b

Narimma (fl. 1844 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - January 14, 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1851).

Narimma joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844. He spent the majority of the next seven years working at coastal forts, his last assignment being Fort Simpson, where he died on January 14, 1851 of unspecified causes. He is most likely buried in the old overgrown hill cemetery behind the area where old Fort Simpson stood. He left a credit of £26.1.6 to his name.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-31; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1

Narkafoa (fl. 1837 - 1838) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Nothing is known of Narkafoa, who made a brief appearance on the records and was likely Polynesian.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4

Narkaraketa, Thomas Jr. [variation: **Nakarsketa**] (fl. 1822 - c. 1823) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] (born to Thomas Sr. Narkaraketa)

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Thomas Narakareta, Jr. was found working along with his father, Thomas Sr., for the HBC in outfit 1822-1823. He has not been traced after that. Either Thomas Sr. or Jr. was in the Snake Country in the fall of 1822 when he failed to emerge at that time. His fate has not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1

See Also: **Narkaraketa, Thomas Sr. (Father)**

Narkaraketa, Thomas Sr. [variation: **Nakarsketa**] (fl. 1822 - 1823) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Thomas Narkaraeta, Sr. was found working along with his son, Thomas, Jr., for the HBC in outfit 1822-1823. Either Thomas Sr. or Jr. was in the Snake Country in the fall of 1822 when he failed to emerge at that time. His fate has not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtSpokRD 1

See Also: **Narkaraketa, Thomas Jr. (Son)**

Narua (fl. 1837 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1840).

Narua joined the HBC from Oahu in July 1837 and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. He worked there and at Fort Simpson until November 15, 1840, the end of his contract, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-6; YFDS 8, 11; YFASA 19-20

Nauka (fl. 1845 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849).

Nauka joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for five years and worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver and in the Snake Country. His obligation would have ended in 1850 but, on September 30, 1849, he deserted, probably for the gold fields of California. He has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-29; YFDS 20

Naukana, William [variation: **Louis Naukanna, Nowkin, Lagamine, Lucamene, Lacamin, Lackaman, L'Gamine, Lagamin, Lickamean, Manton**] (c. 1813 - 1909) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1813

Death: Saltspring Island, British Columbia - December 1909

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, New Caledonia (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849); Labourer, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Thompson River (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation,

Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1855); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1857 - 1860); Farmer, San Juan Island (1860 - 1870).

Naukana, according to HBC records, joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845 at about age thirty although, according to oral tradition, he is reputed to have come ten years earlier and to have been related to John Cox. According to record, Naukana actively served with the HBC for ten years at interior and coastal posts and appears to have retired around 1855. In old age, Naukana recalled long HBC hunting expeditions through unsurveyed territory, being on the ship that surveyed the boundary line around the San Juan Islands with the United States, and a personal relationship with Hudson's Bay factor and later Vancouver Island colonial governor James Douglas, for whom he sometimes served as interpreter. Around the time Naukana retired, he may have returned to the Sandwich Islands where, according to oral tradition, he found that his family land had been appropriated for a plantation and so he returned to the Northwest Coast.

Once back on the Pacific slopes, Naukana settled on San Juan Island, and obtained work on with the HBC Belle Vue sheep farm under the name of L'Gamine until the end of his contract on October 28, 1860, when he left to work on his claim and to raise a family. He worked one of twelve sheep stations on the island. Around the time that San Juan Island was awarded to the United States, Naukana and a large group of Hawaiians moved to Saltspring Island. In 1875 Naukana and his good friend and son-in-law Johnny Pallow pre-empted nearby Portland Island between them. There he grew his own vegetables, made his own tobacco, and, according to tradition, flew the flag of Hawaii. Some time later, he moved to Saltspring Island itself and, in the early 1880s, gave a piece of his land for St. Paul's Catholic Church, constructed at Fulford Harbour. He appeared on British Columbia voters' lists under various versions of his surname from 1875 onwards. William Naukana lived to a very old age of ninety-six and died in December, 1909. He was buried at St. Paul's Catholic Church graveyard.

Naukana's family life is unclear. He had one or more Native wives and at least six children. William Naukana and an unnamed Kwantlen woman had Rosalie (?-bap 1856-?), baptized at Fort Langley in 1856. He and Cecile (?-?), who was Lumni, were the parents of Francis (?-bap 1866-c.1881) and Julia (?-bap 1868-?). In 1870 Naukana and Cecile wed in a Catholic ceremony. His other children, according to record and oral tradition, were Annie (?-?), Sophie (1855-?), Marie (1857-?), Maryanne (1870?-1903), Cecilia (?-1902), and Matilda (1874-1943). Three of Naukana's daughters found Hawaiian husbands. Sophie wed her father's good friend John Pallow, Annie a man recalled as Kahananui, and Cecilia an indigenous Hawaiian named George Napoleon Parker and then a Filipino called Sofia Conoto.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-3; BelleVuePJ 2; BCA BCCR StAndC; 1863 Victoria Directory; BCGR-Pre-emptions; Van-PL 1881, 1891, 1901 Canada Census, Saltspring Island PPS: BCGenSoc-GIsCem, p. 43; B. Hill, Times Past; BCA Naukana descendant taped conversation; Richardson, Pig War Islands p. 160; DCB Barman; British Columbia, Sessional Papers, voters' lists.

Naunton, George (c. 1837 - 1880) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Ipswich, Suffolk, England - c. 1837 (born to Robert Naunton and Amelia Bradbrook)

Death: probably California, United States

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1853); Apprentice, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

George Naunton came three times to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply barque *Norman Morison*. During his time on the coast, he would have seen several coastal posts. He returned to the coast on the HBC supply ship, *Princess Royal*, for one voyage and then went off record. A person by the same name became a shipping agent in San Francisco in 1880.

An undelivered December 1, 1852 letter to George from his father Robert Naunton in Ipswich, rests in the HBCA. As George appears not to have received newspapers that his father may have sent, Robert Naunton wrote a very lengthy letter of news from all over the world, which George also did not receive.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 4; ShMisPap 9a PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 258-64
See Also: Naunton, Robert Henry (Brother)

Naunton, Robert Henry (c. 1840 - ?) (British)

Birth: Ipswich, Suffolk, England - c. November 1840 (born to Robert Naunton and Amelia Bradbrook)

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1861); 3rd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1861 - 1862).

Robert Henry Naunton served out part of his apprenticeship by making four return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. He returned to the coast as a junior officer.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 4-7
See Also: Naunton, George (Brother)

Nehanoui (fl. 1840 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Nehanoui joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He was first assigned to Fort Taku, which was being constructed on the Alaskan panhandle. After three outfits, he transferred to Fort Victoria. There he worked until November 23, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-24; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 17

Neil, David [variation: **Neill**] (c. 1811 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Edinburgh, Scotland - c. 1811

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1836); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1836 - 1837).

David Neil sailed on the merchant vessel *Guania* before he joined the HBC in London on August 24, 1835, and sailed to the Northwest Coast aboard the *Columbia*. While he was in Honolulu on the journey out, he tried twice to desert by taking the jolly boat and had to be brought back by force. After reaching the coast, the *Columbia* sailed back to Honolulu where Neil remained drunk for several days. Upon returning to the coast, he joined the *Lama* in November began his work in coastal shipping on November 1, 1836. Almost a year later on October 1, 1837 he found his opportunity when, along with Harry Napuko, he deserted in San Francisco well before the end of his contract in 1840 and thus goes off record.

As David's brothers, Robert and Thomas, wrote letters from Edinburgh, and many of their friends and relatives mentioned lived in that city, it is possible that David may have been born there but later moved to London. The undelivered letters rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of *Columbia* 1; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 101-03

Neilson, Johan [variation: **John**] (fl. 1853 - 1860) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1859); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1859 - 1860).

Johan Neilson probably came to the coast on a mutinous voyage of the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, arriving April 17, 1854. He worked until 1860 and disappeared from record.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-11; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; BCA FtRupCB 1

Nelson, John (fl. 1838 - 1840) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

John Nelson, from "Beyonne", joined the HBC in London on November 5, 1838 as a seaman for five years and sailed to the coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver*. He was on the coast for only a few months for, on October 5, 1839, he left on the *Nereide* and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; log of *Nereide* 2

Nelson, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1853) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852); Seaman, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853).

Thomas Nelson came to the coast on the HBC barque *Norman Morison*. He continued to work in coastal shipping and was on the *Recovery* in outfit 1852-1853 when he deserted on the Queen Charlotte Islands. He did not appear to have any further contact with the HBC, who carried his debt into the next outfit.

PS: HBCA log of *Norman Morison* 2; YFASA 32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Nelu (fl. 1845 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846).

Nelu joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 for three years. He worked at Fort Vancouver and on the *Beaver* until December 10, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17

Nemane (Taylor) [standard: **Nemanè**] [variation: **Neimane, Neemane, Nina**] (fl. 1835 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Cowlitz farm, Columbia Department - July 10, 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Labourer, attached to Dr. Marcus Whitman, Columbia Department (1836 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840); **PSAC** Employee, Puget Sound Agricultural Company (1840 - 1841); **HBC** Labourer, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1843); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1843 - 1845).

Neimanè, also known as Taylor, joined the HBC from Oahu on November 1, 1835 to work at Fort Vancouver. The next September, he was assigned to work with missionary Dr. Marcus Whitman. From time to time he also assisted Whitman's colleague Henry Spalding. He was discharged in Oahu in 1840. He re-enlisted and eventually died July 10, 1845, probably at the Cowlitz farm.

No evidence of a family has been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 23-25; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-7; Hulbert & Printup, p. 270

Neo (fl. 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846).

Neo joined the HBC from Oahu in 1845. He worked until December 10, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu, where he was paid his final wages.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25; YFDS 16; SandIsAB 5

Nerin, Augustin [variation: **Neron**] (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Baie de St. Paul, Lower Canada - c. 1822

Death: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1845); Boute, Fort Colville (1845 - 1846); Middleman, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1847 - 1848); Boute, Fort Colville (1848 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1853 - 1854).

Augustin Nerin joined the HBC from Baie de St. Paul in 1839 and worked mainly on Columbia River posts until 1854, when he retired.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-11, 16

Newanna, William [variation: **Nuana, Nawana, Onawon, Nohano**] (fl. 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1820

Death: probably Saltspring Island, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1849); Farmer, San Juan Island (1849 - 1874); Farmer, Saltspring Island (1875 - ?).

Newanna joined the HBC from Oahu in 1843 and worked in Fort Vancouver until he deserted, probably for the gold fields of California, on October 10, 1849. In 1849-1853, the books carried outstanding balances, so he may have returned rather quickly, as some others did. Possibly around that time, he moved to San Juan Island, then in dispute between the United States and Canada. In 1874, after San Juan Island was awarded to the Americans, he moved to Saltspring Island where he pre-empted and settled on land at the tip of Isabella Point. There he raised a family and, according to author Beatrice Hamilton, brought the lively spirit of the luau to Saltspring. He appeared on the British Columbia voters' list from 1875 onwards.

William Nuana, as he became known, married a Native woman, Mary (c.1841-?), said to be from the San Juan Islands. They were the parents of Sophy (c 1858-?), Kai (1862-?), Mary (c.1864-?), Joseph (c.186-?), Daniel (c.1876-?), and Lena (c.1888-?). It seems likely the Nuanas were the parents of Joe Nuanna (c 1859-74), who was convicted of a double murder occurring on San Juan Island in 1872 and hanged.

According to oral tradition, son Joe changed his surname to Tahouney, becoming the progenitor of a large British Columbia family going by that name. Sophie married Hawaiian Louis Kellai.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-29; YFDS 20; HBCABio; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census; 1901 Canada Census, Victoria, Saltspring SS: Koppel, p. 109; Hamilton, p. 83; BC, Sessional Papers, British Columbia voters' lists.

Newberd, James [variation: **Newbird**] (? - c. 1856) (probably Mixed descent)

Death: near Albert Head Saw Mill near Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - c. 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice labourer, Thompson River (1843 - 1844); Apprentice labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1848); Apprentice, Snake Country (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Thompson River (1849 - 1851); Crew member, Fort Victoria/Pemberton (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1855).

James Newberd appeared in the Columbia in 1843-1844 on an apprentice's contract that ended in 1849. In 1850, James Douglas said that he was a worthless fellow not to be rehired. Nonetheless, Newberd continued employment with HBC until about 1851 before transferring to Fort Victoria. Within a short time he joined J. D. Pemberton's survey crew's and, by March 1853, the same Douglas found him very valuable and would not let him go - at the end of his contract he returned to Fort Victoria from Colville for further employment. He continued working at Fort Victoria until 1856 when he was murdered at the Albert Head Saw Mill by a native, Hargo Yest, who came from north of the Stikine River. Hargo was arrested three years later in the Victoria area.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-32; FtVicCB 3, 7; FtVicASA 1-3; Van-PL Colonist, August 1, 1859, p. 2

Newell, Charles (fl. 1837 - 1842) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Seaman, *Colinda* (barque) (1837 - 1838); 2nd mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); 2nd mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1840); 2nd mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1841 - 1842); 1st mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1842).

Charles Newell joined the HBC in London on November 11, 1837 as a seaman for five years. He quickly rose to officer's rank on the coast where he worked until October 31, 1841 whereupon he returned to the British Isles aboard the *Columbia*. On the journey back, he was appointed 1st mate.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 3; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 5-7; YFDS 9,11-12; YFASA 18-19, 21

Newell, Robert (1807 - 1869) (American)

Birth: Muskingum County, Ohio, United States - March 30, 1807

Death: Lewiston, Idaho Territory, United States - November 1869

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Pacific slopes (1829 - 1840).

Robert Newell, who began his career as a saddler's apprentice in Cincinnati, left St. Louis with William Sublette on March 7, 1829 as a new recruit for his first Rendezvous in the mountains. He trapped in the mountains until about 1840 when he settled in the Willamette Valley near his mountain men friends, such as Joe Meek. Newell and Meek first settled near present day Hillsboro in the Willamette Valley. Nicknamed 'Doctor', he represented Champoege County in the Oregon Legislature from 1843-1849. In 1844 he settled near Champoege, followed the California gold rush in the late 1840s and went into merchandising in the fall of 1850. He commanded scouts in 1855-1856 during the native resistance and in 1860 was elected the legislature. Flooded out in 1861, he and his family moved to Lapwai, Idaho, where he served as interpreter and commissioner at the local army post and Indian agency. He moved to Lewiston, Idaho where he died in 1869 of heart disease.

Robert Newell had three successive wives and numerous children. In 1833 he married a Nez Perce woman who died in December 1845 and in 1846 he married Rebecca Newman who died in May 1867. In June 1867, he married a Mrs. Ward.

PS: OHS FtHallAB PPS: Drury, The Diaries and Letters, p. 66 SS: T. C. Elliott, "‘Doctor’ Robert Newell", p. 103-06; Gowans; DAB Ghent
See Also: Ebbert, George Wood; Larison, John (Friend); Meek, Joseph LaFayette

Newman, Alfred (fl. 1849 - 1861) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1853); Apprentice or seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1855); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

Alfred Newman served out part of his apprenticeship on three voyages to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. He may not have returned to London on the 3rd voyage for in 1854-1855 he was found working on the *Beaver*. He did return, however, and came out on a 1860 voyage on the *Princess Royal* and was subsequently discharged at Fort Victoria. From 1861, he disappeared from record.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 2-3; log of Princess Royal 6

Newman, Jonas [variation: **Joseph**] (fl. 1831 - 1834) (British: English)

Birth: probably Beadwell, Essex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Jonas Newman joined the HBC in London on September 29, 1831 as a seaman for three years. In 1832, he arrived in the Columbia on the brig *Eagle* and began work in coastal shipping on October 26. He spent about a year on the coast servicing coastal posts, until June 26, 1833, before joining the *Ganymede* and returning to England as a passenger. Just why he did not work his passage back has not been established.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-13; YFDS 5a-5b; log of Dryad 1; log of Ganymede 1; ShMiscPap 14

Newton, John (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

This John Newton made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Newton, William Henry (fl. 1850 - 1875) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Bromley, Kent, England (born to William Newton)

Death: Langley, British Columbia - January 21, 1875

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); **PSAC** Agricultural assistant, Fort Victoria farm (1851 - 1852); Agricultural assistant, Puget Sound Agricultural Company/Esquimalt Farm (1852 - 1853); **HBC** Surveyor's office, Vancouver Island Colony (1853 - 1855); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1855 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1857 - 1858); Clerk, Fort Langley (1858 - 1864); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1864 - 1865); **PSAC** Clerk, Fort Langley (1864 - 1865); **HBC** Clerk, Fort Victoria (1865 - 1869).

In June, 1850, William Henry Newton wrote to the Governor and Committee of the HBC asking to join his friend Edward Langford who was to set up a PSAC farm in Esquimalt on Vancouver Island as an agricultural assistant. He was accepted and joined Langford on the *Tory*, arriving at Fort Victoria May 9, 1851. He was initially assigned to the Colwood Esquimalt farm, but, after a year, was assigned to the surveyor's office for two years. He then transferred to Fort Victoria, married, and spent the next fifteen years working as a clerk/bookkeeper in either Fort Victoria or Fort Langley. Newton appeared to fit in with his surroundings wherever he went for, at Fort Victoria, he frequently appeared at Bachelors' Hall (Helmcken p. 124-25). As well, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1857, he took part in amateur theatre on Vancouver Island acting as "Lydia Languish" in Sheridan's "The Rivals" (BCA playbill). (All the female leads were taken by males.) At Fort Langley, while continuing to raise a family in a large spacious house, he amassed a large collection of butterflies. His wife, Emmeline, on the other hand, found Langley at first lonely but managed to amuse herself visiting officers in charge of interior forts with her playing of the piano. William Henry worked until at least 1869, meanwhile acquiring a large plot of land near Langley in the Port Hammond area, but was recalled by the HBC to work at Langley in 1874 when Ovid Allard died. William Henry Newton himself died the following year of "congestion of the brain" in Langley.

William Henry Newton had one wife and six children. On September 30, 1856, he married Emmeline Jean Tod (1835-1928), daughter of C. T. John Tod and Eliza Waugh. Their children were Emmeline Frances (1858-?), Florence Mary (1859-1944), Ada (1861-1934), Henry John (1864-1949), Georgina Waugh (1866-1935) and William Greenshields (1870-?). After the death of William Henry, Emmeline Jane married Edward Mohun (?-1927). Emmeline Jane died the following year, in 1928.

PS: HBCA W. H. Newton's correspondence with HBC, London Correspondence, A.10/30, fo. 453, *ibid*, A.6/28, fo. 175; YFASA 31-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-16; UBC-SC Ermatinger; BCA Diar-Rem playbill; BCCR CCCath; BCCR StJohDivDerb; BCGR-Guardian, Jan. 28, 1875 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 182-183; Cracroft, p. 63; BCA BCGR-Deaths SS: Helmcken, p. 124-25; Waite, p. 262; Lugin, p. 37; Laing, p. 170, 88

Nichols, John [variation: **Arnold?**] (fl. 1839 - 1843) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near London or Millbrook, Cornwall, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1841); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1843).

John Nichols joined the HBC from London on September 17, 1839 as a seaman for five years and sailed to the Northwest Coast on the HBC barque *Columbia*. As John Nichols mother sent him a letter in 1843 from Millbrooke [Cornwall], addressed to "Arnold Nichols on board the Barque Cowlits", Arnold may be his real name. J. H. Beattie suggests that Arnold may have assumed his brother's name when he signed up under John who, by 1843, was a widower and had moved back in with his parents (Beattie & Buss, p. 163-64). He appears to have served most of his contract in the Columbia servicing coastal posts, for he sailed to England on the barque *Cowlitz* in November 1842 and arrived in London, May 9, 1843.

Martha Nichols' undelivered letter rests at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 2; YFDS 11; YFASA 20, 22; FtVAnASA 6-8 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 163-64

Nichols, Robert [variation: **Nicholls**] (fl. 1830 - 1833) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Falmouth, Rol, Cornwall, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832); Prisoner, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

Robert Nichols, who joined the HBC in London on November 20, 1830 for three years, sailed to the Columbia aboard the barque *Ganymede* and began work on the coast on August 13, 1831. He wasn't able to serve his contract for, after a drunken riot in which he used insolent language to his officers, he was put in irons and was sent home to England on the brig *Eagle* on October 16, 1832 along with William Curtis and Peter Calder. He has not been traced after his arrival in London on May 30, 1833.

Robert Nichols' family has not been traced but he did have a brother William in Penryn, Cornwall and six brothers and sisters as revealed in a rich, newsy but undelivered letter written to him by William. Brother William was employed by a weekly Falmouth newspaper, the Cornubian.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 4b-5a; Beattie & Buss, p. 24-27

Nicholson, John (? - 1830) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - June 1830

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830).

John Nicholson began work with the naval department of the HBC on February 1, 1830. He was not able to work long for he died at Fort Vancouver June 11, 1830.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9-10; YFDS 3b; FtVAnASA 2

Nicholson, Murdoch [variation: **Nicolson**] (1811 - 1864) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Raenish/Ranish, Ross, Scotland - 1811 (born to John Nicholson and Ann MacLennan (or MacDonald))

Death: Ranish, Lochs, Ross, Scotland - 1864

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Boatman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842).

Murdoch Nicholson joined the HBC on June 5, 1837 as a boatman and sloop for five years. After receiving an advance of £10 from W. A. Morrison, he embarked from Stornoway for Hudson Bay on June 31, 1837 and eventually turned up in the Columbia in 1839. During his time there, he spent most of his time working in the lower Columbia Department as a middleman or labourer. His contract ended in 1842 at which point he went east over the Rockies and returned to the British Isles via the Prince Rupert. In 1843, as soon as he returned to Ranish, he married a local woman and raised a family at 21 Ranish.

Murdoch Nicholson married Mary Montgomery (?-1893), also from Ranish. Their seven children were Donald (1845-?), Catherine (1849-?), Ann (1851-?), Roderick (1853-?), Kirsty (1856-?), John (1857-?) and Murdo Jr. (1862-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 10; YFASA 19-22; FtVanASA 6-7; PSACAB 3 SS: genealogical researcher, Northton, Harris

Nickaloe (fl. 1837 - 1842) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842).

Nickaloe joined the HBC in July 1837 at Honolulu and began work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. He finished working with the Company on June 24, 1842, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; YFASA 17, 19-20, 22; YFDS 8, 13; FtVanASA 5-7

Nicoll, Charles A. [variation: **Nicholls, Nichols**] (fl. 1811 - 1814) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Clerk, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812).

Charles A. Nicoll did not do well in the fur trade. Engaged by John Jacob Astor as a clerk to work in the fur trade for five years, Nicoll boarded the supply ship *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle] in New York harbour, which weighed anchor on October 17, 1811. A month into the voyage, Nicoll appeared content, entertaining the crew and passengers playing the drums while Benjamin Clapp and Ross Cox played the fifes. Two weeks later he was involved in his first fight - Nicholl's relations with his crew mates quickly deteriorated, resulting in more fighting and open hostility toward the captain. Perhaps this is why Nicoll and others spent several nights ashore in Hawaii carousing with the other clerks; according to Alfred Seton, when Nicoll reached Astoria on May 11, 1812 and saw the nature of the place, he rudely demanded to return home. Captain Sowle allowed him to do so, providing he "work his passage as a Common sailor" (Astorian Adventure, p. 76). Consequently, Nicoll left on the *Beaver* for the Sandwich Islands and, eventually, to Canton. Perhaps it was during this time that he was engaged as a clerk on another ship.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: R. F. Jones, p. 32, 34, 41, 47-48, 61, 69, 73, 76, 98, 99, 125

Nigre (fl. 1837 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - September 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1842); Labourer passenger, Snake Country (1842 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Country (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1850).

Nigre joined the HBC from Oahu in 1837, beginning his work with the Snake Party on July 31 of that year. During most of the time with the Snake Party he appeared to transport trappers to and from Fort Vancouver. He died around September 18, 1850 at Fort Vancouver of unspecified causes.

No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFDS 8-9, 14, 16, 21; YFASA 19-20, 22-31

Nisbet, James [variation: **Nisbett**] (fl. 1844 - 1859) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1846); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1854); Boatswain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1859); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1859).

James Nisbet joined the HBC on September 2, 1844 originally on a five-year contract and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. James and John were part of a delegation of several crewmembers who protested to the authorities at Fort Vancouver over their treatment on the voyage. From November 28, 1846 and for the next thirteen years he worked on the steamer *Beaver*. In 1858, he purchased lots in the Sooke area, probably for speculation, and, on March 27, 1859, he left the area for good when he sailed from Victoria on the *Princess Royal* for the British Isles.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of Vancouver [3] 2; YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-7; log of Princess Royal 5; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbsLnd

Nisbet, John [variation: **Nisbett, Nesbitt**] (fl. 1845 - 1858) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1850); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

John Nisbet joined the HBC in 1844 on a five-year contract. Both John and James together protested with the rest of the crew against their treatment on the outward voyage. John worked until 1850 when he retired. Because he carried a very large untouched credit to his name for the next six years, Nisbet may have left the area. However, on March 4, 1857, he was back in Victoria where he joined the *Princess Royal* for its voyage back to England.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of Vancouver [3] 2; YFASA 25-31; FtVicASA 1-4; PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 4

Niven, Charles A. [variation: **Nevin**] (fl. 1846 - c. 1854?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Death: Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade officer

HBC 1st mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1847); 1st mate, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1851); 1st mate, *Una* (brigantine) (1851 - 1852); 1st mate, *Recovery* (brig) (1852).

Possessing a 2nd class Master's certificate from Trinity House, London, Charles A. Niven joined the HBC on October 28, 1846 as a ship's mate sailing to the coast on the *Mary Dare*. After reaching the coast in May 1847, however, bouts of intoxication would not let him perform his duties, much to the annoyance of Captain James Cooper and so, in the fall of 1847, he was placed in Fort Victoria (FtVanCB 36, fo. 87). Nonetheless, after a brief shore stay, he worked for the next four years for the HBC on a series of coastal vessels. According to Dr. J. S. Helmcken, Niven was "good-natured", but "too fond of grog and women" (Helmcken, p. 83). At times, his fellow boarders at the Bachelors' Hall at Fort Victoria were so irritated with his drinking, they would place him in a blanket and toss him until he promised not to get drunk again. This was to no avail and he was put on lesser jobs, such as bargework, supplies, etc. until about 1854. According to Helmcken, he then went to the Sandwich Islands where he died (Helmcken, p. 125).

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanCB 36, fo. 87 PPS: Helmcken, p. 83, 125, 280

Noah, Harry Bell (fl. 1814 - 1831) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1795

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - September 1831

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1830); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831).

Harry Bell Noah joined the NWC in 1814 and, in 1821, transferred to the HBC working the entire time in the Columbia area. Little is written of him except he, together with James Coah, Kaharrow, and Marrouna, confessed on October 9, 1825 to having stolen blankets from the trade goods of the *William & Ann*. He died of fever September 30, 1831. In 1833-1834, his family, probably in the Fort George area, was still being paid on the Sundries Account.

The names of his family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-9, 11, 13; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; log of William & Ann 1; YFDS 2a, 3a-4a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; A. McDonald, p. 29

Nohiau (fl. 1834 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith (high wage), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845).

Nohiau joined the HBC from Oahu in 1834. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver, he went north and was likely in on the dismantling of the old Fort Simpson Nass River site. He continued at the new site of Fort Simpson for two more years. After 1836, except for an outfit working on the barque *Nereide*, he worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver, where he likely lived in the Kanaka village outside the palisades. His period of obligation ended in 1846, but he only worked until December 10, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu where he received his final HBC wages.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 22-25; YFDS 5c-7, 16; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVan ASA 3-7; SandIsAB 5

Nono (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Stikine, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1846).

Nono joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and worked on the north coast at Forts Taku and Stikine. He died at Fort Stikine, likely in 1846.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-27; FtVanASA 6-7

Noowow (fl. 1839 - 1842) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1839 - 1842).

Noowow joined the HBC from Oahu in 1839 and worked as a steward aboard the *Cadboro* servicing coastal posts. His contract ended in 1843 but his last day of work was June 24, 1842, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19-20, 22; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 18

Norgate, Abraham (fl. 1841 - 1846) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1843); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1844); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

Abraham Norgate joined the HBC from London on August 30, 1841 on a five-year contract and sailed to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. From October 1842, he worked on coastal trading where he scrubbed decks, scraped masts and repaired sails and even killed a bullock for meat, a time during which he hurt his finger. On December 16, 1845 at Fort Victoria, he joined the *Conlitz* and arrived back in London June 27, 1846. A letter from home revealed that a woman was waiting to marry him when he returned.

In 1845 Abraham's fifteen year old niece, Ann Norgate, wrote a letter to Abraham on behalf of his parents. It revealed that money from Abraham had helped to save the family house from seizure. The letter was undelivered and rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-25; log of Columbia 6, 7; log of Cadboro 5; MiscI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 211-213

Norman, John (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

John Norman made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Normandin, Antoine (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833).

Antoine Normandin joined the HBC from Trois Rivières in 1830 and, in the fall of 1833, returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b

Norn, Samuel [variation: Noren] (c. 1807 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: "Hadwell," Sandwick, Orkney - c. March 15, 1807 (born to David Norn and Elsepet Norn (Allan))

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1830); Passenger, *Prince of Wales IV* (ship) (1830); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837);

Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1840); Trader at the Cascades, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Salmon trader, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

The Norn family took their surname from the name of the Norse language spoken in Orkney. By 1821, Samuel Norn, his parents and sister had moved from "Hadwell" to "Over House", Sandwick, Orkney. After joining the HBC on May 10, 1830 as a labourer for five years, a twenty-three year old Samuel made his way from Stromness at the end of the month to York Factory, thence overland, arriving at Fort Vancouver in 1831. His first four years were spent as a labourer but he later spent the next nine years at Fort Vancouver acting, in part, as a trader. Norn's contracts ended in 1844 at which point he went to the Red River settlement for reasons unknown. He returned to the west again and in 1859-1860 purchased sixty-five acres [26.3 ha] in the Cedar Hill area of Victoria and established a farm with his wife, Catherine. He was still farming in 1881.

Samuel Norn appears to have had one wife, Catherine (c.1802-1886) also from the Orkney Islands. Their date and place of marriage, as well as any children, have not been established. Catherine died around January 17, 1886 in Victoria.

PS: OrkA OPR; OrkA 1821 U.K. Census, Orkney-Sandwick; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 9; log of Prince Rupert IV 4; FtSimp[N]P] 3; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-24; YFDS 4b-7, 11; FtVAnASA 3-6; FtVicASA 4-5, 9-11; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; Van-PL Colonist, January 17, 1886, p. 3

Norquay, William [1] (? - 1830) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near Flota, Walls, Orkney, Scotland

Death: Grand Rapids (Grand Dalles), Pacific Northwest - August 5, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830).

William Norquay [1] joined the HBC on April 8, 1829 for five years. His career was short lived for he drowned at the Grand Rapid in August 5, 1830. Another date given for his drowning was October 25, 1830 but this is likely in error (Account Book).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVAnASA 2; FtVanAB 28; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10

Norquay, William [2] (fl. 1852 - 1858) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably South Ronaldsay, Orkney

Death: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Assistant steward, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858).

William Norquay [2], who joined the HBC in Orkney, sailed to York Factory in 1851 and made his way overland to Fort Victoria. After working on the Pacific slopes for six years, he stayed two more years in Victoria beyond the end of his contract. In March 1858, Norquay sailed for the British Isles and probably returned to Orkney.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 2; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-5; log of Princess Royal 4

Noth, Albert (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Albert Noth made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA Port 1

Nott, Samuel (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

Samuel Nott joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the CRFTC on the Pacific slopes to function in opposition to the HBC. Nott, who may have joined the expedition en route, left the expedition on the upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build a trading post which they called Fort Hall, after one of the directors of the company. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and a total of twelve men stayed to winter over. Nott may have gone out on hunting parties that fall and winter and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

Nouhee (fl. 1841 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****PSAC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Sailor, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849).

Nowhee joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841. He worked at Forts Vancouver and Nisqually until October 31, 1843, at which point he returned to Oahu. He was re-engaged again, for he reappeared in the Columbia in outfit 1845-1846 with a contract that was eventually to end in 1851, but he deserted in 1849, probably in the first half, as he received no wages for outfit 1849-1850. He likely headed to the California gold fields.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 20, 22-23; 25-29; YFDS 14

Nugent, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Fur trade officer****HBC** 1st mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Thomas Nugent sailed to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. He was likely on the coast when he was discharged, presumably onto another vessel.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Nutt, George Milford (fl. 1849 - 1852) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles**Fur trade officer****HBC** 2nd mate, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1852); 2nd mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852).

George Milford Nutt was appointed second mate of the HBC ship, *Una* [Charles A. Niven] in England on December 31, 1849, shortly before it sailed for the Pacific. After he arrived on the coast, even though it was apparently against his wishes, he was held back from returning to England on the *Norman Morison* as his services were required on the *Una*. However the *Una* was wrecked in December 1851 and, on January 16, 1852, he left the Columbia for the British Isles on the *Norman Morison* [Captain Wishart]. At that time, Wishart felt him to be "very young and inexperienced" (HBRS XXXII, p. 188n).

PS: ShMiscPap 10; YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 188, 188n

Nutt, Robert (fl. 1825) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Free trader****U.A.** Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Robert Nutt appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Nutt who probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

Nuttal, Thomas (fl. 1834 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles**Other****U.A.** Botanist, Fort Vancouver/Columbia Department (1834 - 1835); Passenger to Sandwich Islands, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Passenger, *Lama* (brig) (1835); Passenger to Sandwich Islands, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835).

Thomas Nuttall, a professor of natural history from University of Cambridge, (U.S.), along with John Townsend, came out with Nathaniel Wyeth in 1834 and visited Fort Vancouver. Both Nuttall and Townsend went to Honolulu where Nuttall no doubt collected specimens. He then appears to have returned to Fort Vancouver where he spent the winter and eventually sailed for Honolulu around October 3, 1835 aboard the *Ganymede* [William Eales]. He has not been subsequently traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14; FtVanASA 5; FtVanCB 10; ShMiscPap 14; HMCS SReynolds]

Nyholm, Peter (c. 1800 - ?) (Swedish)

Birth: Stockholm, Sweden - c. 1800

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838); Boatswain, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1840); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Boatswain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1854); Sailmaker, *Carnalie* (ship) (1858).

Peter Nyholm sailed on the *Childe Masola* (possibly a Swedish vessel) before he joined the HBC on August 29, 1835 as a seaman. He came to the Pacific coast on the *Columbia* and began his work in coastal shipping in November 1836. In June 1837, Nyholm and eight of the crew of the *Nereide* mutinied against Captain Home and was put on bread and water as punishment. Nyholm returned to duty on June 12th but was reduced to "one Glass of Grog p. day" (FtVanCB 18, fo. 4d). At the end of his contract, he left the coast for the British Isles on the *Nereide* in 1839 and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840. He again shipped on the *Columbia* in London on September 29, 1845 and joined the *Beaver* when he reached the coast. He worked until 1854 at which point he retired. In 1858 he appears to have been a sailmaker on the *Carnalie* which ran between London and Vancouver Island.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMisPap 4a, 14; log of Columbia 1, 9; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7, 9-10, 17; YFASA 19, 26-32; log of Nereide 2; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanCB 18, fo. 4d; PortB 1

Nyoray, Peter [variation: **Nyo-r-uy**] (fl. 1837 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1838 - 1840); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1841); Middleman, California Estate (1841 - 1842); Labourer, California Estate (1842 - 1844).

Peter Nyoray, or Nyo-r-uy, joined the HBC from Oahu in 1837 and seemed to acquire the name Peter around 1841. It was soon dropped. He spent most of his time on coastal barques, with a stint in between at Fort Simpson. His contract ended in 1840 and, on November 15, 1840, he returned to Oahu. However, he must have rejoined, for he appears in 1841, beginning work on July 9 of that year and working on the HBC's California estate on a contract. He was discharged in Oahu in 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFASA 19-20, 22-25; YFDS 11-12

Oagh, Richard [variation: **Ough, Augh, Howe**] (c. 1798 - 1884) (British: English)

Birth: Plymouth, Devon, England - c. 1798

Death: probably Washington State, United States - 1884

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1834); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1834); Boatswain, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1837); Boatswain or mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837); Boatswain, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1842).

Richard Oagh joined the HBC on November 20, 1830 as a seaman, originally for three years although he claimed he had been in the area in 1827 or 1828. Apparently good looking, his illiteracy, however, resulted in the surname of Howe morphing into "Oagh," "Ough," or "Augh." He sailed to the coast on the barque *Ganymede* and began work on August 12, 1831. After ten years, Oagh settled in Washougal [WA] and, in 1849, was noted as being a farmer in Clark Co. [Washington] on 634 acres [259 ha], on the north side of the Columbia. While he had been at Fort Vancouver, his wife had learned European-style cooking from Mrs. McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver. One pioneer in later times notes that Oagh "used to get drunk and beat his woman" (CCR 1, A-36).

Richard Oagh had one wife and, according to one source, six daughters. In 1842, he married Betsy (c.1825-?) [Elizabeth Tumwater or White Wing], the daughter of of Slahuts or "Sly Horse" at the Tualatin Plains Church. Their recorded children were Mary (?-?), Sarah (c.1839-?), Grace (c.1841-?), Richard (c.1843-?), Benjamin (c.1848-?), Elizabeth (1851-?) and Emilie (1854-?). Of the six daughters that they had, Mary, Sarah and Grace survived.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFDS 4b-7, 11-12; YFASA 12-14, 19-21; HBCA log of Dryad 2; FtVanASA 3-6; OHS 1849 Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas Co. PPS: CCR 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 191; Bona, p. 62

O'Brien, John (1817 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - 1817

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Clerk, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842); Clerk in counting house, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Douglas party to Vancouver Island (summer 1842).

John O'Brien did not appear to be suited to the fur trade. Entering the HBC at the age of fifteen on March 22, 1833 as

an apprentice clerk, he served at three posts east of the Rockies before arriving in the Columbia around the end of 1840. His first post was Fort Taku where he felt he was overworked and his life was in danger that he gave notice in the autumn of 1841 to visiting George Simpson of his intention to retire (HBRs XXIX p. 161). In 1842 when he was at Fort Vancouver working in the counting house his retirement was delayed when he became a member of the James Douglas party exploring southern Vancouver Island and the Donald Manson party looking into the death of John McLoughlin Jr. He was only reluctantly taken back by Simpson. However, when he carried the Columbia Express back to Red River and York Factory, he claimed that the journey affected his eyesight and hearing and decided to retire, sailing on the Prince Rupert into retirement. Once in London, he could not find re-employment and so was re-admitted into the service once again in 1845 as a clerk but held out for a higher contract which he accepted on June 3, 1846. From 1846-1851 he served at a variety of posts east of the Rockies. Again, he suffered privations, desertions and illness. Simpson was displeased with him and in 1851, when his contract expired, was directed to York Factory from where he sailed to England. He tried to rejoin the Company several times, but was unsuccessful.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-8; HBCA John O'Brien search file PPS: HBRs VI, p. 398-99; HBRs XXIX, p. 161; HBRs VII, p. 165, 173

O'Brien, P. (fl. 1830 - 1831) (Undetermined origin)**Freeman**

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831).

On June 25, 1831, P. (Patrick?) O'Brien, who was on John Work's 1830-1831 Snake expedition, had to kill his horse for food. He may have been a freeman for he did not appear on other Company records.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 9

O'Doherty, William St. George [variation: **O'Doherty**] (fl. 1821 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822).

In October 1822, W. George O'Doherty was taken by William Brown as part of a larger party to establish a post at the end of Babine Lake. At that point O'Doherty was likely at the end of his contract for shortly after, in outfit 1822-1823, he was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtBabPJ 1

O'Neill, James A. (fl. 1834 - 1838) (American)**Birth: probably United States of America****Fur trade employee**

CRFTC Member, Wyeth's 2nd expedition (1834); **HBC** Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836).

James A. O'Neil was a Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition member who settled in Oregon. He joined Wyeth's 2nd expedition in early 1834, crossed the continent and arrived at Fort Vancouver in the fall of 1834. He, like many people arriving in the area at that time, worked as a trapper for the HBC (in outfit 1835-1836). By 1838, when he signed a memorial to extend US jurisdiction to Oregon, he had settled in the Willamette.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15; YFDS 6; FtVanASA 5; FtVanCB 25

Obichon, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Aubichon**] (c. 1794 - 1879) (Canadian: French)**Birth: Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1794****Death: Oregon State, United States - January 5, 1879****Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828); Steersman, New Caledonia (1828 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1833); Steersman (no wages), Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1839 - 1841).

Jean Baptiste Obichon first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] at Sorel on December 2, 1816 to work at Fort William for three years. He appears to have worked at a variety of locations east of the Rockies and, in the fall of 1827, came west with the returning York Factory Express. According to the 1828-1833 records, he was from "William Henry." In outfit 1829-1830 he received a horse and dog courtesy of the Company. He appears to have worked as a freeman for a number of years and is listed so in outfit 1836-1837; some time prior to 1839 he established himself in a house at Fort Vancouver. From there he moved into the Willamette Valley, farmed at St. Louis, raised a family and sold wheat and furs to the HBC. In May 1843, he still maintained loyalties to the HBC and voted against the organization of the Provisional Government. In 1879 he died in Gervais, and was buried on January 5th in St. Louis, Oregon. During his post-fur trade life, Obichon's name was spelled Aubichon.

Jean Baptiste had two successive wives and three recorded children. On May 13, 1839, he married Marie, Tsatile [Chinook] (c.1814-?) at Fort Vancouver. By 1847, Marie had died and on November 27, 1847 in St. Louis, Oregon, he married Isabelle (c.1827-54) from a "tribe of the south." Together they had Jean Baptiste (1849-?), Marie (1850-?) and Antoine (1852-54). Isabelle died on March 8, 1854 at the age of twenty-six. Jean Baptiste did not appear to remarry.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6-9, 11-16; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 10-11 PPS: SHdeSB Liste; CCR 1a, 3a, 3c; PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105 SS: Holman, p. 115

Obichon, Louis (fl. 1818) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1819).

Louis Obichon was on the Pacific slopes as a winterer in 1818-1819 but has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 3

Ogden, Charles (1819 - 1890) (Mixed descent)

Birth: September 15, 1819 (born to Peter Skene Ogden and possibly Julie Rivet, Spokane/Flathead)

Death: Lac la Hache, British Columbia - December 1, 1890

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Snake Country (1853 - 1855); Apprentice post master, Fort Nez Percés (1855 - 1856); Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1856 - 1858); Post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1858 - 1860); Post master, Fort Yale (1860 - 1862); Clerk, New Caledonia (1862 - 1890).

Charles Ogden joined the HBC in 1853 and began his work in Snake Country. While he was working at Fort Boise in 1854, he was accused by local residents of selling ammunition (even though he had no powder to trade) to local Indians who had killed several Americans (FtVanCB 41, fo. 56, 57). As a result, a Portland newspaper, the Democratic Standard, stated that all HBC men should be turned out and their establishment burned (FtVanCB 41, fo. 57). Ogden was then transferred to Fort Nez Percés and later to Fort Vancouver where he worked until the post closed. He spent the rest of his career in the British Columbia/New Caledonia and worked as a clerk although, by 1866, he was unable to get credit from the HBC as he had no money in their hands. William Fraser Tolmie wrote of Ogden's "irregular habits and intemperance." Nonetheless, he worked as an HBC clerk until his death.

Charles Ogden did not marry and died at Lac La Hache according to Gavin Hamilton, on December 1, 1890.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-15; FtVanCB 41; FtVicASA 8-10, 13-16; FtVicCB 22, 29, 41, Dugald Mactavish Oct. 6, 1854 Fort Vancouver letter to A. Barclay, B.223/g/41, fo. 56; ibid, Dugald Mactavish Oct. 20, 1854 Fort Vancouver letter to George Simpson, B.223/g/4, fo. 57; UBC-SC Hamilton SS: Cline, p. 33

See Also: Ogden, Peter Skene (Father); Ogden, Isaac (Brother); Ogden, Peter Jr. (Brother); Ogden, Michael (Brother); McKinlay, Archibald (Relative)

Ogden, Isaac (1839 - 1869) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort St. James, New Caledonia - June 6, 1839 (born to Peter Skene Ogden and Julie Rivet, Spokane/Flathead)

Death: Champoege, Oregon - February 10, 1869

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1853 - 1855).

Isaac Ogden, who was named after his grandfather, spent his short career with the HBC at Fort Vancouver before retiring in outfit 1855; later, he lived at Champoege. He was killed, probably accidentally, after a game of cards in a brawl with a man named Howard on February 10, 1869 in Champoege and buried in the local cemetery.

Isaac Ogden married Anna Manson, daughter of Donald Manson and Felicite Lucier. Their children were Emma Julia (1864-94) and Sara May (1866-?) and an unnamed son.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-12; PSACWills 2; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County PPS: CCR 1a, 2c SS: W. Ogden, p. 183

See Also: Ogden, Charles (Brother); Ogden, Michael (Brother); Ogden, Peter Jr. (Brother); Ogden, Peter Skene (Father); Flathead, Julia (Mother); Manson, Donald (Father-in-Law); Lucier, Etienne (Relative); Manson, John Duncan (Relative); Manson, William (Relative); McKinlay, Archibald (Relative)

Ogden, Michael (1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Spokane House, Columbia District - September 24, 1824 (born to Peter Skene Ogden and Julie Rivet)

Death: Montana, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, New Caledonia (1840 - 1841); Native apprentice, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Native apprentice,

Fort Alexandria (1842); Native apprentice, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Apprentice labourer, New Caledonia (1843 - 1844); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Interpreter, Thompson River (1845 - 1847); Post master, Thompson River (1847 - 1848); Post master, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Post master, Thompson River (1849 - 1851); Post master, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852); Interpreter, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1852); Post master, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1853 - 1860); Post master, Columbia Department (1860 - 1861).

Michael Ogden joined the HBC in 1840 in the New Caledonia area and in 1848 was running letters to Fort Colville. He worked his way up through the ranks until, in 1853, he was put in charge of Fort Connah [Montana]. He eventually retired around 1861 but carried on transactions with the Company for two more years. Michael Ogden died in Montana Territory.

Michael Ogden had two successive wives and several children. The name of his first wife has not been traced. His second wife, "Julia Bordenium", widow of "C. Bordenium", survived him and died July 28, 1886.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtAlexPJ 5, 7; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-17; FtVicASA 9-10 SS: W. Ogden, p. 183

See Also: **Ogden, Charles (Brother)**; **Ogden, Isaac (Brother)**; **Ogden, Peter Jr. (Brother)**; **Ogden, Peter Skene (Father)**; **McKinlay, Archibald (Relative)**

Ogden, Peter Jr. (1817 - 1870) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Western Canada, North America - January 18, 1817 (born to Peter Skene Ogden and Julie Rivet, Spokane/Flathead)

Death: Fort St. James, New Caledonia - October 9, 1870

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk disposable, Columbia Department (1841 - 1843); Clerk, Fort Fraser (1844 - 1845); Clerk in charge, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1845 - 1846); Clerk in charge, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1846 - 1847); Clerk in charge, Fort Fraser (1847 - 1848); Clerk in charge, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1848 - 1850); Clerk in charge, McLeod Lake Post (1850 - 1853); Clerk in charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1853 - 1854); Chief Trader, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1854 - 1859); Chief Trader/Clerk in charge, Fort Alexandria (1855); Chief Trader, Fort St. James (1859 - 1860); Chief Trader in charge of New Caledonia, Fort St. James (1860 - 1861); Chief Trader, Fort St. James (1861 - 1868); Chief Trader in charge, Fort St. James (1868 - 1869); Chief Trader in charge of New Caledonia, Fort St. James (1869 - 1870).

Peter Ogden Jr., who was educated in a protestant school in Red River, joined the HBC on June 9, 1835 from British North America and served the first six years east of the Rockies coming to the Columbia around 1841. Known as one of the perpetrators (along with Paul Fraser and Donald Manson) of the "club law" (discipline by violence), young Ogden was capable of wielding tough blows. In 1853, George Simpson reprimanded him for beating François Lacourse so severely that Lacourse had become subject to epileptic fits. He could be relied upon to administer effectively for, in 1855, when Ogden assumed charge of Fort Alexandria, he found the place very dilapidated without even parchment for the windows and the surrounding natives were starving because of a poor salmon run. In 1861, as the gold rush was moving north into his area, he was given the directive that no one in the fur trade business was to associate themselves in gold mining operations for it was felt that the fur business would be more profitable in the long run. Ogden's son, a clerk at Fraser Lake, died on October 3, 1870 and Peter himself died from influenza six days later at Fort St. James.

Peter Ogden had one wife and eleven children. On January 17, 1844 at Edmonton House, he married Euphrosini/Phristine/Freezen Brabant (1817?-89), the daughter of Augustine Brabant, of Quebec and Angelique Lucier or Fort Edmonton. Their children were Peter Skene (c.1844-70), Margaret Julia (1844-1918), Adelaide V. (1847-?), Christine (1851-?), Charles Griffin (?-c.1904), Rachel (c.1852-?), Sara Julianna (c.1854-?), Mary Elizabeth (c.1858-?), Elizabeth Martha (?-?), Isaac (1859-?), and Henry (c.1864-?). Phrisine died on July 27, 1889.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6; FtVicASA 1-16, 18; YFASA 21, 24-32; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StPetStLk PPS: OHS Oregonian, Nov. 3, 1870, p. 2 SS: Cline, p. 33; Morice, The History of, p. 279, 281, 289, 290, 326

See Also: **Ogden, Charles (Brother)**; **Ogden, Isaac (Brother)**; **Ogden, Michael (Brother)**; **Ogden, Peter Skene (Father)**; **Manson, William (Son-in-Law)**; **McKinlay, Archibald (Relative)**

Ogden, Peter Skene (c. 1790 - 1854) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Quebec City, Quebec - c. 1790 (born to Admiralty Court judge Issac Ogden and Sarah Hanson)

Death: Oregon City, Oregon - September 17, 1854

Fur trade officer

NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1817); Clerk, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1820); **HBC** Clerk, Thompson River (1820 - 1822); Chief Trader, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1823 - 1824); Chief Trader, Snake Party (1824 - 1830); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Chief Trader, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Chief Factor, New Caledonia (1835 - 1844); Chief Factor, Columbia Department (1848 - 1850); Chief Factor on furlough, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853).

Born to Loyalist [Tory] parents, a teenage Peter Skene Ogden joined the AFC in Montreal for a short time and then the

NWC as a clerk. In 1817 and 1819 he crossed the Rockies, the second time fleeing from the HBC as he had murdered a native only because he had traded with the HBC. To Ross Cox, Ogden was a complex person, “humorous, honest, eccentric, law-defying...the terror of Indians” (Cox, p. 270). Ogden’s aggressiveness was still evident in 1819 when he led a punitive expedition against the Cowlitz to avenge the death of trapper Nicholas Oskonoton. His men got out of hand and killed twelve largely innocent Cowlitz. To make amends, an officer from Fort George, possibly Ogden himself, had to go through an elaborate wedding ceremony to marry the daughter of Cowlitz chief How-How. In 1820 he was made a NWC partner but at amalgamation because of his violent opposition to the HBC he was not taken on. He pleaded his case in London in 1822 and in 1823, he was taken on as a clerk, soon becoming Chief Trader and was appointed to Spokane House. In 1824, and no doubt because of his toughness, Ogden led the difficult Snake River expeditions for the next six years, replacing a disillusioned Alexander Ross. Ogden had his own problems with one mass desertion in 1825 to the more high paying Americans. He wrote extensive journals on his travels but failed to mention his wife and growing family who must certainly have accompanied him. In 1831 he went north and constructed Fort Simpson on the Nass and three years later, as Chief Factor that negotiated with the Russians for an HBC lease of the Russian American panhandle. The following year, he was sent to New Caledonia where he spent nine years. One year after retiring in 1846, he ransomed the survivors of the Whitman massacre bringing them down to Fort Vancouver. He worked at Fort Vancouver until August 18, 1854 when an ill Ogden went to Oregon City to recuperate from a “disease of the brain”, however, in September, he died near Oregon City, at the home of Archibald McKinlay and was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery on September 30.

Peter Skene Ogden had two successive wives and nine or more children. With his first wife, an unnamed Cree woman (?-?) from Isle La Crosse, he had Peter (1817-70) and possibly Charles (1819-1880) although his mother may have been Julie. His second wife was Julie Rivet (c.1788-1886), Flathead/Spokane. Together, they had seven children: Cecilia (1822-?), Michael (1824-?), Sarah Julia (1826-92), David (1828-?), Eureka Mary (1836-61), Isaac (1839-69) and Margaret (1844-1918). After Peter Skene’s death, Julia [Rivet] Ogden went to live with relative-by-marriage Archibald McKinlay and family in Lac la Hache [BC], and died there January 2, 1886.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2; YFASA 3-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-32; YFDS 4a-7; FtVanASA 2-10; FtVicASA 2-3; FtVanCB 41; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark PPS: HBRS III, p. 52, 53; HBRS II, p. 238; HBRS XIII; HBRS XXII, p. 489-90; HBRS XXIII; HBRS XXX, p. 193-94; Cox, p. 270; A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 129-30 SS: T. c. Elliot, “Peter Skene Ogden”, p. 229-78; CCR 1a; W. Ogden, p. 183; Binns; Cline, p. 9; McGregor, p. 195; DCB Williams
See Also: Flathead, Julia (Wife); Rivet, Francois (Relative); Hamilton, Gavin (Son-in-Law); Ogden, Charles (Son); Ogden, Isaac (Son); Ogden, Michael (Son); Ogden, Peter Jr. (Son); Hopkins, Edward Martin (Relative); McKinlay, Archibald (Son-in-Law)

Oghnawera, Charles [variation: **Ochnawera, Onaquera**] (fl. 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1822).

Charles Oghnawera, an Iroquois from Sault St. Louis, first joined the NWC [Isaac W. Clarke] on July 20, 1813 to work in "Amherstburg par la Grand (sic) Riviere" as a middleman. From 1815 he worked as a middleman at Fort William and, from 1818, as a hunter for four years in Indian Country. Around 1818 he likely entered the Pacific slopes and by 1821 was a member of a group of independent Iroquois trappers led by Miaquin Martin. Oghnawera was with the band until February 19, 1822, at which point he went east over the Rockies.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10

Ogilvy, James (fl. 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857).

James Ogilvy joined the HBC in Victoria on March 4, 1857 for the return voyage to London on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3

Ogilvy, John Drummond Buchanan [variation: **Ogilvie**] (? - 1865) (probably Canadian: English)

Death: Bella Coola, British Columbia - April 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Apprentice clerk, Fort Simpson (1851 - 1855); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1855 - 1856); Clerk, Fort Colville (1856 - 1858); Clerk, Fort Hope (1859 - 1860).

John Drummond Buchanan Ogilvy joined the HBC from Canada in 1850 as an apprentice and retired a clerk ten years later. His inexperience showed in March 1852 at Fort Simpson when he upset his canoe, lost his gun and was forbidden

to go in a canoe without another “white man” (FtSimp[N]PJ 7, fo. 10-10d). In June 1855, pleading poor health, Ogilvy left the service and headed for Victoria, but soon rejoined again. Ogilvy is credited with starting British Columbia's honey industry by importing the provinces first honey bees in 1858 (Paterson, p. 125). Later, he took his wife and family to Bella Coola where he became a custom's agent. On April 1, 1865, Ogilvy arrested a recently arrived thirty-five year old French Canadian, Antoine Lucanage, for attempting to sell liquor to the local Indians without a warrant. As Lucanage was being sent down to the New Westminster jail on the Nanaimo Packet, he escaped and returned to Bella Coola. On April 7, he secreted himself on the same boat as Ogilvy and shot him at the first opportunity, mortally wounding him. Ogilvy's wife and family left Bella Coola and arrived in Victoria on the Labouchere on around May 24, 1865. A reward was set for Ogilvy's killer but his skeletal remains were found at Fort Rupert; Lucanage, according to rumour, met his death after having tried to cheat a native out of a canoe or furs.

On April 15, 1859 John Drummond Buchanan Ogilvy married Mary Carolina Kennedy (c.1842-73). The members of the family have not been traced. One son was born on March 31, 1864 while they were living at Braeside. Mary died January 1873.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-6, 8; FtVanASA 11—14; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; BCA BCCR CCCath; Van-PL Colonist, April 1, 1864, May 24, 1865, p. 3 SS: Paterson, Outlaws of Western, p. 125

Ohia [1] (fl. 1846) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PSAC Shepherd, Fort Nisqually outstation (1846).

Little is known of Ohia, who was listed as a shepherd at a Fort Nisqually outstation in the 1846 servants' accounts. He may have been the following Ohia, temporarily in the area.

PPS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure

Ohia [2] [variation: **Ohier, Owyhee, John O'hea, Tahowia, Nawia**] (fl. 1840 - 1860) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Fraser River, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Middleman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843); Labourer, Fort Langley (1845 - 1849); Cooper, Fort Langley (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Langley (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Langley (1853 - 1856).

Ohia joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. In his sixteen years with the Company, he spent considerable time at Fort Langley. There he lived in the nearby Kanaka Village and worked in the cooperage all year round making kegs, barrels and vats for the salmon run. In 1852-1853, he only worked from November 23, 1852, and he appears to have retired around 1857; in outfit 1857-1860 he appeared on the sundries accounts with no further information.

Ohia and an unknown Kwantlen woman had Charles (?-bap 1852-?) and Basile (?-bap 1853-?), both baptized Catholic at Fort Langley.

By 1858 Ohier was living in Fort Langley's Kanaka Village with Peeopeeh's daughter Aglae Paiva (c 1824-?). They had at least two children, Maria (?-bap 1856-?), whose father the nearby Anglican cleric recorded as “Nawia of Wahu [Oahu],” and John (?-bap 1859-?), whose father was recorded as “John Owyhee [Oahu],” a labourer in Kanaka Village.

In February 1860 Ohia, named as John O'hea, pre-empted land on the north bank of the Fraser River adjacent to claims being taken up about the same time by his father-in-law Peeopeeh and brothers-in-law Joseph Maayo and Peter Apnaut. He did not complete title and has not been traced further.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20, 22-32; YFDS 11, 13; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-7; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Lugin, p. 107; Laing, p. 98

See Also: Peeopeeh (Father-in-Law); Peeopeeh, Henry (Relative); Maayo, Joseph (Relative)

Ohpoonuy [variation: **Ohpoonuay, Ohpoonuuy, Ohpoonuiy**] (fl. 1836 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1842); Labourer, South Party (1842 - 1843).

Ohpoonuy was engaged by the HBC in Oahu in January 1836 and worked out of Fort Vancouver. His second contract, of four-years, ended in 1843 and, after his last day of work, November 15, 1843, he returned to Oahu.

Ohule, Peter [variation: **Ohulu, Apnaut, Apnatih**] (fl. 1845 - c. 1866) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth:** “Wahu” [Oahu], Hawaiian Islands**Death:** probably Fraser Valley, British Columbia – before 1867**Fur trade employee**

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1847); District cook, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849); Cook, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Langley (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria depot (1851 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Langley (1854 - 1858); Gold miner and farmer, Fraser Valley (1858 - 1860s).

Peter Ohule, described at his child's baptism as born in “Wahu,” was hired on by the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845 and began work at Fort Vancouver on July 12 of that year. In 1846, he had deducted from the HBC Honolulu offices one barrel of salmon, which may have been a family gift. He worked at a number of posts and, when at Fort Langley, acquired the first name of Peter. There, he lived in the nearby Kanaka Village and worked as a cooper alongside William Cromarty, Charles Ohia and Maayo making kegs, barrels and vats used to salt salmon got from the salmon run.

Peter Ohule stayed in the area on retiring from the fur trade in 1858. During the Fraser River gold rush, he and his fellow Hawaiians panned for gold at what became known as Kanaka Bar. Ohulu and the others were threatened with removal from Kanaka Ranch when it was thought that the site, known as Derby, would become the new capital of the mainland British colony of British Columbia. As soon as it became possible to pre-empt land in January 1860, Ohule, who now went by the surname of Apnaut, took up 160 acres [64.8 ha] on the north side of the Fraser River that later passed to his son George.

A man by the name of Peter Ohule pre-empted land near Victoria on May 17, 1861. It's unclear if two men had the same name, or he was geographically adventurous. This Peter Ohule, who wrote the letter himself in English, stated he had a house there.

Peter Ohule married Sophie (c 1830-?), a daughter of Peeopeeh. They had a son George Peter (c.1854-92) who was baptized at Fort Langley on 29 June 1856 as the natural son of Peter of Wahu and Sophie Pionpion.

He and Native woman named Nancy may have been the parents of Rosalie (1864-?). Peter Apnaut died prior to 1867, when Sophie, describing herself as a “Halfbreed Kanaka, widow of the late Apnatih,” remarried. George Apnaut had two children by a granddaughter of fur trader Ovid Allard, Julia Hamburger (c1862-), before she got the union annulled. He was well known for playing the violin at local dances and served on the Maple Ridge council in 1879. His descendants continue to live in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3, 5; YFASA 24-32; YFDS 16, 18, 20; FtVicASA 1-5; BCA BCGR-Pre-Emption; BCCR StAndC; “Registre des baptêmes pour la Mission Sainte Marie, 1863,” manuscript in Oblate possession. Interview with Lloyd Kendrick by Jack Montgomery, Maple Ridge, June 1993, typescript courtesy of Lynn Ross SS: Lugin, p. 107; Koppel, p. 85-86; Laing, p. 99; Waite, p. 102

See Also: Peeopeeh (Father-in-Law); Peeopeeh, Henry (Mother-in-Law); Allard, Ovid (Relative)

Okaia [variation: **Ka'i'a**] (fl. 1840 - 1854) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Death:** probably Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - 1854**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1854).

Okaia, a product of a missionary school in Oahu where he learned to read and write Biblical scriptures, joined the HBC in 1840 on a five-year contract. His first three years at his first posting, Fort Stikine, were probably rougher than he had anticipated. During his first winter he lost a large toe on his right foot due to frostbite. By April 20th, 1842, some of the more unsavory employees were in full rebellion against John McLoughlin Jr., who was in charge of the post. That evening, McLoughlin roused Okaia and others to arms to protect him against Urbain Heroux and to shoot him on sight. Okaia was posted on the gallery with others, but Heroux managed to shoot and kill McLoughlin before Okaia and others could react. Taking the initiative in a still dangerous situation, Okaia and two other Hawaiians carried the body into the house where they washed and dried it. One of the conspirators, Pierre Kanaguasse, had to be ejected from the room when he tried to tear off McLoughlin's vest and succeeded in throwing the body to the floor. The following year, Okaia transferred to a more peaceful Fort Victoria, where he worked until mid-November, 1848 and then returned to Oahu. The visit or retirement was short, for he quickly re-enlisted and returned to the Northwest Coast where he continued working at Fort Victoria until 1854, when he died. He left a credit of £10.19.11 to his name.

Okaia's family, if any, have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-28, 30-32; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-2; FtStikPJ 2; FtVanCB 30; SandIsAB

Okanaya [variation: **Owyhee**] (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: possibly Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1825).

Okanaya may have been a HBC employee under a different name who was working in the Columbia River area in the 1820s. His name appeared in 1842 (after he was deceased), when his seventeen-year old daughter, Marie Angélique, was being married at Fort Vancouver. She was the mixed descent daughter of Okanaya and a Chinook woman.

PPS: CCR 1a

Oketown, Harry [variation: **Henry Oketowa**] (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); **NWC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Harry Oketown was working for the NWC on the Pacific slopes when he transferred to the HBC in 1821. He appears to have left the area shortly after.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1

Olau (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843).

Olau joined the HBC in Oahu in 1840 on a three-year contract. He worked at Fort Vancouver until November 15, 1843, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 14

Oliver, John (fl. 1845 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1847).

John Oliver joined the HBC in Oahu in 1843 on a five year contract when the *Vancouver* was returning to London. He made one more return voyage to the coast and eventually arrived back in London in July 1847.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2; YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17

Oliver, Robert L. (fl. 1824 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826); Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

Young Robert L. Oliver signed on with the HBC around July 1824 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *William & Ann* [Henry Hanwell] as a ship's boy trading as far north as Observatory Inlet. He signed on for the following return voyage as a seaman and arrived back in London in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Olsen, Andreas (fl. 1857 - 1858) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858).

Andreas Olsen appeared to work briefly for the HBC.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-6

Olsen, Lars (fl. 1858 - 1859) (Norwegian)

Birth: Nordering, Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1858 - 1859).

Lars Olsen joined the HBC possibly from Norway on June 12, 1857 as a labourer or baker for five years. He worked briefly in the New Caledonia area and was on a contract that ended in 1862. In 1858, a Lars Olsen signed a contract at Fort Alexander, Lac La Pluie District for a further two years. However, he still appeared to be in New Caledonia in 1859-1860.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVicASA 6-7

Omai (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1845).

Omai joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He first worked along the north coast at Forts Taku and McLoughlin and at Fort Victoria from the time of its construction in 1843. In the fall of 1844, he took ill and had to be confined to his house for three months, at which point he recovered sufficiently to work. As his contract ended in 1846, he worked until December 31, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu where he was paid off.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-25; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 16; SandIsAB 5; FtVicCB 1

Oman, Edward [b] [variation: **Omand**] (c. 1825 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stenness, Orkney - c. July 3, 1825 (born to James Omand and Betty [Clouston] Omand)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849).

Edward Oman joined the HBC in 1844 on a five-year contract, sailing to York Factory. On September 1, 1849, he became a freeman and retired in the area. He may have had a change of heart for an Edward Oman sailed from York Factory on September 12 for Orkney although this may have been another E.O. Little is known of Edward Oman's family life other than a James Omen (1848-?), born to an unnamed Nisqually woman and "Omen, Englishman" was likely the offspring of Edward.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 4, 10; YFASA 25-29; YFDS 20 PPS: CCR 1b

Omidse, Etienne (fl. 1819 - 1821) (Native or Mixed descent)

Freeman

NWC Freeman, Columbia Department (1819 - 1821).

Etienne Omidse was a freeman trapper in the Columbia between 1819-1821 and deserted in the fall of 1821.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4

Onaharashan, Charles [variation: **Onahorishau, Onaharishon, Onahaxion, Onaharion**] (fl. 1813 - 1824) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Freeman

NWC Devant, Pacific slopes (1818); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824).

Charles Onaharashan first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from Sault St. Louis on February 27, 1813, and spent 1813 at Fort William, 1814-1816 at Michillimacina, 1816-1818 at Fort William and, on March 12, 1818, began work as a devant for three years, coming across the Rockies with Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He likely completed his three-year contract west of the Rockies for he next appeared on record in the Columbia on February 10, 1824 as a freeman trapper camped on the Prairie de Cheveaux outside Flathead post. Deemed a trapper "unfit for Snake Country", (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 2) he was nonetheless taken on by Alexander Ross for his nine month HBC Snake Country trapping expedition. He was only mentioned once more in the journals of the rather tempestuous expedition and likely split with Ross, possibly joining fellow freeman Pierre Tevanitagon's party on June 12 of that year.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; NWCAB 2; HBCA SnkCoPJ 1

Onaharyou, Lasard [variation: Lazard] (c. 1798 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1827); Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1831); On Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1831 - 1832).

Lasard Onaharyou joined the fur trade around 1821 and worked in the Columbia. While he was in New Caledonia in 1828-1829 he had a horse supplied to him. He returned to Montreal in 1831-1832.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11; FtVanAB 4; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-3b

Onawanoron, Joseph [variation: Onowanoron] (c. 1810 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Steersman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1836); Boute, New Caledonia (1836 - 1838); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1841); Boute, Columbia Department (1841 - 1842); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846); Guide, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1847 - 1849); Guide, Fort Vancouver general charges (1849 - 1850); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1850 - 1851); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1852 - 1855); Boute, Fort Colville (1855 - 1856).

Joseph Onowanoron joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1832 and for many years was a member of the cross-country brigades and express.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5a-7, 11-12; FtVanASA 3-6, 9-11; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 2

Oneaste, Lazard [variation: Lazaar Oreasta] (c. 1812 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Death: possibly Vancouver Island

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1842); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1849); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853).

Lazard Oneaste joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1832 from the Iroquois area of Sault St. Louis, [Caughnawaga, Kahnawake] although he himself appears to have been of mixed descent. He crossed the continent and from that point on he worked his entire career at coastal forts. Lazard appears to have been ill off and on and work may not have been steady, as, for example, in 1852-1853 he worked only from August 24, 1852. After his work at Fort Victoria, he went to Nanaimo around 1853 where, when he was not ill, he made window sashes and frames, constructed beacons for the harbour and a dam. He has not been traced after his work at Nanaimo (Bate, p. 1).

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5-7; FtVanASA 3-7; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1 SS: Bate, p. 1

Oniaze, Baptiste [variation: Eneas] (c. 1828 - ?) (Native: Mixed descent)

Birth: Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest - c. 1828 (born to Etienne Oniaze and a Kwoithe native)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice carpenter, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1856).

Baptiste Oniaze was a mixed descent native who was born and hired in the Columbia Department and so his early movements would likely follow those of his father. In 1845, around the age of seventeen, he joined the HBC on a seven-year commitment which was to end in 1852 but he became a freeman around the end of December, 1850. On February 19, 1855, Baptiste signed on as a carpenter for two months work with the HBC at Fort Nisqually. On April 2, before his two months were up, he got in a fight with Robert Daly. Apparently Daly struck Oniaze on the head with a jack plane for which Oniaze gave Daly a sound beating. Oniaze was then discharged from the service. He was temporarily taken back at Fort Nisqually as a labourer in 1856 under the name of Eneas but was dismissed in May because of intoxication and may have left the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-30; FtVicASA 4; YFDS 21; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County PPS: Dickey
See Also: Oniaze, Etienne (Father)

Oniaze, Etienne [standard: Étienne] [variation: **Onayaissa, Aaniaessel**] (c. 1789 - 1850) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada or Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1789

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory – after or around 1850

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Snake Party (1819); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1821); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman/Servant, Fort Nez Percés (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Langley (1828 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1850).

Twenty-one year old Iroquois Étienne Oniaze first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on December 28, 1810 as a middleman and hunter for three years in the Northwest. He made his way across the country and by the winter of 1813-1814 he was in Willamette Post. He was with the returning brigade in 1814 but just how steady his employment was on the Pacific slopes has not been traced. However, in the fall of 1819 he was working in Snake Country where he deserted from Donald McKenzie's party. This separation was only temporary for, two years later in the fall of 1821, he was at Fort George [Astoria] beginning work with the HBC. Seven years later, when the construction of Fort Langley was nearing completion, he came north, likely with his wife and possibly a child, to work for the next nine years at that strategic Fraser River post. In spite of the fact that he appeared frequently in the existing Langley journals noting his trapping of beaver in the area, nothing was revealed of his character. In 1837 Oniaze returned to the Fort Vancouver area where he worked before becoming a freeman around July 1850, retiring in the area. He may have died shortly after that for he did not appear in the 1850 census.

Étienne Oniaze had two, possibly three, successive native wives and two recorded children. His first wife, who died at an unspecified date, was Catherine Kanatawose, probably an Iroquois from the Sault St. Louis region, who likely travelled with Etienne in his early years. The mother of Etienne's two recorded children, Baptiste (c.1828-?) and Ignace (c.1835-42), was a Kohothe [Kwoithe] woman. On November 10, 1842, eight months after the death of son Ignace, he legitimized his marriage to Jany/Jeanne Tchinouk/Chinook [c.1817-?], who may be the same Kwoithe woman who was the mother of his surviving son, Baptiste.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeoAB 4; HBCA FtGeoAB 4; YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-30; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-8, 21; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11; FtLangPJ 1; FtVanASA 1-6, 9; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: Coues, p. 875; CCR 1a, 1b
See Also: **Oniaze, Baptiste (Son)**

Onskanha (Monique), Louis [variation: **Oskanha, Scanonton**] (c. 1809 - c. 1862) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon - c. 1862

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1830 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); Middleman, South Party (1837 - 1839); Trapper, South Party (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1844); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845).

Louis Onskanha joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1830 and came to New Caledonia via Athabasca. He worked on contract up to 1838; thereafter he worked as a freeman and on contract. By outfit 1845-1846, Louis Onskanha was an invalid and received no wages indicating he could not work. He likely settled in the St. Louis area of the Willamette valley.

Louis Onskanha had one wife and five children. He formalized his marriage to Charlotte, Chinook widow of Antoine Plante, on July 8, 1839. Charlotte brought Antoine II (c.1831-?) into the new marriage. Louis and Charlotte, Chinook together had the following children: Marie (c.1835-1907), Catherine (c.1838-51), Xavier (c.1841-89), Ignace (1845-?) and Louis II (c.1847-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-26; FtVanAB 26, 28; YFDS 4b-7 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b
See Also: **Plante, Antoine [1] (Relative)**; **Plante, Antoine [2] (Relative)**

Opunoui [b] (fl. 1845 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846).

Opunoui, from Oahu, joined the HBC in 1845 and appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1845-1846. He returned to Oahu that same outfit.

Opunui [a] [variation: **Opunoui, Opono**] (c. 1823 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1823

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1844); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1849); Farm labourer, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1851 - 1852); Freeman, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1853).

Opunui [a], who may be the same as Opusni Malaroui of the US Census, joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. After starting his career on the Alaska panhandle, and with one short break working on the steamer *Beaver*, he spent the majority of his career at Fort Vancouver as a labourer. He worked until December 10, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu. He re-engaged and returned to the Columbia. He was discharged on June 23, 1852 but appears to have been rehired. He was discharged again on June 23, 1853 and died at Fort Vancouver that year.

Opunui had one wife, Marie, a Cascades woman (c.1830-48), with whom he had Anne (1848-?). Marie died on September 8, 1848 at Fort Vancouver, probably from the lingering effects of childbirth.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-10; YFDS 16; FtVicDS 1; OHS 1850 Census, Clark Co. PPS: CCR 1b

Oraquenandagan, Thomas [variation: **Orackwanadago**] (fl. 1810 - 1816) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816).

Thomas Oraquenandagan joined the NWC on January 9, 1810 as a second gouvernail and devant for lake travel and was stationed at Fort William. It is not known how long he stayed there but he first appeared on record on the Pacific slopes in 1816, possibly as a member of the brigade. That year cash was paid to his wife by the NWC.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1

Ord, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1853) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1854).

Thomas Ord joined the HBC as a seaman on the *Otter* on December 24, 1852 and got under weigh February 3, 1853 for the coast. However, twelve days after reaching Fort Victoria on August 4, 1853, he, along with the ship's cook, Jesse Hadley, deserted the vessel and was not heard from again.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1

Orighogowin, Paul (fl. 1830) (Native or Mixed descent)

Fur trade employee

HBC Comer and goer, Columbia Department (1830); Montreal Summerman, Columbia Department (1830 - 1831).

Paul Orighogowin was was a member of the cross country brigade in the summer of 1830 and that same outfit was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26; YFASA 10

Oroheeay, Alexander (fl. 1849 - 1852) (Mixed descent or Hawaiian)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1851); Apprentice cooper, Fort Vancouver (1851 - 1852).

Alexander Oroheeay worked for the HBC as an apprentice cooper on a contract that ended in 1854. However, he was discharged on February 24, 1852. As no other information has been located about him, he may have been a second-generation Hawaiian, born of a Hawaiian father in the fur trade (perhaps the following) and a Native mother.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9

Orohuay [variation: **Oroohuay, Oroheeay, Ooroohuay**] (c. 1813 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1813

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - September 30, 1844

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1837); Pigherd, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1837); Middleman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

Orohuay (Oroohuay) joined the HBC in 1830 and returned to Oahu in November 1840. He returned in 1842 and he was working on a new two-year contract when he died September 30, 1844 of unstated causes.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 4a-7, 15; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22, 24; FtVanCB 9

Oroora (fl. 1835 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Columbia Department (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846).

Oroora, from Oahu, joined the HBC at Fort Vancouver on November 1, 1835. He worked mostly at Fort Vancouver until November 10, 1842, at which point he returned to Oahu. He was re-engaged and worked until August 6, 1846, at which point he again returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 22, 24-26; YFDS 6-7, 13, 17; FtVanASA 3-7

Orouku (fl. 1848 - 1849) (possibly Polynesian)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849).

Orouku joined the HBC on June 1, 1848. He deserted in 1849, most likely in the first half, for in outfit 1849-1850, he received no wages. He probably headed south to the California gold rush.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19

Osborne, James (fl. 1831 - 1836) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in or near Greenoch, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1836).

James Osborne joined the HBC on September 29, 1831 in London as a seaman, originally for three years. He arrived in the Columbia aboard the brig *Eagle* and began his work in coastal shipping servicing coastal posts on October 28, 1832. Three years later he returned home to England on the brig *Dryad* in 1835 arriving in England in April of the following year.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 12-15; YFDS 5a-6; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3

Oskononton, Nicolas [variation: **As-ka-non-ton, Os-con-onton**] (fl. 1810 - 1819) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada or Sault St. Louis

Death: Cowlitz area, Pacific Northwest - January 29, 1819

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); Member, Snake Party (1818 - 1819); Employee, Pacific slopes (1818).

Nicholas Oskononton joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co] from Lac des Deux Montagnes on August 10, 1810 and worked at Temiscaming until 1814, when he signed a further contract to work at Fort William. When he first appeared on record on the Pacific slopes in 1816 as a NWC employee, he was married, for cash was paid to his wife by the NWC. He was working with Alexander Ross in 1818-1819 brigade when he and several other Iroquois convinced Ross that they should trap alone. According to Ross, Oskononton was disgusted with the conduct of his fellow Iroquois and went back to Fort Nez Percés. Oskononton apparently suffered many hardships and was killed by the Cowlitz natives in 1819. Peter Skene Ogden led a punitive expedition of thirty to forty men against the Cowlitz but matters got out of hand and twelve largely innocent men women and children were killed. As retribution for this slaughter, Cowlitz chief How-How demanded that one of his daughters be married to a high ranking officer of Fort

George. The ceremony was carried out in April 1819 and peace was secured (Ross, p. 127-31).

No details have been traced on Nicolas Oskonoton's family.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1; NAC Keith, p. 25 PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 127-31

Ossin, Louis [variation: **Aucent, Aussan, Ossant**] (c. 1800 - 1856) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - May 12, 1856

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Louis Ossin, who joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on November 23, 1819 to work in the Northwest as a wintering middleman and steersman, spent the majority of his career on the Pacific slopes. He was re-engaged July 16, 1823 by the HBC as a middleman but, in the following year, in May 1824, while on an expedition of discovery in the Peace River Rocky Mountain Portage area with Samuel Black and Donald Manson, he deserted. At that time, Ossin and Jean Marie Bouche stole a large quantity of supplies from the Company, endangering peoples lives; thus, both were:

Hand cuffed and in that situation ... publicly exposed during one full day on the roof of the Factory, afterward ... imprisoned during one week, fed on bread and water, and in winter ... sent to winter among the Europeans at Churchill & Severn Forts (Minutes of Council, July 1, 1825).

Ossin may have been working out of New Caledonia around this time. From that time on he worked at several locations and was probably on the York Factory express in the fall of 1827. He was a freeman by 1836. At the end of his fur trading career in 1840, he became a settler in the Willamette Valley and by 1842 was running a productive farm on eighty enclosed acres [32.4 ha]. He maintained his loyalties to the HBC in 1843 by voting against the organization of a Provisional Government in Oregon territory. He continued to raise his family until his death in 1856.

Louis Ossin (as Louis Aucent) had three or more successive wives and four recorded children. In February 1829, while at Fort Langley, he took an unnamed Kwantlen wife. On July 13, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Catherine, Cayuse (c.1813-48). Apparently their children were Rose (c.1828-1901), Louis (c.1832-99), François (1836-?), and Joseph (c.1839-50). Catherine died March 12, 1848 and two months later, on May 29, 1848, Louis married Mary Mollilis/Mollala (c.1818-?). Upon Louis' death, his widow, Mary, married Joseph Simoneau on January 6, 1858.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA HBCCont; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 5, 7-16; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b, 5a-7; FtLanPJ 1; OHS 1842 Census; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: HBRIS III, p. 133; CCR 1a, 2a, 3a; E. Ermatinger, p. 105 SS: Holman, p. 115

Ostaryou, Ignace [variation: **Ottstahariou**] (c. 1796 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1818); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826).

Ignace Ostaryou joined the fur trade on September 23, 1816 to work at Sault St. Marie or Fort William as a middleman and the following year crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party. He likely continued to work in the area until 1821 for at that time he was found on HBC books. He worked with the HBC in the Columbia Department between 1822 and 1826. He deserted on March 19, 1826 on his way from the Flatheads.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 3; HBCA YFASA 1-5

Ostiserico, Jacques [variation: **Osteceroke, Osteaceroke, Ostisterioka**] (fl. 1813 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

NWC Devant, Kootenay's (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); **U.A.** Freeman trapper, American Party (1825+).

Jacques Ostiserico was engaged by the NWC in the Columbia in 1812 on a two-year contract and was noted at being in the Kootenay area in 1813-1814. It is not known how long he stayed as an employee with the NWC but in 1821-1822 he was returning his furs to Spokane House and, in 1823, he accompanied Finan McDonald into the Snake Country and, by 1824, he was a freeman in the area. On February 10, 1824, he was camped at Prairie de Cheveau, outside Flathead Post ready to join Alexander Ross' nine month HBC Snake Party trapping expedition. While on the expedition, on June

19, 1824, both Jacques and John Grey were pursued by some Peigan Indians who, wanting to trade guns, tried to wrestle a gun from a reluctant Jacques. Both tried to return to Ross' camp but the Peigan followed closely. Jacques broke off and rode on ahead sounding the alarm with "The Blackfeet! The Blackfeet!" without telling Ross that Grey was behind. On August 21, 1824, Ostiserico and thirteen others left Ross forcing him to turn back to Flathead Post. On his return to the same post, Ostiserico joined Ogden's Snake Country 1824-1825 trapping expedition with one gun, three horses and six traps. On May 24, 1825 when he was in the Weber River area [Utah], and perhaps enticed by the much higher American prices, he along with twenty others deserted to the American party in the area. He did not pay his debt and has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5a, 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a

Ostteargar, Carl Edward [variation: **Osteargar**] (fl. 1854 - 1855) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1854 - 1855).

Carl Edward Ostteargar/Osteargar worked briefly for the HBC and may still have been in the area in 1857.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-4

Oteakorie, Louis [variation: **Oteokorie, Okokorie, Curry**] (fl. 1849 - 1867) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Death: probably Vancouver, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1852);

Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1864); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1864 - 1867).

Louis Oteakorie, a large framed Iroquois from Sault St. Louis, joined the HBC in 1849 on a one-year contract. Around 1853, along with many others when the coal proved to be less than sufficient, he left Fort Rupert and went to Nanaimo where he, a crack shot and excellent hunter, hunted venison when it was required at the store. He left Nanaimo in 1858 for Fort Langley and probably did a little work before heading to Fort Simpson where, in November 1861, he was turned out of the post by W. H. McNeill. Further taunting of his superiors in December 1863 had him once again evicted from the Fort. He returned to Fort Rupert where he worked until 1867. For at least the next five years, he appears to have lived in Fort Rupert where he married chief Melas' sister. Louis and his wife eventually went to Vancouver, B. C., where Louis stayed. M-las returned to die with her daughters in Alert Bay.

Louis Oteakorie had one recorded wife, Fort Rupert Kwakiutl native, M-las/M-lus/Mellas/ Moulas and had six, possibly seven children, Kitty (?-?), Alexis [Currie] (1865-1940), Emma [Oteokorie] (c.1866-?), Catherine [Currie] (c.1871-1931), Mary [Currie] (?-?), Louis (?-?) and Jane (c.1876-?). Son Louis also worked for the HBC in Fort Rupert in 1866-1867.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1, 4, 8-15; Oblate Mission baptismal Records of Fort Rupert, pp. 15, 26; Baptisms, Burials, Alert Bay Mission, Anglican Church Records, Anglican Church Archives, Victoria, B.C.; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Fort Rupert; 1901 Canada Census, Alert Bay Nimkish Reserve SS: Bate, p. 1; Barbeau; Oeokorie descendant

Otoetanie, (Little) Michel (fl. 1826 - c. 1827) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827).

Michel Otoetanie was known to have been a member of McLeod's Umpqua Expedition along with Michel Ouamtanie. He appears in the records on Monday, December 25th and Tuesday, December 26th 1826 in the following entries: "...one of our party little Michel missing, having returned on the way for some thing, he forgot come night coming on he could not find his way," and on the following day, "Fine weather, as soon as day dawned, we got in motion just at the moment, little Michel hove in sight" (HBRS XXIII:201).

PPS: HBRS XXIII, p. 201

Otoetanie, Michel (c. 1792 - 1833) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1792

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - April 17, 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825);

Bowsman, Snake Party (1825 - 1826); Bowsman, South Party (1826 - 1827); Boule, York Factory Express (HBC) (1827 - 1828); Bowsman, South Party (1828 - 1830); Trapper, South Party (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832); Bowsman and trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833).

Iroquois Michel Otoetanie joined the fur trade around 1815 and went to the Columbia in 1821. He became a freeman in 1829. He died April 17, 1833 and his account with the Company was closed in 1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-7, 9, 11-13; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 2a-2b, 3b, 4b-5b; HBCA B.239/x/2. p. 187; B.223/d/105a., p. 180
PPS: HBRS XXIII, p. 158, 158n; E. Ermatinger, p. 105, 113

Otokichi (c. 1820 - 1867) (Japanese)

Birth: Japan - c. 1820

Death: Singapore - January 1867

Other

N/A Pupil, Fort Vancouver (1834).

Otokichi, the youngest crew member of a marooned Japanese coastal trading vessel which drifted from Japan to North America, had a life which extended far beyond the fur trade with which he came in contact in 1834. After drifting to Cape Flattery, he became a slave of the Makah natives, was rescued by the Hudson's Bay Company and eventually ended up in China. (For the story of his shipwreck, enslavement on the Northwest Coast, subsequent rescue, early life in China, and the first attempt to return to Japan, see the parallel adventures of fellow crew member Iwakichi.)

After Otokichi returned to China following his unsuccessful attempt to repatriate to Japan, his life took a different direction from that of his fellow crew members Iwakichi and Kyukichi who had become interpreters in Hong Kong. Instead, Otokichi went to Shanghai where he worked for the large British trading firm, Dent and Company, and may have married a woman who was a fellow employee of the same company. Because of his knowledge of the Japanese language, Otokichi joined HMS *Mariner* (Commander Mathison) for a second voyage to Japan as interpreter in May 1849, but they were forced to leave the area. Otokichi returned to Shanghai where he continued to work for Dent and Company and helped other castaway Japanese get jobs. He settled one group who had arrived in Shanghai on Commodore Perry's flagship, the *Susquehanna*, thus depriving Perry of his human bargaining chips to open Japan to trade. When Perry demanded the Japanese back, Otokichi dispersed the Japanese sailors in taverns and brothels all over the city until Perry had sailed. Most of these castaways eventually returned to Japan.

In 1854 Otokichi returned to Japan as interpreter aboard the HMS *Winchester* ostensibly to negotiate a military treaty. This time he did not hide his heritage as he did not the previous voyage but his imperfect English and non-formal Japanese caused him to negotiate a commercial rather than military treaty, unexpectedly opening several Japanese ports to British trade. Otokichi was invited to stay in Japan but chose to go back to Shanghai to be with his new family.

Some time during the 1850s, Otokichi's wife died of an illness and he lived with an Indian woman from Singapore. Early in 1862, he and his family left Shanghai for Singapore, possibly to escape the last of the Taiping Rebellions which had then extended to Shanghai. That same year, when a delegation of fifty-two Japanese officials passed through Singapore to establish a commercial embassy in Europe, Otokichi guided the group, who were amazed to find that they were not the first to leave Japan. When a smaller group of dignitaries passed through Singapore a few months later, one member Fuchibe Tokuzo noted Otokichi in his rented bungalow:

As we passed by Otokichi's house, we stopped in for a rest. His wife appeared and we met her, but the children were asleep. All the household furnishings, the plates and cups, etc., were fresh and clean. He has a horse cart and a two-story house with a garden. The garden is spacious with trees and flowers growing in it. He has a young boy and girl for servants (Fuchibe, p. 18-19).

Another member of the delegation was Moriyama Einosuke who had learned his English from Ranald McDonald. Ranald, who as a nine year old had departed Fort Vancouver for Red River in 1834 just before the Japanese arrived, was nonetheless inspired by the story of Otokichi and his two fellow Japanese. All four had studied in the Fort Vancouver school.

In January 1867, Otokichi died in a sanitarium located in a Singaporean coconut plantation. His grave was located in February 2004, his body was cremated, and the following year half of his ashes were returned to Onoura, Japan, his hometown.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 10, John McLoughlin's May 18, 1834 letter to Governor & Committee, fo. 15d; FtVanCB 10, John McLoughlin's Nov. 18, 1834 letter to Governor & Council, fos. 4-6; ShMiscPap 14, fo. 35d PPS: Dickey SS: R. MacDonald; Kohl, p. 20-28; the first attempted return to Japan found in E. W. King's "Notes on the Voyage of the Morrison from Canton to Japan," *The Claims of Japan and Malasia Upon Christendom*, Exhibited in Notes of Voyages Made in 1837, New York, 1839; S. Wells Williams, "Narrative of a Voyage of the Ship Morrison," *Chinese Repository*, vol. 6, 1837, 209-29, 353-80; Gutzlaff's report of the voyage the voyage is found in Foreign Office, China Correspondence, vol. 21, Elliot to Foreign Office, No. 58, Enc. 3, Sept. 4, 1837, Public Records Office [PRO], London; the second return to Japan found in "Journal of Occurrences: H.M.B.S. *Mariner's* Visit to Japan," *Chinese Repository*, vol. 19, #510 and Alfred Laurence Halloran's *Wae Yang Jin: Eight Month's Journal Kept on Board One of Her Majesty's Sloops of War During Visits to Loochoo, Japan, and Pootoo*, London, 1856, p. 74; Singapore encounter in Tokuzo Fuchibe's, "Okonikki" [Journal of a trip to Europe] in *Kengai shisetsu nikki sanshu* [An anthology of diaries of a mission sent abroad], ed., Nihon Shiseki Kyokai, vol 98, 1972, pp. 18-19]

Ottehoh (fl. 1817 - 1839) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1817 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1829); Scullion, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman? (high wage), Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman? (high wage), Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1835 - 1839); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839).

Ottehoh joined the fur trade around 1817 from Oahu and worked almost continuously for over twenty years for the HBC. During this time he appears to have been, in part, a dishwasher. He was discharged from the Columbia on November 1, 1831, and returned to Oahu, sailing on the *Ganymede*. Less than a year later, on September 5, 1832, he was rehired in Oahu to work in the Columbia once again. He was finally discharged, likely in Oahu, on July 26, 1839.

No family has been located.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-7, 9, 11-14, 19; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 10; FtVanASA 1-6 PPS: McLoughlin, p. 230

Otto, John (fl. 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

John Otto worked as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast. He has not subsequently been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Ouamtany, Michel (Old Michel) [variation: **Ouamtanie, Ouantane**] (c. 1775 - 1828) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1775

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - June 26, 1828

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1816); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Bowsman, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); Bowsman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828).

Michel Ouamtany entered the fur trade, most likely with the NWC, around 1798 and was sometimes referred to as Old Michel. He was first recorded on the Pacific slopes in 1816 but may have arrived earlier and most likely worked the brigade to Montreal. He joined the HBC in 1821 and, as next to nothing was written of him or the quality his work, only a small glimpse was provided on May 1826, when the fifty-year old bowsman was employed covering saddles with skins on McLeod's expedition. Old Michel died June 26, 1828 of unstated causes at Fort Vancouver at the age of fifty-three.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; HBCA YFASA 1-8; FtVanAB 10, 19; FtVanASA 1; FtVanPJ 2; YFDS 2a, 3a

Ouamtany, Thomas [variation: **Tomo, Tomma, Thomas, Tomo the Interpreter, One-arm Tomo Ouamtany, Cluamtany**] (c. 1824 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest (to an Iroquois father and Chinook mother)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1845); Interpreter, Fort Victoria (1845 - 1847); Interpreter, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1848); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1848); Interpreter, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1854); Interpreter, Nanaimo (1856 - 1858).

Thomas Ouamtany appears to have joined the HBC around 1843 from Red River and may be the son of Michel Ouamtany. If so, Thomas had probably been sent to Red River by the HBC when his father died at Fort Vancouver in 1828. When Thomas returned to the coast, he spent the majority of his career at Fort Victoria acting as interpreter, and in 1851, was a member of a party investigating reports of coal deposits at Cowichan. He began work at Nanaimo on January 31, 1856 for general work and served as an interpreter for at least one of Adam Grant Horne's expeditions; he remained on the books, however, until 1858, probably doing assorted jobs. In spite of having only one arm, (Bate, p. 3) which had been severed at the shoulder, (Crt-Gaols, p. 56) Ouamtany gained a reputation of being a very handy man with an axe and of being a leader amongst the Iroquois. As well, he was given the name "One Arm Tomo" to distinguish himself from the full blooded Iroquois, Thomas Sagoyawatha, or "Big Tomo", also working in the area. Because of Ouamtany's ability with languages, he was often called upon when a reliable competent interpreter was

needed and, at times had to travel back to Victoria to interpret for court cases. In 1863 he was accused of having murdered his wife but was acquitted (Evening Express) and in May 1867, was imprisoned for three months for "selling spirits to Indians" (Crt-Gaols, p. 56). He has not been subsequently traced.

Thomas Ouamtany had one recorded wife and child. On February 17, 1850 at Fort Victoria, he married Eugenie (?-?) a Cowichan native. On November 1, 1850 when their child, Elisa (?-bap.1850-?) was baptised, the mother was listed as Emilie (?-?) of unknown origin. Eugenie and Emilie were likely one and the same.

PS: HBCA YFASA 23-32; FtVicASA 1-4, 7; BCA NanJ 1; BCCR StAndC; The Daily Evening Express, Aug. 6, 1863; BCGR-CrtR-Gaols PPS: HBRs XXXII, p. 180 SS: Bate, p. 3

Oui, Patrick (fl. 1812 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1814).

Just how the Hawaiian Patrick Oui secured a French name has not been traced, but he probably arrived on the PFC vessel *Beaver* in May 1812. He was on record on April 4, 1814 as being prepared to work for the NWC through the summer at Fort George [Astoria].

PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 711

Ouimette, Ignace (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Rigaud, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842).

Ignace Ouimette joined the HBC from Rigaud in 1839. His contract ended in 1842 and in that spring or summer he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6-7

Oullet, Joseph [variation: Ouellet] (fl. 1850 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Middleman, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852).

Joseph Oullet worked briefly for the HBC in the Columbia/New Caledonia area until outfit 1851-1852 when he was transferred to Athabasca.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-3

Oulu (fl. 1839 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845).

Oulu joined the HBC from Oahu in 1839. His contract ended in 1843 but his last day of work was November 10, 1842, at which point he returned to Oahu. However, he was re-engaged on a contract that ended in 1846. He worked until December 10, 1845, again at Fort Vancouver, at which point he again returned to Oahu, where he received his final HBC wages.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22, 24-25; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 13, 16; SandIsAB 5

Outred, Aaron (c. 1810 - ?) (British)

Birth: possibly in or near Northfleet, Kent, England - c. 1810 (born to Aaron Outred and Mary Emary)

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Ordinary seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Aaron Outred, who appears to have been raised near Gravesend, joined the HBC in London on August 29, 1835, as a steward for five years after having sailed on the merchant vessel *Penyardpark*. He sailed to the Northwest Coast on the *Columbia* but when the vessel reached the Columbia River on March 20, 1836, Outred was demoted as he was "no longer fit to be steward through drunkenness and misconduct" (log of *Columbia*, 1, fo. 99). He continued with the vessel as it went back and forth to the Sandwich Islands and arrived back in England on May 10, 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMisPap 4a; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16; IGI file

Ouvre, Jean Baptiste [standard: **Ouvré**] (c. 1791 - c. 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: probably Pacific Northwest - c. 1849

Fur trade employee

PFC Milieu, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Milieu, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); **NWC** Employee, Pacific slopes (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1829); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1829); **PFC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Nisqually (1833); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1842); Cook, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1842); Interpreter, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843).

Jean Baptiste Ouvré had a long career in the fur trade. Ouvre joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition at Mackinac around August 2, 1810, crossed over the Continental Divide in late summer 1811 and arrived at Astoria on February 19, 1812. On October 20, 1813, when the PFC was taken over by the NWC he entered the service of the latter, staying with it in the Columbia Department until it was in turn taken over by the HBC in 1821. From that point on, he worked as a middleman and interpreter until the 1840s, with the exception of 1828-1829, when he took on cook's duties. He was rarely mentioned in early journals of the time but, on October 6, 1829, J. W. Dease mentioned in his diary that Ouvre had "brought from his division 133 beaver, 44 others." However, he frequently appeared in the Fort Nisqually journals doing general labouring tasks, cooking and setting out on trading excursions around the Puget Sound area, no doubt because of his lengthy experience in the fur trade. For example, on December 13, 1833, he was sent by William F. Tolmie with goods to "break ground at Whidbey's island" (Dickey) in the hopes of establishing a post there but he was not successful. In one February 1836 entry, Ouvre, almost out of character, went off on a tour of pleasure to deliver a letter but returned, three days later, having lost the letters, given away his capote and wrapped in a blanket. By 1837, he appeared to be living with his family in a house, possibly outside the palisades and, by November 1838, was cooking for Tolmie's wife. He appears to have retired around 1842 and between 1843-1847 he appears on the books with movement on his account indicating he was still alive or that his family was working his account.

Jean Baptiste Ouvré appears to have had two wives and four children. On July 15, 1838, around the Fort Vancouver area, the Anglican minister, Herbert Beaver, baptised Marianne (?-1838-?) whose mother was Angeline. Somewhere between August 30 and September 12, 1839, at Fort Nisqually, the Catholic priests married Ouvre to Jany Simpson, Teoutit, Nisqually. Their children were Louise (c.1834-?), Thérèse (c.1836-?) and Jean Baptiste (1839-?).

Ouvre's River [Duwamish River] was named after J. B. Ouvre.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-26; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4a-7; FtVanAB 10, 19; FtVanASA 1-6; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 110; Dickey; CCR 1a

See Also: Gregoire, Antoine (Son-in-Law); Lebrun, Hercule (Son-in-Law)

Overall, John (fl. 1826 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

John Overall shipped on with the HBC in London in September 1826 and sailed to the coast on a supply voyage of the *William & Ann*. The vessel did no coastal trading and it was an uneventful voyage overall except that one of the two ship's boys (the other being Richard Green) accidentally broke the ship's barometer on April 20, 1827 (log of *William & Ann*, fo. 96). Overall arrived back in London with the vessel in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 4

Owtii (fl. 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1844).

Owtii was likely hired by the HBC in Oahu in 1844. He worked at Fort Vancouver from July 12 to November 12, 1844, whereupon he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24; YFDS 15

Oxley, John (fl. 1841 - 1845) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1844).

John Oxley joined the HBC as a ship's officer in London on August 26, 1841 and sailed to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. After arriving at Fort Vancouver on April 14, 1842, he sailed around to several coastal posts for the following year; however, by the end of 1843, Oxley was showing rebellion against his superiors. In November 1843 he carelessly lost overboard the tiller and rudder of an onboard vessel and, on the way to the Sandwich Islands, he was lax about taking in the sails and openly rebelled against the captain and 1st mate. As a result, he was sent to his cabin off duty and, on December 27, 1843, was discharged at Oahu, expressing no intention of returning to England soon. Before his discharge, he signed over his entire account to his mother, Harriet, who without John's knowledge had died some months before. (His aunt, Mary Ann Groves, his mother's executor, later managed to collect the sum from the HBC London office.) John likely soon shipped out on another unnamed vessel and by June 1845 was back in London where he signed an approval from his salary to be transferred to his aunt.

Two undelivered 1843 letters from an urbane brother written from The Baltic Coffee House in London and one 1844 letter from an aunt in Bermonsey announcing the death of his mother, now rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 22-23; log of Vancouver [3], 1; MisI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 171-79

Pa-ay-lay (fl. 1830 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1836); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1838); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1838 - 1841); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1849); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1849); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Pa-ay-lay joined the HBC from Oahu in 1830 and worked for it continuously for almost twenty years. After his arrival in the Columbia, he was taken north where he participated in the construction of Fort Simpson [Nass] on the Nass River. Afterwards he worked at or around Fort Vancouver. His contract was to end in 1850, and he left for Oahu on October 31, 1849 aboard the barque *Columbia*. He was paid in Honolulu, but then rejoined the *Cowlitz* to sail back to the coast, perhaps because of a family he had formed there. He has not been traced further, nor has any family.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4a-7, 16-21; PSACAB 3; YFASA 11-15; 19-20, 22-29; SandIsAB 10

Pacquin, Louis [variation: **Paquin**] (fl. 1813 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Spokane House & Columbia River (1811 - 1812) (with David Thompson); Gouvernail, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

Louis Pacquin was with David Thompson in 1811-1812, possibly as a freeman. He may have been part of the large group that made their way up the Missouri around 1803, eventually settling with the Flathead. In June 1811 at a rapid of the Salseesh River, he lost his wife, child and property. Other casualties were François Desjarlais, his wife and four children. Louis re-contracted with the NWC in the Columbia on a two year contract as a gouvernail in 1812 and was last traced at Fort George [Astoria] in 1814.

The names of Pacquin's family have not been traced.

PS: OA Thompson's Journals; HBCA NWCAB 10

Paget (Basteny), Antoine [variation: **Paquet (Bostony)**] (c. 1753 - ?) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Milieu, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); **NWC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Antoine Paget worked for the NWC and continued his employment with the HBC in 1821. In 1823, when he was "on the wrong side of 70", (Ross, p. 241) he participated in the burning of a Piegan fort in revenge for the death of Michel Bourdon. On February 10, 1824, he joined Alexander Ross' nine month Snake Party trapping expedition from Prairie de

Cheveaux, near Flathead Post, as a freeman trapper in charge of a lodge of two people. At this point he must have been quite old for Ross thought that he was not worth equipping. Also, by March 30, 1824, he was lagging behind the rest of the party and so he was left by the party while it crossed the mountains. By April 18, however, it was determined that Paget had deserted. He must have returned to Flathead Post on his own for, by December 20, 1824, he joined Peter Skene Ogden for his 1824-1825 expedition into the Snake Country.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeoAC 4, 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2 SS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 241

Paget, Charles (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Charles Paget was a member of a large group of NWC employees which transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1

Pahwack, Raccoon (fl. 1817 - 1824) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1796

Death: possibly Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest - 1824

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1817 - 1822); **HBC** Milieu, Fort Okanagan (spring 1822); Milieu, Columbia Department (1822 - 1825).

Raccoon Pahwack, who joined the fur trade in 1817 at just over twenty years of age, worked for the NWC and continued his employment with the HBC. Although he was tracked working in the spring of 1822 at the interior post of Okanagan, he may have worked there for a longer period. He may have died in 1824.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 1a-3a, 4a

Pakee [1] [variation: **Packee**] (fl. 1830 - 1836) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1835); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1835 - 1836).

Pakee joined the HBC from Oahu around 1830. After his arrival on the Northwest Coast, he headed north, where he was in on the construction of the first Fort Simpson Nass River site; he subsequently took part in its dismantling in 1834. At that time, in August, 1834, he fell from the gallery, fracturing his skull. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie rushed to the fort on the brig *Dryad* with surgical instruments in hand, but he found that Pakee had only stunned himself severely (Tolmie, p. 290) and consequently left after a few days of observation. Pakee was brought to the new Simpson site on September 1, 1834, where he was to continue his work, but his injury may have been more severe than Tolmie diagnosed, for he received only partial wages for outfit 1834-1835. During that same outfit, the period of moving the fort, fellow Sandwich Islanders, Jemmy Mahoy and Jem Mamuka were likewise disabled. Pakee worked in the Columbia until about 1836, at which point he likely returned to the Sandwich Islands.

Pakee [1] and an unknown Chinook woman were the parents of Thomas Pakee (1829-39).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5c; YFASA 11-14; FtSimp[N]PJ 3 PPS: W. F. Tolmie, p. 290; D. Lee & Frost, p. 169

Pakee [2] (fl. 1840 - 1859) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - 1819

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Snake Party (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1843 - 1845); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1845 - 1850); Labourer, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1858 - 1859).

Pakee [2] joined the HBC in 1840 in Oahu. Pakee [2] worked at a variety of posts and on coastal shipping. In April 1850 he deserted with three other Hawaiians, but must have soon returned to work. In 1853 he joined the colonial militia, the Voltigeurs, and stayed with this force until it was disbanded in 1858 when he took employment at the HBC San Juan Island sheep farm. He returned to Victoria and then Nanaimo. On November 7, 1865, a grey haired, five foot ten inch [178 cm] forty-six year old Hawaiian, "Parkee" was sentenced in Nanaimo [BC] to three months hard labour for selling spirits to the Indians. At that time, Pakee could neither read nor write, nor did he profess to subscribe

to any Western religion.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7; log of Vancouver [3] 2; FtVicASA 1- 2; BelleVuePJ 2; BCA BCGR-Crt-Gaol
PPS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 166-185; Dickey

Pakeeknaak, Thomas (fl. 1814) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

NWC Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1814).

Thomas Pakeeknaak is on record on April 4, 1814 as being prepared to work for the NWC through the summer at Fort George [formerly Astoria].

PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 711

Pakeokeo (fl. 1845 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Nez Perces (1845 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Passenger, *Columbia* (barque) (1849).

Pakeokeo joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 and worked principally at Fort Nez Perces as a labourer. His contract was to have ended in 1850 but on October 31, 1849, he returned to Oahu aboard the barque *Columbia* and was paid his final wages.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3, 10; YFASA 25-29; YFDS 21

Paledin [variation: **Padulie**] (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Paledin, whose name changed considerably according to the recorder, shipped on board the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in February 1850 at Honolulu and sailed to the Northwest Coast on a voyage on which the captain was unhappy with the performance of the Hawaiians. Paledin and Kula both rebelled on August 27, as their contract was up, and did not return with the rest of the crew to the vessel.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; log of Cowlitz 8

Palmer, George (fl. 1854 - 1855) (West Indian and African)

Birth: West Indies, Caribbean

Fur trade employee

PSAC Cook, Fort Nisqually (1854).

George Palmer was engaged as a cook at Fort Nisqually in September 27, 1854 to work for PSAC. Two months later, on December 5, he was caught selling liquor to the Indians and taken to the guard house at nearby Fort Steilacoom where he was confined.

PPS: Dickey SS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 179-80

Palmer, Joseph (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828).

Joseph Palmer was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's southwest expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1827 Rendezvous and left with Smith in July, heading south into California. On the way, they were attacked by Mojaves, who killed eleven of the expedition. Palmer was saved by being on a raft at the time. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members in camp including Palmer, except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Palupalu (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1843).

Palupalu joined the HBC in 1840 from Oahu and began his work at Fort Vancouver on July 1 of that year. He worked at Fort Vancouver and the Cowlitz farm until November 15, 1843, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-23; YFDS 11, 14; FtVanASA 6-7

Pambrun, Alexander (c. 1829 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: New Caledonia, British Columbia - c. 1829 (born to Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun and Catherine Humperville)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848).

A sixteen year old Alexander Pambrun joined the HBC at Fort Vancouver at July 1, 1845 on a three-year contract. He may have worked casually there between 1848-1851.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-30; YFDS 16

See Also: Pambrun, Pierre Chrysologue (Father); Pambrun, Thomas (Brother); Pambrun, Andrew Dominique (Brother)

Pambrun, Andrew Dominique [variation: **André**] (c. 1822 - 1895) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Cumberland House [Saskatchewan] - c. 1822 (born to Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun and Catherine Humperville)

Death: probably Walla Walla, Washington - 1895

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1851 - 1852); Clerk in charge, Fort Nez Percés (1852 - 1854); Clerk, Fort Nez Percés (1854 - 1855).

Born into the fur trade, Andrew Dominique Pambrun was sent in 1831 to be educated at the Red River Settlement. On January 2, 1851, as a school teacher now living at the residence of brother-in-law Dr. Forbes Barclay, Pambrun posted an advertisement in The Oregon City Spectator:

Day School
House next to Post Office
Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, book-keeping, different branches of mathematics, English grammar, geography, French and drawing, also an evening school from 6 o'clock to 8 P.M. for the benefit of young men who may be unable to attend during the day.
A. D. Pambrun Residence at Dr. Barclay's"

Later that year, on July 1, he entered the service of the HBC and began work at the Fort Vancouver sales shop. He retired in 1855 to a piece of land and may have been at the Fraser River gold fields in 1859-1860. He was appointed interpreter by Governor Stevens. In his later years, he wrote Sixty Years on the Frontier in the Pacific Northwest.

Andrew Pambrun had one wife and apparently thirteen children. In 1843 he married Maria (Mary) Cook (c.1824-1912) and later the married couple moved west to live. Five of their recorded children were Catherine (1855-?), Jeremiah (c.1860-?), James (?-?), Mary Angelique (c.1867-?) and Julius Washington (1869-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVanASA 9-11; YFDS 22; HBCABio; OHS Spectator, January 2, 1851 PPS: Pambrun PPS: CCR 1a, 7a, 7b, 7c

See Also: Pambrun, Pierre Chrysologue (Father); Pambrun, Alexander (Brother); Pambrun, Thomas (Brother)

Pambrun, Pierre Chrysologue (1792 - 1841) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Quebec City, Lower Canada - December 17, 1792

Death: Walla Walla [Washington] - May 15, 1841

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1824 - 1825); Clerk, Fort St. James (1825); Clerk, New Caledonia (1825 - 1829); Clerk in charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1830 - 1831); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Clerk, Fort Nez Percés (1831 - 1833); Clerk in charge, Fort Nez Percés (1833 - 1840); Chief Trader, Fort Nez Percés (1840 - 1841).

Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun was one of the few French Canadians to achieve the rank of Chief Trader. He served in the War of 1812 and reached the rank of lieutenant in the French Canadian Voltigeur regiment of the British army. After he joined the HBC in 1815, he was witness to, and gave evidence at the trials of the "Seven Oaks Massacre" in Red

River, Montreal and London (Narrative, p. 43-55). When he returned in outfit 1819-1820, he became a clerk in three more posts and, in 1831, he was posted to the Columbia District. George Simpson admired him for his "pluck" (HBRS XXX 224) and, although he had reservations about his business abilities, saw that he became Chief Trader in 1839. Pambrun gained a reputation, particularly among American travellers, of hospitality and helpfulness. He died in the Walla Walla area as a result of "being injured by the raised pommel of his Spanish saddle" (Simpson, p. 160) when he fell from his horse and was buried at Fort Vancouver almost three years later on March 9, 1844.

P. C. Pambrun's estate was carried into the 1860s showing varying amounts.

He formalized his marriage to Catherine (Kitty) Humpherville, daughter of Thomas Humpherville and Anna Turner, on December 8, 1838. Their children were André/Andrew Dominique (c.1821-95), Pierre II (1823-1902), Marie, (1826-90), Alexander (c.1829-1912), Thomas (1832-96), Adele/Ada (c.1835-?), Henriette (1837-1916), Jean Baptiste/John (1839-?), and Sara (1841-44).

Pierre II stayed in Manitoba and became involved in the Riel Rebellion, losing an arm in the process.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 4-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-19; FtStJmsRD 2; FtVanASA 1-5; YFDS 3a, 4a, 5c, 7; Narrative of John Pritchard, p. 43-45; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCABio; BCA CCCath PPS: G. Simpson, p. 160; HBRS IV, p. 351-52; HBRS XXX, p. 224n; CCR 1a, 1b; HBRS XXII, p. 490

See Also: Pambrun, Thomas (Son); Pambrun, Alexander (Son); Pambrun, Andrew Dominique (Son)

Pambrun, Thomas (c. 1832 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: New Caledonia [British Columbia] - c. 1832 (born to Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun and Catherine Humpherville)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1846 - 1849); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Snake Country (1851 - 1852); Store assistant, Snake Country (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Snake Country (1853).

Thomas Pambrun, son of P. C. Pambrun, inherited two attributes from his family - curls and a gift for music (CCR 1, A-63). He was hired at Fort Vancouver by the HBC in 1846 and worked at Fort Vancouver until October 6, 1851, when he began worked in the Snake Country. He was hired under a seven-year apprenticeship and appears to have served his apprenticeship before moving on. He retired in 1853. According to the Catholic records, he later worked on the Beaverhead ranch in Montana.

Thomas Pambrun had two wives, and two step-children. His first wife was a Shoshone, who brought sons Francis and John into the marriage. His second wife was Jane Tenday, daughter of Chief Tenday of the Lemhi Tribe (CCR 1, A-63).

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-32; YFDS 17; FtVanASA 9-10 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

See Also: Pambrun, Pierre Chrysologue (Father); Pambrun, Alexander (Brother); Pambrun, Andrew Dominique (Brother)

Pansonault, Jos. B. (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Jos. B. Pansonault was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 but did not appear to work further in the Columbia.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9

Paow, Dick (fl. 1811 - 1813) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813).

Dick Paow joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel, which was operated by the PFC, stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Sandwich Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia, and on April 12 Dick was noted as helping to unload the vessel. He did a variety of jobs but by 1813 was having bouts of both scurvy and (possibly) venereal disease. By May, he appears to have recovered and by November, moved into a newly completed house along with Robert Stuart, Angus Bethune and Alexander Henry.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria

Paparee, Jem [variation: **Gem Papara**] (fl. 1832 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - June 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, South Party (1839 - 1840); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1840 - 1841); Working passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1849).

Jem Paparee joined the HBC in Oahu on September 6, 1832 for work in the Columbia. After three years in coastal shipping, he became a member of various overland parties involved in transporting the members of the Snake Parties to and from Fort Vancouver. In June 1841, he worked his passage back to Oahu on the *Cowlitz* but returned to the coast and continued to work for the Company. He died in 1849 of unstated causes.

Jem Paparee's family, if any, has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFDS 5a-7, 9, 21; YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 22-29; FtSim[N]P] 3; FtVanASA 3-6; log of Cowlitz 1

Paylay, Alexander [variation: Pappley, Papley] (c. 1837 - 1884) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney - c. 1837

Death: Nanaimo, British Columbia - March 9, 1884

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Sponsored settler, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Nanaimo (1853 - 1884).

In 1851 a young eighteen year old Alexander Paylay, whose name reveals Orcadian roots, sailed to the colony of Vancouver Island as an agricultural labourer aboard the HBC chartered ship, *Norman Morison*. After working at a variety of tasks at Fort Victoria for an outfit, he became a woodcutter on the HBC steamer *Beaver*, which supplied coastal forts and brought in furs from remote points. On September 5, 1853, he became ill and had to be landed at the port of Nanaimo where he recuperated and where he was to spend the rest of his life. In this new coal mining city, he became a labourer working with stonemason William Isbister and blacksmith George Rich on a variety of jobs related to the coal mining operations there. He continued work in Nanaimo with the Vancouver Coal Company (after the HBC sold its interests) as pithead man and weighman until his death at the relatively young age of fifty-one years of age from inflammation of the lungs. Alexander died intestate and his brother, Joseph, arrived from Scotland the following month and administered his estate.

Although Alexander officially remained a bachelor throughout his life, he did have one child, Mary Ann Papley (1860-?) to an unnamed native woman.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1; BCA NanCorr; NanJ; StPauNan; BCA BCGR-Nanaimo Free, Mar. 12, 1884, p. 3, Apr. 19, 1884, p. 3

Paquet, Andre [standard: **André**] (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

André Paquet is on record as working in New Caledonia for the HBC during outfit 1821-1822.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Paquet, Jean Baptiste [a] [variation: **Paquete, Pacquette**] (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1823 (born to Jean Baptiste and Marie Paquet)

Death: probably Washington Territory, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1846); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1846 - 1851); Carpenter, Fort Nisqually (1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1860).

Jean Baptiste Paquet [a] joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845 and spent the next fifteen years at coastal posts. For example, when he started, he did a variety of carpentry tasks at Fort Nisqually before taking the *Beaver* to his next posting at Fort Simpson. He appears to have retired in 1860 and settled at Port Crescent, Washington. His wife did not accompany him to Port Crescent (but this Daily News is not consistent with Baptisms).

Jean Baptiste Paquet had one wife and six recorded children. On May 7, 1861 at Victoria, he married Marie/Mary (?-?), Nass, Tsimshian. Their children were Louis (?-bap.1853-?), Elizabeth/Isabel (1855-?), an unnamed child (1857-57),

Apoline/Aroline (?-bap.1859-?), Adeline (?-bap.1861-?), and Teresa (?-bap.1864-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; log of Beaver 2; FtVicASA 1-7, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: Dickey
SS: The Daily News, Port Angeles, Washington, April 25, 1982

Paquet, Jean Baptiste [b] [variation: **Paquete, Pacquette**] (c. 1830 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1846 - 1850); Boute, New Caledonia (1850 - 1851); Middleman, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Middleman, Thompson River (1853); Middleman, Thompson River (1853 - 1858); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1853).

Jean Baptiste Paquet [b] joined the HBC from Lachine in 1846 and came west on a journey that exhausted the sixteen-year old. He retired around 1858 and later took up farming in the Fort Alexandria area.

Jean Baptiste Paquet [b] had one wife two recorded children. On May 5, 1872, at about the age of forty, he married Anne Yinsogh/Yinhotsagh (c.1849-?) at the St. Joseph's Mission at Williams Lake. Their recorded children were Charles (?-?) and Philomena (c.1865-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-31; FtAlexPJ 7, 9; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1-6; HBCABio; OblH-Van MarStJoWL; BCA BCCR StPetStLk

Paraou [variation: **Pareou**] (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845).

Paraou joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and worked at Fort Vancouver. His contract expired in 1843 after which he appeared to work as a freeman. He had lost an arm, apparently, while employed. Paraou worked until July 18, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu where he received an extra gratuity from the HBC.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-25; FtVanASA 6-7; SandIsAB 5

Pareil, Pierre [variation: **Pareille**] (fl. 1810 - 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Sulpice, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Pacific Slopes (1810 - 1811) (with David Thompson); Untraced vocation, Boat Encampment [Canoe Camp] (1810 - 1811).

Pierre Pareil joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from St. Sulpice on January 13, 1809 for three years as a wintering middleman in the Northwest. He first appeared in David Thompson's journals in the Athabasca Pass on November 1, 1810 when he was sent back to return with provisions. By December 13, he was back in Athabasca Pass as he was sent out to hunt. He wintered at Canoe Camp (later, Boat Encampment, near the junction of Canoe and Flat Heart [Wood] Rivers with the Columbia) until April 17, 1811, when Parel, along with Joseph Cote and Rene Vallade, started out in a newly clinker built canoe, twenty-five feet [6.1 m] in length, with Thompson down the Columbia towards the Pacific. On July 3, 1811, the party had grown to eight men when the group struck out from Ilthkoyape (Kettle Falls) towards the Pacific. He likely made it to Pacific for on August 21, 1811, he was still with Thompson at Kettle Falls on the voyage upstream.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: ChSoc XL, p. 327; Belyea, p. 119, 130-32, 139-42, 170

Parente, Louis Leandre [standard: **Parentè**] [variation: **Parrent, Parent**] (fl. 1849 - 1862) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: Trois Rivieres, Lower Canada (born to Charles Parent and Rosalie Rousseau)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman or labourer, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1853); Middleman, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1860).

Louis Leandre Parentè joined the HBC in 1849 and appears to have spent his time in northern coastal posts. He worked until 1853-1854 when his first son was born and appears to have taken some time off. This may have been from venereal disease, which he had from at least 1855. Parent returned to work in 1854 and, by 1857, Parent, who could read some French, was attending William Duncan's Night School for men. He retired in 1860 carrying on transactions with the Company until 1862.

Louis Parent had one wife and three recorded children. Louis likely married his wife Catherine (?-?), Tongas on May 16, 1853 although he was listed as "Charles" in the church records. Their children were Louis (1853-?), François

(1858-?) and Charles (?-bap.1860-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1, 4-9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; BCA BCCR StAndC; UBC-SC Duncan

Paris, Joseph (fl. 1849) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Harpooner* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1849).

Joseph Paris joined the HBC vessel *Columbia* at Fort Victoria on July 11, 1849 quite possibly from the HBC chartered vessel *Harpooner* as he joined on the same day as Frederick William Berwick. He was only on a short time for on August 27, he deserted at Sitka. Captain James Cooper reported it to the Governor Mikhail Dmit'rivich Teben'kov who said he would send him to one of the HBC forts or the British Consul at Honolulu (log of *Columbia*, fo. 125).

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 10

Pariseau, Pierre [variation: **Parisseau**] (c. 1820 - 1892) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Jerome or St. Pierre diocese of Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1820 (born to Baptiste Pariseau and Françoise Alarie)

Death: Umpqua River, Oregon - January 21, 1892

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1842 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1844 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1849).

Pierre Pariseau joined the HBC from the Montreal area in 1840 and likely worked his entire career at Fort Umpqua. He was likely passing through Champoege on May 2, 1843, for on that day he voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. On October 31, 1849 he deserted from Umpqua, possibly for the gold fields of nearby California. He may not have got very far for in 1850 he was noted as living as a farmer in the Dompierre household. In that same year he settled a claim in Marion County. He married a Dompierre daughter and raised a family in the St. Paul area, south of Champoege. He later moved to the Douglas County area, took a backwoods claim and lived mainly by hunting. He became a citizen in 1864 and was active until the very end, walking up to eight miles [12.9 km] a day. Pierre Pariseau died in 1892.

Pierre Pariseau had one wife and, according to Munnick, eleven children. On July 18, 1850, he married Marie [Genevieve] DonPierre (c.1834-?), daughter of the late David DonPierre and Marguerite Deshulieres. Nine of their eleven children were Pierre (1851-?), Louis (1853-?), François (1855-70), Jean Baptiste (1858-?), Marie (1859-?), Marguerite (1859-59), Joseph (1863-?), Paul (1865-75), and Charles Pierre (1870-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 20, 22-29; YFDS 16-17, 20; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 2b, 2c, 3a, 4c; Genealogical Material In Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 98; OHS SB #35, p. 43 SS: Holman, p. 116

Parisien, Charles (c. 1823 - ?) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Snake Party (1843 - 1844).

Charles Parisien signed on with the HBC in 1841 likely in the Rupert's Land area. In 1843-1844, he transported trappers in and out of the Snake Country and was in Red River in 1845.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-24; YFDS 14

Park, Alfred (fl. 1845 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1846); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1848); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Alfred Park joined the HBC from London on August 26, 1844 on a five year contract and sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. The logs reveal little of his personality other than he was part of a group on the *Vancouver* that protested at Fort Vancouver about the crew's treatment on the voyage out. He worked on the coast until 1848-1849, when he returned to England on the *Cowlitz*.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 25-28; FtVicASA 1; YFDS 19

Parker, George (? - 1837) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Yerba Buena [San Francisco], California - December 16, 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Landsman, *Dryad* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1837).

George Parker was engaged by the HBC in Oahu on June 16, 1831 to work on coastal shipping. He worked on contract (although not always as a seaman) until 1837, after which he was a freeman. He died at San Francisco on December 16, 1837. Just why his name remained on the records is a bit of a mystery but a possible answer is that the South Party worked in isolation.

PPS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3-5; YFASA 11-15, 18; YFDS 4b-7

Parker, Harry (fl. 1834 - 1835) (Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1834); Member, HBC Snake Party (1835); Member, CRFTC Brigade (1835).

Harry Parker was one of twenty Hawaiians recruited in Hawaii for Nathaniel J. Wyeth's CRFTC in 1834. He and the others arrived in the Columbia River in September and twelve of them set out in a brigade under Captain Joseph Thing for Fort Hall. Starting out, conditions were very difficult, with as little as two hours sleep a night and very little to eat. In November, twelve Hawaiians, including Harry and Tom Bule, deserted. Both Harry and Tom temporarily joined Thomas McKay's HBC Snake Party and were spotted on the Snake River February 12, 1835. On March 12, 1835, Wyeth found seven of his runaway Hawaiians, including Harry, at Fort Vancouver. They rejoined Wyeth and returned to Fort Hall later that year. Harry Parker has not been subsequently traced.

PPS: N. J. Wyeth, p. 250 SS: Beidleman, p. 238

Parks, John (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1814).

John Parks first appeared in Alexander Henry's journals on September 19, 1809 on the Saskatchewan River conducting three HBC Boats from York Factory. This would indicate that he was a member of the Company. On June 10, 1810 he was noted by Henry on the Saskatchewan (Fort Augustus? unclear) as being part of a seventeen person expedition heading for the Columbia, possibly as a member of the NWC. On Monday, March 7, 1814, he was again noted by Alexander Henry arriving at Fort George [Astoria] on a boat from Oak Point with three sturgeon - this time he was certainly a member of the NWC.

PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 400, 451, 696

Parr, Joseph (fl. 1824 - 1826) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826).

Joseph Parr signed on with the HBC around July, 1824 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *William & Ann*. On the way to the coast he went ashore without liberty; and, while sailing on the coast, the vessel traded as far north as Observatory Inlet. On the return voyage from the Columbia he was put off duty for two months as he would not do as directed and only returned January 26, 1826 when he expressed regret for his conduct. Parr did not appear to return to the coast again.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1, 2

Parsons, Samuel (c. 1806 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Liverpool, England - c. 1806

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831 - 1832); Cook, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Samuel Parsons, who joined the HBC in London on November 20, 1830 for three years, sailed from England on the

barque *Ganymede* and began his work on the coast on October 15, 1831. The following year, on October 2, 1832, he was taken on board the brig *Dryad* as a cook but the next month refused to cook anymore and so was replaced by Jonas Newman who also refused to cook. Eventually, Jack Harry took over cooking duties. Parsons continued working in coastal shipping as a seaman until June 26, 1833, when he left on the *Ganymede* for his return voyage to England and was discharged in London on February 25, 1834.

An undelivered 1833 letter to Parsons from a Catherine Connor of Robin Hood Lane, Poplar, [London], rests in the HBCA. It gives a frank description of those who had died, those in jail and those carrying on their old game. She appeared to know George William Barton, indicating that she may have run a boarding house where Parsons and other seamen stayed.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 9, 14; YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b; log of *Dryad* 1; log of *Ganymede* 1; MiscI 5; Beattie & Buss, p. 38-39

Parsons, Valentine (fl. 1816) (Undetermined origin)**Maritime employee**

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

Valentine Parsons worked as a seaman on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months in 1816, the same year it was in both Macao and the Northwest coast.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Parsons, William (fl. 1836 - 1840) (British: English)**Birth: probably Kent, England****Maritime employee**

HBC Steward, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Steward, *Lama* (brig) (1837 - 1838); Steward, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1840).

William Parsons joined the HBC on February 13, 1836 for five years. That year he sailed to the Pacific coast and began his work in coastal shipping in the fall. He returned home on the barque *Nereide* in 1839 two years short of his contract and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840. He may have worked elsewhere for the deficit two years.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Nereide* 2; YFASA 19; ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 7, 10; FtVanASA 3-5

Patele (fl. 1841 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Oahu (1842 - 1843); Middleman and labourer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843).

Patele joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841 and began to receive wages on July 9 of that year. His contract ended in 1844, and he returned to Oahu on October 1, 1843.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12, 14; YFASA 22-23

Patterson, George (fl. 1839 - 1840) (British: English)**Birth: probably Middlesex, England****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

George Patterson joined the HBC in London on September 17, 1839 for five years and sailed to Fort Vancouver on the *Columbia*. After the *Columbia* sailed south to Monterey and San Francisco, Patterson and several other tried repeatedly to desert. On September 24, 1840, Patterson was successful but John Bartlett and a Sandwich Islander were less successful and were brought back to the boat. Patterson thus goes off record.

PS: BCA HBCCont; log of *Columbia* 4; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 20; FtVanASA 6

Patterson, John (fl. 1811 - 1813) (probably American)**Birth: probably United States of America****Maritime employee**

PFC Carpenter, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Carpenter, *Albatross* (brig) (1813).

John Patterson was hired in New York in October 1811 to work at Astoria as a tradesman, sailing on John Jacob Astor's

ship *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowles] on October 10th. After landing at Astoria on May 9, 1812, his subsequent detailed work indicated that of a finishing carpenter; he also worked on the boat that was being constructed at Fort Astoria. However, by January 1813, he began to complain about his rations and working conditions but an increase in rations apparently satisfied him. Nonetheless, on August 25, 1813, he left Fort Astoria with Wilson Price Hunt on the Winship vessel *Albatross* [William Smith]. From there he sailed to the Marqueses, thence to the Sandwich Islands in 1813. It is not known if he stayed with the vessel when it traded throughout the islands throughout 1814.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: K. W. Porter, John Jacob Astor, vol. 1, p. 475-78 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Paul, Charles (fl. 1848 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Charles Paul shipped on with the HBC on September 6, 1848 and sailed to the Northwest Coast on the *Columbia*. On September 28, 1849, six months after his arrival on the coast, he was stabbed in a fight with Robert Dockery and took three weeks to recover under the care of Dr. Alfred Benson at Fort Victoria. After he returned to duty on October 15, he stayed with the *Columbia* and arrived in London on April 18, 1850.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 10; YFASA 30-31

Paul, Hus Emanuel (fl. 1837 - c. 1839) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1839).

Hus Emanuel Paul joined the HBC from Lachine around 1837 and was to have completed his three-year contract in 1840 but died around that time.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-5

Paul, Joseph (c. 1798 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Quebec - c. 1798

Death: junction of Maggie Creek and Humboldt River, Nevada, United States - December 18, 1828

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, York Factory (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); **NWC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1828).

There may have been more than one Joseph Paul working at the same time for the NWC as middleman from 1810-1820. The above Joseph Paul may have been about fifteen years of age when he joined the NWC on October 29, 1814 to work in the west but, also, later HBC records note that he joined about 1816. Either date is possible and between 1814-1821 the exact location of his work has not been traced but he may have been on the brigade in 1817 as he is listed as part of a group crossing the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque. In 1819, both Joseph (probably the above) and Pierre Paul got caught up in the NWC/HBC rivalry when they robbed the HBC Isle à la Crosse and were taken under warrant to York Factory. In spite of this, in 1821, with the amalgamation of the NWC and the HBC, Joseph continued with the HBC in the Columbia. On February 10, 1824 he set out on Alexander Ross' Snake expedition but caused some concern with the freemen who felt that he was getting the choice animals because he was a hired servant who often went in advance of the party. He carried on working in the Snake Country on several expeditions with Ogden, who considered him a first rate trapper. On Sunday, October 15th, 1826, François Payette and Jean Baptiste Tyeguariche, while working on their trap line, happened upon a party of three Snake Indians who had stolen seven of the expedition party's horses. When they demanded the return of the horses the Indians surrendered them along with some food and arrows, but Tyeguariche, unsatisfied (as the same group had previously stolen horses from them) began to beat them, and a struggle erupted between the two groups. One Indian was killed and both trappers were so severely wounded that they had to flee. In anger the Indians shot arrows at four of the seven horses, killing them. Into this melee rode the mysterious "Paul", who, because of his presence, drove the Indians away and enabled the horseless and gunless trappers to be rescued (FtVanCB 2, fo. 45d-46d). On the evening of November 24, 1828, while on his final Snake Expedition, Joseph Paul came into Ogden's camp deathly ill and requested, as was common among the natives of that region, to be thrown into the river and so end his sufferings (SnkCoPJ 8, fo. 12-12d). However, on December 6, the camp moved and carried Paul to a site near the present site of the city of Carlin, Nevada. On December 10, 1828, two men agreed to stay with him until he either recovered or died from his injuries. The two men caught up with Ogden on January 1, 1829 in Pocatello Valley, just north of the Utah-Idaho boundary, and informed him that Paul had died on December 18, "having

suffered most severely" (SnkCoPJ 8, fo. 19d). Joseph Paul was buried on the north side of the Humboldt river near the present city of Carlin, Nevada. Three and a half months later, on April 15, 1829, a member of Ogden's expedition returned to the grave and found that it had not been disturbed.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; NWCAB 2, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-6; SnkCoPJ 1, 3a, 7, 8; FtVanCB 2, Ogden's October 16 [15], 1826 Sylvailes River letter to McLoughlin, fo. 45d-46d PPS: HBRs II, p. 286-87; HBRs XXVIII

Paul, Long (fl. 1824) (Undetermined origin)**Free trader**

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1824).

A person identified as Long Paul set out with Alexander Ross' Snake Party on February 10, 1824 from Flathead Post. He was not mentioned again after he was initially supplied with one gun, three traps and two horses. He may be one of the other Pauls listed here.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1

Paul, Louis Hus (c. 1787 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1787

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); **NWC** Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830).

There may have been more than one Louis Paul, from Sorel, working for the NWC out of Fort William between 1810 and 1817 in the capacity of steersman, for, according to later HBC records, Louis Paul joined the fur trade around 1813. It is uncertain when Louis Paul began work on the Pacific slopes but, in 1821, he transferred to the HBC and continued to work in the Columbia until 1830. At that point, he returned to Montreal, where he was paid.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-9; FtGeoAB 4, 10; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFDS 2a, 3a; FtVanAB 26

Paul, Pierre [1] (fl. 1820) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1820).

Pierre Paul, possibly one of the many Paul's from Sorel, Lower Canada [Quebec], probably worked from 1810-1819 as a steersman on the brigade route which started at Fort William. He also may have been caught up, along with Joseph Paul, in the Northwest Company/HBC dispute when he and Joseph were caught after robbing the Isle a la Crosse post and sent to York Factory. Pierre Paul [1] appeared on Columbia accounts, in 1820, likely as a member of the brigade working for the NWC.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7 PPS: HBRs II, p. 286-87

Paul, Pierre [2] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, South Party (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Snake Party (1843 - 1844).

Pierre Paul [2] joined the HBC in 1840 from Sorel on a four year contract. In outfit 1843-1844 he transported trappers in and out of the Snake Country and, in 1844, returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-23; YFDS 14

Payette, Francois (1794 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: L'Assomption, Lower Canada - 1794

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

PFC Unlisted passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1814); **NWC** Middleman/possibly Freeman, Pacific slopes (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House area [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Messenger, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Snake Party (1822 - 1830); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Interpreter, Snake Party (1824 - 1826); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1826); Post master, Snake Party (1829 - 1832); Clerk, Work's Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Post master,

Work's Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Interpreter, Work's Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Interpreter, Kootenay (Coutenais) fork (1830); Post master, Fort Colville (1832 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836); Post master, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836); Clerk, Snake Party (1836 - 1839); Post master, Snake Party (1838 - 1841); Clerk in charge, Fort Boise (1839); Clerk, Snake Party (1841 - 1844); Post master, Snake Party (1841 - 1844).

A young François Payette joined John Jacob Astor's PFC (through John Clarke) in Montreal on August 28, 1811, and likely took a canoe to New York. There he boarded the Astor ship *Beaver* and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia, and Fort Astoria, on May 9, 1812. On October 17, 1813, after the PFC was taken over by the NWC, Payette signed on with the Montreal company and, on May 1, 1814, was in the first canoe (under Duncan McDougall & Alexander McTavish) of the annual express from Fort George to Fort William. From that point on he appeared sporadically in the records; he was with Donald McKenzie in the Snake Country in 1818 and, by 1821, was a trapper working out of Spokane House where he joined the HBC at the time of amalgamation. On April 8, 1825, while heading a party of thirteen men sent to oppose the American trappers in Snake Country, he narrowly escaped being killed by the Blackfoot and had to abandon everything and rush back to camp to avoid the fate of his fellow trapper, Antoine Benoit. A year and a half later, on October 15, 1826 because of excessive punitive actions by Baptiste Tyeguariche, he was badly wounded by Snake natives near Silvies River, receiving an arrow under the ribs and another in the wrist. Over the next few years, Payette travelled with his wife in the Snake Country and, on June 9, 1833, he was noted by Nathaniel Wyeth as being seen in the Snake Country with four Nez Perces Chiefs. It was around that time that he entrusted his boy, Baptiste, to Wyeth, who not only taught him reading, writing and mathematics but also took him to Fort Vancouver, where the young lad probably attended classes. By the mid 1830s, the forty-one year old French Canadian was given charge of the Kootenay area, but inexperience in management drew criticism from his superiors. However, by September of 1839 he had been in charge of Fort Boise for about three years when Thomas H. Farnham observed that Payette was not only overseeing productive gardens but was also building an adobe wall around the fort. He also found him an amiable host. In 1840, François Payette gave notice to John McLoughlin but eventually retired east of the Rockies to Canada three years later in 1844.

The names of Payettes wife and family have not been traced, however, on March 18, 1831, it was noted that Payette's wife was so ill that the party could not move camp. She was not mentioned after that.

The Idaho town of Payette, Payette River and Payette lake were named after François Payette.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 1, 2, 10; FtSpokPJ 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; FtSpokPJ 1; SnkCoPJ 2; FtVanCB 2; YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-20, 23-24; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 3a, 4b-7; FtVanCB 8, 26; HBCA D.4/102, fos. 26d.-27 PPS: N. J. Wyeth, p. 141, 200; Farnham, Travels, p. 114 SS: ChSoc IV, p. 352-353; Haines, "Francois Payette", p. 57-61

Paynee [variation: **Peney**] (fl. 1844 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - May 20, 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1848).

Paynee joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a two-year contract and began work at Fort Vancouver on November 12, 1844. He appears to have worked temporarily on the schooner *Cadboro*, for while it was at Fort Vancouver on April 24, 1846, Paynee was sent on shore. In 1848, he died at Fort Vancouver of unspecified causes.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; YFDS 15, 18; log of *Cadboro* 5

Peace, James (1815 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney - March 24, 1815 (born to Stewart Peace and Helen [Essen] Peace)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838).

James Peace, the twenty-one year old eldest son of a Stromness tailor, had a short career with the HBC. On February 13, 1836, he joined the HBC from Stromness as a seaman on a five-year contract. He sailed to the coast and began work in coastal shipping in the fall of that year, serving on the *Nereide*. He deserted two years later, on June 10, 1838 in Monterey.

PS: OrkA OPR; OrkA Cen1821, Orkney-Stromness; HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 9, 14; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 7; YFASA 18; HBCABio

Peaennau, Joe [variation: **Pea-eannau**, **Pannau**, **Pranneau**, **Peannau**] (fl. 1836 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Langley (1837 - 1840); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin

(1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Langley (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Langley (1842 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851).

Joe Peaennau joined the HBC from Oahu in 1836. After working at a variety of coastal forts over the next fifteen years (mostly Fort Langley), he appears to have retired in 1851, for in outfit 1851-1852 he appeared at Fort Victoria but he did not receive wages.

PS: HBCA YFDS 7, 22; YFASA 19-20, 22-32; FtVanASA 3-7; FtVicASA 1-2

Pearce, Samuel (fl. 1840 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1841); Cook, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1843); Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1848).

Samuel Pearce joined the HBC on September 17, 1839 for five years and sailed to the coast on the HBC barque *Columbia*. After servicing coastal posts from San Francisco north, and Honolulu, he returned to England aboard the barque *Cowlitz* in the fall of 1842. Just before sailing he became temporarily unfit for duty when he fell from the topgallant forecastle and hurt himself on the head. Pearce re-appeared back in the *Columbia* in outfit 1846-1847 and returned to England in 1848.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Columbia* 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 11; YFASA 20, 22, 26-27; log of *Cowlitz* 1; FtVanASA 6-8; PortB 1

Pearson, John (fl. 1850 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, unidentified HBC trading vessel (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

John Pearson came to Vancouver Island about 1851 and may have worked briefly with the HBC. Shortly afterwards, he was transferred to Captain Cooper, possibly to work on Cooper's iron schooner, *Alice*. He may have remained in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2

Pedersen, Ole [a] (fl. 1853 - 1859) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in or near Gran, Norway

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, *Colinda* (barque) (1853 - 1854); Cook, *Beaver* (steamer) (1854 - 1859).

Ole Pedersen [a] was one of eighteen remaining Norwegians to make it to the coast aboard the HBC chartered vessel, *Colinda*, on April 17, 1854. He worked for the HBC until 1859.

PS: HBCA log of *Colinda* 1; FtVicASA 1-7, 9

Pederson, Rund (fl. 1855 - 1856) (Norwegian)

Birth: probably in Hotor, Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1854 - 1855); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1854 - 1855).

The name of Rund Pederson, from Hotor, Norway, appeared on the 1855-1856 Fort Victoria sundries account with a credit of £12.18.9 to his name carried over from the previous outfit. He may have been one of the Norwegians aboard the *Colinda*.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-3

Pee (fl. 1841 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

Pee joined the HBC in Oahu in 1841 on a three-year contract. He began receiving wages on July 9, 1841 and, for the next three and a half years, worked at Fort Vancouver. His last day of work appeared to be November 23, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu, where he received his final wages on December 31.

Peeo (fl. 1844 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Columbia (barque) (1847 - 1848); Labourer, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Langley (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1851).

Peeo joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and for the next seven years worked from place to place in the Pacific Northwest. He retired on September 7, 1851, apparently remaining in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2

Peeopeeh [variation: **Maillot, Magno Pupu, Peo Peow, Peo Peo, Pion Pion, Peeoh Peeoh**] (c. 1798 - ?) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1798 (born to Kanicheau and Klegina)

Death: probably Fort Langley (Old Fort Langley, Derby), British Columbia

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1817 - 1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Sawyer, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Sawyer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Sawyer, Fort Langley (1827 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Langley (1837 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Langley (1842 - 1845); Cooper, Fort Langley (1845 - 1852).

According to his marriage certificate, Peeopeeh was born on the island of Hawaii to Kanicheau and Klegina. In 1817, nineteen-year-old Peeopeeh, who was rumoured to be a family relation of King Kamehamehe, joined the NWC. He claimed to have gone as overseer or guardian of the sixty men with whom he arrived. His early movements have not been traced, as the Montreal company rarely named its Kanaka employees. After the amalgamation of 1821, Peeopeeh, now a sawyer, continued on with the HBC and, in 1824, was part of an exploratory expedition seeking a suitable location at the mouth of the Fraser for a new trading post. In 1827, he helped construct Fort Langley, where he was to remain for the rest of his career. After Fort Langley was rebuilt upriver in 1840, Peeopeeh and other Sandwich Islanders remained at the old Langley or Derby site, in an area collectively known as "Kanaka Ranch," probably commuting the three miles [4.8 km] each day to the new site. Peeopeeh is said to have served as foreman of the other Hawaiians employed at the post. In 1852 he retired but his name remained on the books until 1854.

In 1858 the Hawaiians were asked to move from the Derby site to make way for a proposed new townsite to be the capital of the British mainland colony of British Columbia, a request that Peeopeeh vigorously protested to the Colonial Government. At the beginning of 1860, as soon as it was legally possible to do so, Peeopeeh and his two sons and son-in-law Ohia each pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] across the Fraser River near the present day community of Maple Ridge. It is not known how long he lived after that, and the date of his death has not been traced.

Peeopeeh appears to have had one wife, Catherine (?-?), who was Kwantlen and said to be a subchief's daughter. Their children were Algace or Paiwa (c.1824-?) who had children by Ohia, Joseph Maayo (c.1826-?), Sophie (c.1830-1916) who had children by Peter Ohule as well as New Brunswicker William Nelson, and Henry, who acquired the surname of Pound (c.1835?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b, 5b-7, 16; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; FtVicASA 1; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: Allard, Aug. 10, 1915 SS: Laing, p. 99; Morton, p. 288; Waite, p. 3-4

See Also: Peeopeeh, Henry (Son); Ohia (Son-in-Law); Ohule, Peter (Son-in-Law); Maayo, Joseph (Son); Pound, Henry (Son)

Peeopeeh, Henry [variation: **Pound**] (1835 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Maple Ridge, British Columbia - 1835 (born to Peeopeeh and Catherine, Kwantlen)

Death: probably old Fort Langley area

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley area.

Henry, the son of long time HBC employee Peeopeeh, was born and raised, along with sisters Algace/Paiwa and Sophie and older brother Joseph Maayo, at the first site of Fort Langley. He likely worked for the HBC from time to time, although he does not appear on company records. By the mid 1850s numerous "free Kanakas" living at the Kanaka settlement at the original Fort Langley site, some of them retired employees, were employed as the need arose.

Henry and Margaret (?-?), likely a local Native woman, had at least two children. Bucie (?-bap 1860-?) and John (?-bap1860-?), were baptized in 1860 with their father's surname being given as Pound, which may have represented the Anglican cleric's attempt to anglicize Peeopeeh. No further information has been located about Henry Pound or his family.

Peers, Henry Newsham [variation: Piers] (1821 - 1864) (British: English)

Birth: Lymington, Hampshire, England - March 17, 1821 (born to Captain H. Peers of the Dragoon Guards)

Death: Colquitz farm, Colony of Vancouver Island - March 27, 1864

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Apprentice clerk, Fort Umpqua (1844 - 1846); Clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1846 - 1847); Clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Superintended construction, Fort Hope (1848 - 1849); Temporary replacement for ailing John Tod, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1849 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Langley (1850 - 1851); Clerk in charge, Cowlitz Farm (1851 - 1853); Manager of Cowlitz Farm on Nisqually accounts, Cowlitz Farm (1853 - 1857); Chief Trader, Cowlitz Farm (1853 - 1854).

Henry Newsham Peers was hard drinking but worked competently in the dying days of the fur trade. Expelled after eighteen months at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich but having picked up very valuable map-making skills, he joined the HBC as an apprentice clerk in January 1841. A fine violinist and good oil painter, he was transferred to Fort Vancouver in 1843 and in 1846 during his five year stay there, was the member for Vancouver in the Oregon House of Representatives. In 1848, he joined A.C. Anderson in trying to establish a new brigade route north of the 49th parallel from Kamloops to Langley, recommended the Coquihalla valley route and oversaw the construction of Fort Hope in 1848-1849. He took charge of the Cowlitz farm in 1851 and during his six years there sometimes resided at Fort Nisqually. He retired in 1859 and returned to Vancouver Island in late 1859 or early 1860 where he had previously purchased land in the Lake District. He sailed September 1862 for a trip to England however, upon his return, he appeared to fall under the influence of friends and would do anything they told him. It was suspected that he was being drugged by them. Henry Newsham Peers died there on the Colquitz farm on March 27, 1864 no doubt from the effects of a lifetime of drinking. When Peers died, his father in law, J. M. Yale, felt that he had been poisoned and got a local lawyer to threaten to charge Peer's friends with murder unless they immediately left the country, which they did (Diar-Rem Grant, p. 129).

Henry Newsham Peers had one wife and four children. On July 13, 1851 in Victoria, Vancouver Island, Peers married Eliza Yale (c.1829-1865), one of James Murray Yale's daughters. Two daughters were: Mary (1861-?) and Elizabeth (?-bap.1865-?) and possibly Flora (?-?). Eliza Peers died on October 25, 1865 at the Colquitz farm.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8-13; YFASA 24-32; YFDS 16; FtVicASA 1-3, 7; FtVicCB 20; Henry Newsham Peers search file; BCA BCCR-CrtR-AbstLnd; Mallandaine, p. 65; BCCR-CCCath; Diar-Rem Grant; Van-PL Colonist, March 29, 1864; TacP-FtNis Huggins PPS: ChSoc VII, p. 318-320; HBRs XXXII, p. 137-38, 158, 161

Peleraint, Alexis (c. 1810 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine or Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1839); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1840); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840).

Alexis Peleraint joined the HBC in 1837 and returned to Canada at the end of his three-year contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 17-19; FtVanASA 4-5

Pelland, Alexis (c. 1829 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1829 (born to Alexis Pellan and Julie Desaliers)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1851).

Alexis Pelland came west over the Rockies in 1848 as an HBC employee on a three-year contract which ended in 1851. He worked at Fort Vancouver, where he met his wife and was discharged on December 25, 1851. He remained in the area at least two more years but, according to Munnick, by 1869 he was living in Chinookville on the Washington coast and engaged in fishing (CCR 1, A-63).

Alexis Pelland had one recorded wife and one child. On January 27, 1851, he married "neophyte" Emilie, Wasco (?-?) of the Fort Vancouver mission. Their recorded child was Sophie (1853-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9; YFDS 19 PPS: CCR 1b

Pelland, Elie [variation: Elli, Ellie Pellant] (c. 1832 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1832

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851).

Ellie Pelland joined the HBC in 1848 on a three-year contract which ended in 1851. His last job was working as a woodcutter for one month in 1851 on the steamer *Beaver* which he left at Fort Victoria in March. He may have left the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; log of *Beaver* 2; FtVicASA 1-3

Pellant, Alexis (fl. 1819) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1819).

Alexis Pellant was working for the NWC when he came across the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes in 1819 with Angus Bethune and Peter Skene Ogden. He was likely on the brigade for the following year he was re-engaged to work with McTavish, McGillivray & Co. at English River for two more years.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 3; SHdeSB Liste

Pelly, Augustus (1821 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Pernambuco, Brazil - January 28, 1821

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Willamette (1844); Clerk, Fort Colville (1844 - 1845); Chief Trader, Fort Colville (1853 - 1854).

With blood lines on his side, Augustus Pelly joined the HBC on June 22, 1838 and sailed from London on the Prince George to Quebec where he served as an apprentice clerk at three posts before going on to the Columbia. In the fall of 1845 he was allowed to retire to England by ship. He rejoined again in 1848 and for the next three years, served in three posts east of the Rockies before returning to the Columbia as Chief Trader. In 1854-1855 he was allowed furlough and he retired on June 1, 1855.

On August 28, 1849, he married Anne Rose Clouston, daughter of Edward Clouston, the HBC agent in Stromness.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25; HBCABio

See Also: **Pelly, George (Relative)**

Pelly, George (1791 - 1866) (British: English)

Birth: West-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, England - April 8, 1791 (born to Reverend John Pelly)

Death: England, United Kingdom - November 30, 1866

Fur trade officer

HBC Agent, Hawaii (1833 - 1850).

First cousin of later Governor of the HBC John Henry Pelly, George Pelly was a man who followed what could have been a bright career. He was first employed as a captain in the East India Civil Service but was appointed in 1833 as HBC agent to the Sandwich [Hawaiian] Islands essentially to find a Hawaiian outlet for HBC goods from the coast and Hawaiian goods for England. He was responsible to the Chief Factor of the Columbia District. After sailing to Oahu on the brig *Eagle* [Captain Darby], he functioned as a clerk and agent until he replaced Richard Charlton who, upon engaging himself in the fur trade in the Northwest coast, was deemed to be in a conflict of interest position. Pelly himself went astray a few years later. In 1850, a large sum of company funds, \$36,514.38.00 (which was under the care of Pelly) went missing. His servants were arrested and put in jail but it was likely that Pelly had full knowledge and, in fact participated in the disappearance. As a result, he made restitution by turning over all his Hawaiian property that he had accumulated in eighteen years of service. He was promptly issued a passport and sailed back to England in November in frail health aboard the *Cowlitz*, arriving in England in 1851. Fifteen years later he died, still a bachelor.

His servants at the Oahu post in 1850 were:

Curlew (head servant)

John (Joshua) - lived there possibly after the robbery

Kahuleiwiliwili

Kaikaihua (aka Jim Crow) - lived with him a long time

Kukanui - not present at time of robbery

Noa - lived with him prior to the robbery

Pauaa - lived there prior to robbery

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 2; YFASA 13-15, 17-20, 24-26, 28; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 6-8; initial instructions in George Simpson's November 26, 1833 letter to George Pelly, A.6/23, fos. 44d-45d; charge of stealing and list of servants in October

29, 1850 affidavit A.11/62, fos. 522-523; seizure of Pelly's property in October 28, 1850 indenture between George Pelly and trustee Asher B. Bates, A.11/62, fos. 524-527d; return to England in Dugald McTavish's November 7, 1850 Sandwich Island letter to Archibald Barclay, SandIsLonIC 2, fos. 549, 567 PPS: ChSoc IV, p. 353
See Also: Pelly, Augustus (Relative)

Pelly, Robert (fl. 1840 - 1841) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Cheltenham, Gloucester, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

Robert Pelly joined the HBC on August 24, 1840 on a five year contract as an ordinary seaman and sailed to the coast on the coast on the *Cowlitz*. He reached the coast and on April 1, 1841 at Fort Vancouver, was involved in an accident in which James Adams drowned. When the vessel sailed to Honolulu, he was discharged there on June 28, 1841.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1

Peltier, Louis [variation: **Pelletier**] (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1825

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Langley (1846 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Shepherd (1856 - unknown).

Louis Peltier joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845. He worked at two forts, the last one being Fort Victoria, and eventually settled in the Victoria region. In 1856, as a member of the Voltigeurs [colonial police force], he helped capture three deserters from the HBC vessel, *Princess Royal*. He did various other duties, such as assist in the construction of Fort Shepherd, the replacement for Fort Colville.

Louis Peltier had one wife and two recorded children. At an unknown date, he married Julie (?-1858), Saanich. Their two daughters were Julie (?-bap.1850-?) and Suzanne Louise (1854-58). Wife Julie died in the Victoria region on March 15, 1858 and was buried the following day.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-30, 32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVicCB 12; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Morrison, "Hudson's Bay workers," p. 7

Peltier, Toussaint (c. 1810 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

Montrealer Toussaint Peltier signed a three-year contract with the HBC in 1841 and was back in Canada in 1845.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-24

Pelton, Archibald or Joseph [variation: **"Judge" Petton**] (c. 1792 - 1814) (American)

Birth: possibly West Farms, Northampton, Massachusetts - c. 1792 (born to David and Hannah Pelton)

Death: Fort George [Astoria], Oregon Territory - April 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Trapper, Andrew Henry's Fort (1810); **NWC** Partially deranged trapper, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (end of January, 1812); **PFC** Woodcutter and "Fool", Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1814).

Archibald or Joseph Pelton's legacy remains embedded in Chinook jargon, his otherwise obscure life being cut short. Pelton may have come from Massachusetts or Connecticut and run away at an early age, working his way into the fur trade. At seventeen or eighteen, he appears to have separated from Andrew Henry's trapping party which had been employed by Manual Lisa to trap the upper Missouri. Because of either the isolation or having witnessed the killing of other members of the trapping party, Pelton became partially deranged and took up with the Nez Perces in the Clearwater area. In January, 1812, when the Donald McKenzie detachment of the Wilson Price Hunt overland party was passing through, they found and took pity on Pelton, bringing him to Fort Astoria. There, while his mild harmless insanity continued in full view of the local natives - it was thought at first it was feigned - he worked chopping trees and making charcoal for the fort. He would disappear for days at a time living only on berries. It was during this time that a Killimuck native, part of a larger group intent on pilfering the tents under the dark of night, caught the blade of Pelton's sword which badly slashed an arm. For the next two years, the Killimucks plotted revenge, getting it one day in April 1814, when Pelton was alone two miles [3.2 km] from the fort making charcoal, by driving an ax blade into his

skull. In response, Donald McTavish solicited the assistance of local chiefs, kidnapped the Killymuck culprits, and staged a show trial in which the jury was made up of both company men and native men and women. Found guilty by the jury, the culprits were executed the following morning at the end of the fort's wharf in front of a large gathering of natives.

As a result of Pelton's observed behaviour, the word "pelton" entered Chinook jargon for the word "crazy" also became the base for the word "partlelum" or "pahtlum" meaning "drunk" or full of rum or "lum" (Ruby, 150).

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 110; ChSoc XLV, p. 110; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Cox, p. 61-62 SS: Barry, "Archibald Pelton", p. 199-201; Ruby & Brown, The Chinook Indians, p. 150

Pembrilliant, Antoine [variation: **Pembrillant**] (fl. 1812 - c. 1820) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)**Fur trade employee**

NWC Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

Antoine Pembrilliant was engaged with the NWC at Fort William in 1812 on a three year contact, and, in the winter of 1813-1814, was at Fort George [Astoria]. He was probably still there in 1820.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 7, 10

Pensonant, J. Benoit (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

J. Benoit Pensonant worked for the HBC in the Columbia District during outfit 1821-1822 and may have been a member of the brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Penwell, Lieven [variation: **Levin**] (fl. 1834 - 1836) (Irish)**Birth: probably Derry, Ireland****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1836).

Leiven Penwell joined the HBC in Oahu on January 11, 1834 and signed a contract on March 29, 1834 as a seaman, originally for two years. By May of that year he worked on the *Dryad* and returned to England on it on October 1, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-6; FtVanASA 3

Pepin, Antoine [variation: **Papin**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)**Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada****Fur trade employee**

PFC Milieu, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Milieu, Fort Okanagan (October 13, 1813); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Antoine Pepin signed a contract on June 16, 1810 with Alexander McKay, then a proprietor of the PFC, to work in Indian Country as a wintering middleman for five years. He then joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition one month later at Lachine around July 6, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide with the group in late summer, 1811, arriving at Astoria around February 20, 1812. In the fall of 1813 he was at Fort Okanagan and at Fort George [Astoria] during the winter of 1813-1814. Pepin did not join the NWC, returning to Fort William and Montreal the following spring in 1814.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 110; Coues, p. 875

Pepin, Etienne [variation: **Antoine Maille, Magice**] (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1798 (born to Michel Magice and Marguerite Pepin)****Death: Fort Langley, British Columbia****Fur trade employee**

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Langley (1827 - 1860).

Etienne Pepin joined the HBC from Yamaska in 1827 and came west with the York Factory Express in the fall. It is unknown why he used such a variety of names but Pepin was his mother's name. He served his entire career at Fort Langley as a blacksmith and farmer. He worked until 1860, at which point he may have carried on transactions for a year but then disappeared from record. He likely died in the area.

Etienne Pepin appears to have had one or more wives and any number of children. In 1830, he had a wife and no children, but, by 1841 had a Uiskwin woman, and children Marie (c.1835-?) and François (c.1838-?). On July 21, 1856 he married Isabelle, (?-?), Kwantlan/Keitose. Their child was Simon (1855-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1-3; YFASA 7-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 3a, 3b, 4b-7; FtVicASA 1-7, 9; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105 SS: Morton, p. 263

Pepin (Lachance), Pierre [variation: **Papin**] (c. 1818 - 1888) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1818 (born to Guillaume Pepin and Catherine Gendron)

Death: Grand Ronde, Oregon - July 21, 1888

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842).

Trained by his father as a blacksmith, Pierre Pepin (Lachance) joined the HBC in at Berthier 1838, apparently against his father's wishes. He spent his working career in the Columbia area returning to Canada, then east of the Rockies, in the spring or summer of 1842. He returned to the Columbia Department area, retiring in outfit 1842-1843 to farm in the St. Paul, Oregon area and in 1843, voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. There he and his wife raised a very large family and probably because of this, the family was beset with poverty. He is noted as having made the cross at the local Catholic church. According to the Catholic Records, the children all ended up at the Grand Ronde Reserve in their later years. Pierre himself died at Grand Ronde on July 21, 1888, and was buried in the St. Patrick's Cemetery, long ago abandoned, in Muddy Valley.

Pierre Pepin had one wife and fifteen children. On January 8, 1844, at St. Paul, Oregon, he married Susanne Gaudritch/Goodrich, mixed descent, and lame daughter of John Goodrich and Nancy Dobin. Their children were Alfred (c.1842-?), Pierre II (1845-?), Julien (1846-?), Julie (1848-?), Marie (1851-?), Joseph (1853-?), Celeste (1854-?), Clementine (1856-?), Adolphine (1858-?), Delmer Jeanne (1860-?), an unnamed twin (c.1867-67), Thomas (c.1867-?), Ele'onore (1868-70), Marcelline (1871-72) and Narcisse (1873-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-7, 10; YFASA 19-21; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 6b SS: Mary Ann Michelle, Just a Memorandum (out of Grand Rond Reserve); Holman, p. 116

Pepper, Samuel (fl. 1849 - 1850) (British)

Birth: possibly near Lymington, Hampshire, England - ? (born to J. and H. Pepper)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Crew member, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850).

Samuel Pepper joined the HBC in 1849 in London and arrived at Fort Victoria on March 24 1850. Shortly after his arrival he joined the steamer *Beaver* but didn't work very long for on, June 19 at Fort Victoria, along with fellow crew members Jean Baptiste Dechamp, Namotto and Baptiste Kanataconda, deserted. He took all his personal effects and and probably left the Island as he would have had a hard time seeking employment in an area dominated by the HBC.

An undelivered 1850 letter rests in the HBCA. His mother "H" and father "T" Pepper, who were residing at Hurst Castle near Lymington, Hampshire mention several brothers and sisters and were full of questions about Vancouver Island.

PS: HBCA on N.M., B.223/d/195; PortB 1; log of Beaver 2; YFASA 30; FtVicASA 1-2; YFDS 21; ShMiscPap 9a; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 252-54

Pereau, Pierre [variation: **Perreau**] (c. 1817 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Lachine or Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1817

Death: probably New Caledonia, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, New Caledonia (1838 - 1844); Labourer, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Middleman, New Caledonia (1845 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Middleman, New Caledonia (1853 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862); Labourer, New Caledonia (1862 - 1863); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1864 - 1866).

Pierre Pereau joined the HBC from Lachine or Sorel in 1837 and officially retired from service on December 31, 1863. However he carried on working for another three years.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFASA 17, 19-20, 22-32; FtVicASA 1-13

Perrault, Antoine (c. 1787 - 1828) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1787

Death: Hood Canal [Washington] - January 1828

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Steersman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828).

Antoine Perrault joined the fur trade around 1808, likely within the Rupert's Land area, and in the early 1820s was likely a member of the cross country brigade or express. Between 1824-1826 he was at Forts Dunvegan and Chipewyan and in June 1827, he was part of a group who set out to establish Fort Langley. On December 2, 1828, his party left Fort Vancouver with dispatches for Fort Langley. They arrived on December 27, 1827 and began their return journey on January 3, 1828. A short time later, while passing through the Hood Canal area he and four other HBC employees were killed while they were sleeping for their clothes and arms by the Clallam Indians. An unauthorized punitive expedition

sent out that summer from Fort Vancouver to avenge their deaths saw twenty-two Clallam natives killed, their village burned and a native woman, who had been part of the original HBC party, retaken.

PS: HBCA YFDS 2; FtVanASA 1; FtVanAB 10; YFASA 6-7; YFDS 2a; HBCA Antoine Perreault search file PPS: HBRS III, p. 447, 448

Perrault, Jacques (c. 1800 - 1831) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - February 5, 1831

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831).

Jacques Perrault joined the fur trade around 1815 from Maskinongé. He served at a variety of forts and was in on the construction of Fort Langley in 1827-1828. He died February 5, 1831 at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-10; YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 10; FtStJmsRD 3; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-4a; FtVanAB 28

Perrault, Jean Baptiste (c. 1797 - c. 1857) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably at St. Antoine, Riviere du Loup or St. François, Lower Canada - c. 1797

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon – before 1857

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1821); **HBC** Employee, probably Carpenter, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Carpenter, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1828); Carpenter, Southern Expedition (1828 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1834); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Wheelwright/Stocking a rifle, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 – 1842+).

Master carpenter and builder, Jean Baptiste Perrault, appears to have first joined the NWC on May 10, 1815 from St. François, to work at Sault St. Marie. In 1819, he crossed the Rockies with an NWC group led by Angus Bethune and Peter Skene Ogden and spent the rest of his career on the Pacific slopes. For the next fourteen years, he worked at several locations in the lower Columbia and, in outfit 1833-1834, settled in the Willamette Valley. From that point on he took on odd jobs as, for example, in outfit 1835-1836 when he was paid for being a wheelwright and stocking a rifle and 1836-1837 for being a carpenter and in the following outfit, sold furs and grain to the HBC. His claim was near the mouth of the Yamhill River and by 1842 had a productive farm on fifty enclosed acres [20.2 ha].

Jean Baptiste Perrault had two wives and three recorded children. His first wife, a Chinook woman may have been a daughter of Chinook Chief Concomely. Two daughters, Reinette (c.1820-?) and Marie Anne (c.1823-?), lived near Perrault with their respective husbands near the big bend of the Willamette. On January 21, 1839 after the possible death of his first wife, he married Angele Tichailis (c.1803-?) and had one recorded daughter, Lucie (1844-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 3, 9; YFASA 1-9, 11-15; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; YFDS 2a, 3a-7, 10-11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; OHS 1842 Census; CCR 1a, 2a
See Also: Larison, John (Son-in-Law); Bourgeau, Silvan (Relative)

Perrault, Joseph (fl. 1816 - 1825) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Freeman

NWC Brigade member, Pacific slopes (1816); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

There were several Joseph Perraults working for the NWC at the same time. The above Joseph Perrault probably first appeared on record on the Pacific slopes in 1816. At that time, he may have been travelling on the Brigade for wages were paid to his wife. He next appeared in the Columbia working for the HBC in outfit 1822-1823. On February 10, 1824, he was camped outside Flathead Post at Prairie de Cheveaux with a large group of freeman trappers; Perrault and the group then joined Alexander Ross' nine month Snake Party trapping expedition from there. At the end of the expedition, he returned to Flathead Post and on December 20 struck out with Peter Skene Ogden's Snake party. Three days later, he was out hunting and brought in 3/4 of a deer. Nothing else was mentioned of him until May 24, 1825 when he and eleven others deserted with all their furs to the American camp at Weber River. He did not pay his debts to the HBC and has not been traced after that.

Joseph Perrault may have had a family and been travelling with his wife since he was a lodge owner on the Snake expeditions.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]/AB 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a

Perrault, Louis (fl. 1810 - 1815) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lanoraie, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

Louis Perrault was engaged in 1810 or 1811 in Montreal by the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on a three year contact and, by the winter of 1813-1814, was found in Fort George [Astoria]. He was to be free in Montreal in 1815.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10

Perrault, William [variation: **Guillaume**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Maritime employee

NWC Cabin boy, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); **PFC** Boy, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Boy, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814).

William Perrault, who came out as a passenger on the *Tonquin* in 1811 as a mere cabin boy with the PFC, had a close brush with death aboard the vessel. While the vessel was on the coast, Perrault climbed into the shrouds to get a better view and fell into the sea. The crew threw him benches and casks and a lowered boat picked the non-swimmer up after he was thirty-eight minutes in the water. He was lifeless for half an hour but was revived with apparently no ill effects. His overalls, full of tar and grease, operated like a life preserver. He made it to the Columbia and was last traced at the Willamette Post in the winter of 1813-1814.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 58

Perrier, Moyse [variation: **Moise Perier**] (fl. 1844 - 1847) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Polycarpe, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Thompson River (1846 - 1847).

Moyse Perrier joined the HBC in 1844 and returned to Canada in 1847 at the end of his contract.

PS: YFASA 24-26; FtAlexPJ 7

Perry, Daniel [variation: **Purry**] (fl. 1811 - 1812) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

PFC Blacksmith and passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1812).

Daniel Perry was engaged by Astor's PFC in New York in October, 1811 as a blacksmith. He sailed from New York on the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle] arriving at Fort Astoria May 9, 1812. As he appeared only once on the records, he likely stayed on the *Beaver* rather than working at Astoria. If so, he was likely in Sitka in October and with the vessel when it was interned in Canton.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria SS: K. W. Porter, John Jacob Astor, p. 475-78; Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Perry, Thomas [variation: **Parry**] (fl. 1834 - 1840) (British: English)

Birth: probably Nantwich, Cheshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1836); Cook, *Lama* (brig) (1836 - 1837); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Thomas Perry joined the HBC on October 8, 1834. He eventually returned to the British Isles on the barque *Nereide* and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15, 19; YFDS 5c-7, 10; FtVanASA 3-5; log of *Nereide* 2; HBCCont

Perry, William (fl. 1834 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: probably Liverpool, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1836).

William Perry joined the HBC in Oahu (along with Lieven Penwell) on January 10, 1834 and signed a contract on March 29, 1834 as a seaman for two years. By May of that year he was working on the *Dryad* which supplied coastal posts and the Sandwich Islands and returned with it to England on October 1, 1835. He has not been traced beyond his arrival in England in April, 1836.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-6; FtVanASA 3

Petaín, Jacques (fl. 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Jacques Petaín was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC at the time of coalition in 1821.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9

Peter [1] (fl. 1811) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Cape Disappointment, Oregon Territory - March 24, 1811

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811).

Peter [1] joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Capt. J. Thorn] as a seaman in February 1811 when the vessel operated by the PFC stopped at Hawaii. After arriving at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811, and after two days of efforts to establish a safe passage across the bar, the captain sent out Peter, fellow Sandwich Islander Harry, Stephen Weeks, Job. Aiken, and John Coles in the pinnace to take soundings. When the small vessel filled with water, Aiken and Coles were lost but Weeks, Harry and Peter stripped off their shirts and managed to right the pinnace, bailing it out with their hands. The cold, however, was too much for Peter, and he succumbed to the cold after the pinnace made it to shore. Weeks and Harry were rescued and on March 28, PFC clerks Gabriel Franchere and François Benjamin Pillet returned with six Sandwich Islanders and interred Peter's body at the beach.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 73-75

Peter [2] (fl. 1837 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1838 - 1839); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844).

Peter [2] joined the HBC from Oahu in 1837. At the end of his two-year contract, he returned to Oahu in 1839 on the *Vancouver*. He renewed his contract with the Company and worked at a variety of locations in the Columbia Department, from the Alaskan panhandle to the southern bend of the Columbia. His last day of work with the Company was November 12, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu and received his wages on Honolulu on December 31. He may have returned independently to the Columbia for, on April 27, 1845 at Fort Vancouver, a Pierre Jean aka Peter Wahi was baptised by the Catholic priests.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-24; YFDS 10, 15; FtVanASA 4-7; ShMiscPap 14; SandIsAB 3 PPS:CCR 1b

Peter [3] (fl. 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Pekin* (ship) (1853); Seaman, *Mary Catherine* (ship) (1853).

Peter [2] and [3] may be the same person. This Peter shipped aboard the HBC chartered vessel *Pekin* in Honolulu, probably in the summer of 1853, sailed to the Northwest Coast, and arrived back in Honolulu September 27, 1853 on the *Mary Catherine*. He was given the final balances of his wages when he arrived back.

PS: HBCA SandIsLonIC 3

Peterson, Charles F. (fl. 1851 - 1852) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Charles F. Peterson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Peterson, John [1] (fl. 1814) (possibly British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

John Peterson got caught up in a mutiny plot on his way to the coast on the schooner *Columbia* in June 1814. The plot was hatched as the vessel was rounding Cape Horn on June 14, 1814 and the plan of Peterson and seamen John Decruz, John Peterson and boatswain John Carpenter to kill the first mate captain and officers was exposed by fellow crew member Thomas Smoke. As the officers had been warned, the mutiny didn't materialize and the four were put in irons. As Carpenter confessed, he was put in irons separate from the rest who had threatened to murder him for his confession. Peterson presumably disembarked at Fort Astoria where he disappears from record. (His friend, Carpenter, on the other hand, continued to make a nuisance of himself.)

PPS: Barry, "Peter Corney's", p. 356-57

Peterson, John [2] (fl. 1826 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

John Peterson shipped on with the HBC in London in September 1826 and sailed to the coast on a supply voyage of the *William & Ann*. The vessel did no coastal trading and it was an uneventful voyage for Peterson. He arrived back in London with the vessel in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Petit, Amable (c. 1803 - 1876) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - July 16, 1876

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1829 - 1831); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1841+).

Amable Petit joined the HBC from Berthier in 1829. He spent the majority of his career at Fort Vancouver where he worked until December 15, 1841. From that point on, he became a settler in the Willamette Valley where he farmed and raised a family. In 1850, he settled his claim in the area. By September 1852, he was employed at the St. Paul mission and later was noted as being a verger. He died in July 1867 and was buried in St. Paul two days later.

Amable Petit likely had two wives and eleven children. He appears to have come west in 1829, leaving a wife, Marianne Boudrie/Beaudry and two sons, Amable (c.1822-?) and Hubert (?-m 1849) in Yamaska, Canada. However, on March 27, 1837, Amable Petit and Susanne Tawakon (?-1878) were married by Herbert Beaver; additionally, on December 27, 1838 their marriage was reconfirmed in the Catholic faith by a Catholic Priest. He and second wife Susanne had nine children: Charles (c.1837-73), Henri (1837-?), Marie (c.1838-73), Celeste (1842-58), Pierre (1845-?), François (1850-?),

Louise (1853-54), Louisa Philomene (1855-?) and Flavie (1857-78).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 3b, 4b-7, 12; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-21; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a; Genealogical Material In Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 74

Petit (Gobin), Jean Baptiste [variation: **Petite**] (c. 1811 - 1898) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Michel de Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1811 (born to Antoine Gobin and Angelique Gaucher)

Death: Marion County [Champoeg], Oregon Territory - October 28, 1898

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1839); Middleman, South Party (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841).

Jean Baptiste Petit, from St. Michel de Yamaska, joined the HBC in 1831 as a middleman and spent outfit 1831-1832 in Lac La Pluie before coming to the Columbia. He retired in 1841 and settled in the Willamette River Valley to become a farmer. He died in the parish of Brooks, Oregon in 1898 at the age, he claimed, of ninety-three although he may have been eighty-five. Because of his advanced age he outlived most of his children.

Jean Baptiste Petit (Gobin) had three wives and nine or more children. By the time he had settled in the Willamette, he and an unnamed Indian woman had two sons, Toussaint (1835-?) and Jean Baptiste (II) (1837-58). On August 23, 1841 he married Marguerite Vernier (c.1819-58); their children were: François Xavier (1842-?), Angelique (1845-73), Julie (1849-76), Isabelle (1851-?), Antoine (1854-54), and Joseph (1856-?). His wife Marguerite died at St. Louis on May 7, 1858 and ten years later he married Elizabeth Depot on June 1, 1868 at St. Louis.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-14, 19-21; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 6; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a, 3b

Petit, Thomas (1797 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - 1797

Death: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830).

Thomas Petit joined the HBC as a steersman on November 10, 1820 (although later records indicate 1817), as a gouvernail/steersman. Between 1821-1828 he was a steersman in three districts east of the Rockies (English River, Lac La Pluie, and Athabasca) before coming to the Columbia in 1828. On July 5, 1830 he returned east of the mountains, served in the Saskatchewan and Lac La Pluie Districts and in 1835 retired to Red River.

Thomas Petit had one wife and two children. On May 31, 1825, he married Jeunevieve Cadotte with whom he had at least one son and one daughter.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 8-9; YFDS 3b; HBCABio

Petit (Gobin), Antoine [a] (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Michel de Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Labourer, McLeod's Umpqua Expedition (1826); Untraced vocation, Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); **FSB** Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829); **HBC** Middleman, Thompson River (1829 - 1835); Middleman and route, Thompson River (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Thompson River (1836 - 1841); Middleman, South Party (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1842 - 1843); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1843 - 1844); **HBC** Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844) (for four months); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1843); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1844 - 1845); **HBC** Horsekeeper, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849).

Antoine Petit (a) joined the HBC in 1825 from the parish of St. Michel de Yamaska, coming to the Columbia in the same year. He didn't appear often in the records, but, on Saturday, July 16, 1826, Alexander Roderick McLeod, who called him Gobin, referred to him as "one of our unexperienced hands" (FtVanPJ 2, fo. 16). In outfit 1835-1836 he was also employed as a route on the Athabasca River as part of the brigade. His departure in 1849 may have been desertion prompted by the California Gold Rush for he is listed but without wages. He may have returned to the area but did not work for the HBC.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1-6; YFASA 5-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 14; HBCABio; FtVanPJ 2

Petit (Gobin), Antoine [b] (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834); Middleman, Columbia Department (1834 - 1836).

Antoine Petit (Gobin) [b], a HBC employee, was exchanged from Saskatchewan for another employee in the fall of 1831. He left the Columbia for east of the Rockies on October 1, 1834.

PS: HBCA YFDS 4b-5c; YFASA 12-15

Petrain, Joseph [variation: **Petrin, Petrait**] (c. 1820 - 1876) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1820 (born to Jacques Petrain and Marie Anne Placie)

Death: probably Washington Territory - 1876

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1846); Baker, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1846); Baker, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849).

Joseph Petrain joined the HBC at Lachine in 1837 and worked as a middleman and baker at Fort Vancouver. On March 1, 1849, he went to California, a year short of the end of his contract. Petrain returned in November and established a 526 acre [212.9 ha] claim in Fruit Valley, north of Vancouver. In 1857, he was contracted to work as a carpenter and later he was called in as a witness over HBC claims in the area.

Joseph Petrain had two successive wives and seven recorded children. On April 19, 1843, he married a fourteen-year old Marie Wagner (c.1829-47). Their short-lived children were Catherine (1844-44), Joseph (1845-46), and Joseph Ovide (1846-48). A still young Marie/Marianne died on December 20, 1847. On August 14, 1848, he married Catherine Dolan, from Ireland. Their recorded children were James (1849-?), Charles (1851-?), Mary Jane (1853-?), and Julie Agnes (1855-55).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7, 9; YFASA 19-20, 22-28; YFDS 19 PPS: CCR 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 186

Petrelus, Peter [variation: **Pontilliows**] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Peter Petrelus joined the HBC in London on September 6, 1848 as a seaman on the barque *Columbia*. He sailed to the coast and, on May 6, 1849 he and eight others deserted to join the American parties heading toward the mines (some days before, the whole ship's company had applied to Captain James Cooper for their discharge). Although his name remained on the books for four years, he likely did not work again for the HBC.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 10; FtVanCB 38; YFASA 30-31

Petty, Charles H. (fl. 1850 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Charles H. Petty made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply vessel, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have serviced Fort Simpson and Sitka.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-31

Philips, Charles [variation: **Phillips**] (fl. 1848 - 1861) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1848); Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Cuddy servant, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858 - 1861).

Charles Philips joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* when it passed through Oahu. He sailed with it to the mouth of the Columbia where it was wrecked on May 7, 1848. According to Vancouver records, he "settled at Columbia" (ShMiscPap 11, fo. 21d-22). Other records, however, indicate that he, or a person of the same name, may have later become part of the outward crew of the *Norman Morison*, a vessel which first brought settlers to Vancouver Island.

He appears to have picked up work in 1858 by acting as a cuddly servant on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 29-31; log of Princess Royal 5-7 SS: Mouat, p. 213

Phillips, James M. (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Landsman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

James M. Phillips, who appears to have been in the military, made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*.

A short undelivered December 23, 1852 letter to Phillips from a cousin, James Beard, conveying family information, rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; ShMiscPap 9a PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 282-83

Phillips, John [variation: **Phillip**] (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833).

John Phillip joined the HBC on December 7, 1833 for five years and left London shortly after for the Northwest Coast on the brig *Eagle*. After a delay caused by three stops, Phillips and the *Eagle* arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 3, 1834. There was further delay when the *Eagle* had to help the brig *Lama* unload its goods when the latter became stuck downriver. After the completion of the building of a fur storage room and the loading of furs from the Pacific slopes destined for England, the *Eagle* departed Fort Vancouver and arrived back in London in June 1835. After his arrival, Phillips did not continue to serve on the *Eagle*, but appears to have worked on another HBC vessel to complete his contract.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; log of Eagle 2

Phillips, John [b] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

John Phillips [b] shipped on with the HBC in London in September 1848 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. He appeared twice in the logs, once for having fought with the steward James Brooks on the outward voyage, and once at Fort Vancouver on June 1, 1849 for deserting the vessel almost a month after nine of his shipmates left for the gold fields of California. The results of his efforts to find gold have not been traced.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 10; YFASA 30-31

Phillips, John [a] (fl. 1849 - 1856) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly St. Mary's, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856).

John Phillips [a] came to Vancouver Island from England on the *Norman Morison*. After arriving at Fort Victoria on March 24, 1850, he spent the next four years at Fort Rupert. He disappeared from record around 1856.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-4

Phillips, William [variation: **Philips**] (fl. 1835 - 1841) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Southampton, Hampshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1835 - 1840); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

William Phillips joined the HBC on August 29, 1835 for five years and came to the coast on the stripped down *Beaver*, which on the coast became an operational steamer. In May 1837, he joined William Wilson and George George on a work stoppage, possibly as a ruse to get higher pay and in January 1838 was actively involved in a full scale mutiny. Phillips worked on the steamer until October 31, 1840, the end of his contract, and returned to England on the barque *Vancouver* shortly after.

Picard, Abraham (fl. 1821 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Thompson River (1826 - 1827); Montreal Pay List, Thompson River (1827 - 1828).

Abraham Picard worked for the HBC in New Caledonia and returned to Montreal in 1827.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-6, 8; YFDS 1a, 2a; FtStJmsLS 1

Picard, Andre [standard: **André**] [variation: **Piccard**] (c. 1781 - 1846) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Thomas, Quebec - c. 1781

Death: St. Paul, Oregon Territory - May 9, 1846

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1811 - 1813); Milieu, New Caledonia (winter 1813 - 1814); Milieu, Columbia Department or New Caledonia (1814 - 1822); **HBC** Middleman, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort Okanagan (1822 - 1823); Milieu or middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Middleman, Thompson River (1825 - 1826); Interpreter, Thompson River (1825 - 1826); Interpreter in charge, Thompson River/Spokane (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Thompson River/Spokane (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Okanagan (1827 - 1829); Interpreter in charge, Fort Okanagan (1827 - 1829); Middleman, Thompson River (1828 - 1831); Post master and middleman, Thompson River (1831 - 1832); Interpreter, Thompson River (1832 - 1836); No wages for District statements, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836) (no furs for outfit); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1842+).

André Picard joined the NWC in 1800 and worked with them at an unknown location to 1811. Between 1811-1814 he was found working in the Columbia or New Caledonia and is presumed to have worked there until the coalition, at which time he joined the HBC. He spent most of his career as a middleman but later on became an interpreter. In 1827, when Picard was in charge of Okanagan, Thompson River clerk Archibald McDonald noted that Picard was "Ingenious - speaks the Okanakan well - is weak as a Voyageur" (HBRs X, p. 229). In 1833-1834, he sold horses to botanist, David Douglas, who was once again in the area. In 1836-1842 he is listed as being a settler and freeman in the Willamette River Valley during which time he sold furs and grain to the Company. He died in 1846 at St. Paul, Oregon. Being one of the twelve earliest settlers on French Prairie, Picard is celebrated by a plaque on a boulder at Old St. Paul Cemetery.

André Picard had two wives and at least five children. With his first wife, who had died before 1839, he no doubt had at least one daughter, most likely Emelie (c.1822-c.1900) for by 1827 was noted by Simpson as having a wife and two girls. He chose Marie/Marguerite Okanogan as his wife probably around 1830 and formalized his marriage on January 21, 1839. His recorded children with Marie/Marguerite were Jean Baptiste (c.1830-?), Basile (c.1832-1843) and Regis (c.1836-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA FtKamPJ 1; FtVanAB 10; YFASA 1, 4-9, 11-15; FtVanASA 1-6; FtKamPJ 2; YFDS 2a-3a, 5b-5c, 8, 10-11; HBCABio PPS: HBRs X, p. 229; CCR 1a, 2a

See Also: Laframboise, Michel (Son-in-Law); Robillard, Cuthbert (Relative)

Piccard, Maurice [variation: *Morrice Picard*] (fl. 1813 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814); Milieu, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Untraced vocation, Snake Country (1825).

Maurice Piccard joined the NWC at Fort William in 1813 on a two year contract. He spent the winter of 1813-1814 at the Willamette Post and returned to Fort William and Montreal in the spring of 1814. By 1825, he was working as a freeman working out of Fort des Prairies and was encountered just east of the Continental Divide in Montana as part of the Snake expedition. He took P. S. Ogden's letter explaining the 1825 desertion to the Americans back to Edmonton House.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: HBRs XIII, p. 64n1, 243; Coues, p.875

Pichette (Dupré), Louis (c. 1800 - 1876) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Ours, Lower Canada - c. 1800 (born to Joseph Pichet and Angélique Ménard)

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - October 28, 1876

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Brigade member, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Brigade member, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1829); Trapper, Snake Party (1829 - 1833); Middleman, Snake Party (1829 - 1833); Untraced vocation (no wages), Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, Thomas McKay's Snake Party (1836 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Louis Pichette joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] in 1820 to work in the Northwest for three years and may have been part of the brigade from Athabasca to the Pacific slopes. In 1821, at the time of the coalition, he continued on with the HBC and spent most of his career on various trapping expeditions. In 1839 he settled a claim along Champoege Creek. Family tradition has it that he was a brigade runner carrying messages from brigades in the fields to headquarters. He died October 28, 1876 at St. Paul, Oregon.

Louis Pichette had two wives and (according to Munnick) twenty-one children. He had Edouard (1830-?) by an unnamed woman with whom he travelled in the Snake Country. On February 3, 1840, he formalized his marriage to Marguerite Bercier (c.1814-1890). Their recorded children were an unnamed child (1830-?), Louis (c.1832-before 1857), Dominique (c.1837-before 1863), Roc/Roque (1838-1902), Esther (1840-1860), Charles (1842-?), Catherine (1844-?), Emilie (1845-?), Vitale (c.1847-?), Louise Soulange (1848-?), Marie? (?-1850), Marguerite (1851-?), Marie (c.1853-?), an unnamed child (?-1854), Cecile (1856-?), Julianne (1857-?), Narcisse (1860-1863). (5 children are unaccounted for.) Marguerite (Bercier) Pichette died February 1, 1890 at St. Paul.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFDS 1a, 3b, 4b-7; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15; FtAlexPJ 1; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; SnkCoPJ 9; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c SS: Québécois in Orégon, p. 274-75

Picotte, Augustine (c. 1796 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1826 - 1827).

Augustine Picotte was in the fur trade from about 1816 and by 1824 was working for the HBC at Lesser Slave Lake. He then spent two outfits in New Caledonia and in 1827 was paid in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 4-6

Piercy, George Frederick (fl. 1830 - 1843) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1834); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1839 - 1840); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1841); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1843).

George Frederick Piercy joined the HBC, possibly on January 1, 1830, as an apprentice seaman. He served out his apprenticeship working out of Fort Simpson on the *Dryad*, which serviced the Coast down to California and the Sandwich Islands for five years, and left on the same vessel for England in October 1835. After his arrival back in England around April 1836 he joined the last voyage of the HBC *Eagle* to Hudson Bay and had to winter on its shores. Before he reached London on October 13, 1837 he rejoined the HBC for a further five years. He sailed to the Northwest Coast from England once again on the barque *Columbia* and began working once again on coastal shipping on November 1, 1838. He sailed to England on the barque *Cowlitz* in the fall of 1842.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; log of Eagle 3; log of Columbia 3; FtVanASA 2-6, 8; YFASA 11-15, 20, 22; YFDS 4a—6, 9, 11; log of Cowlitz 1

Piette (Francant), Francois [standard: François] [variation: Faneant, Faneaiant, Fanianint, Fanevant, Fanian, Faignant, Fannaux] (c. 1798 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Vaudreuil or Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: possibly Cowlitz, Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); **NWC** Milieu, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); **HBC** Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, South Party (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1829); Steersman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1829); Steersman, Fort Langley (1829 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Steersman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1836); Settler, Willamette or Cowlitz (1836 - 1838); Settler, Cowlitz (1838 - 1842+).

François Piette joined the NWC in 1817 and that year crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque and transferred to the

HBC in 1821. In 1824, he was engaged by Alexander Ross for his nine month trek through the Snake Country. One month after his return to Flathead Post, in the fall of 1824, he left that post for the Snake Country with Ogden's 1824-1825 Snake Expedition. Little mention was made of him but on September 14, 1825, Piette was sent by Ogden with dispatches as the Indian hired for the job refused to do it. In November, 1826, while on McLeod's Umpqua expedition, he and John Kennedy accompanied a botanist in the Umpqua River region. Piette worked at coastal fort sites, taking his family with him, and was in on the construction of Fort Langley in 1827, gradually moving up the coast with his family. In 1831 he was in on the building of the Nass River site of Fort Simpson as well as the construction of the 1834 relocated site at McLoughlin Harbour. Perhaps he wasn't used to the tides - on August 8, 1834, shortly after he arrived at the new site, he failed to secure a boat which drifted out to sea. Thereafter he appeared fairly frequently squaring timber, etc. for a new boat. He and his family left Fort Simpson in 1836 and went south to settle in the Willamette where they stayed for a year before moving to the Cowlitz area. In 1839, he helped the priests to establish their mission.

François Piette had one wife and two recorded children. On April 8, 1839, then farmer Piette formalized his marriage to Félicite, Sassetté. Their recorded children were Mathilde (c.1828), and Rachel (c.1836-?).

PS: HBCA NW CAB 2, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 1-9, 11-15; SnkCoPJ 1, 2; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 10-11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-6; FtSimp[N]PJ 3 PPS: D. Douglas, Journal, p. 235-38; CCR 1a; Québécois in Orégon, p. 267

Pike, Jonas (fl. 1849 - 1887) (British: English)

Birth: probably Dorset, England

Death: November 1887

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1851); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1853 - 1854).

Jonas Pike joined HBC/PSAC in England and came to Vancouver Island on the *Norman Morison*. He first worked for the HBC at Fort Simpson, where he refused to do duty on September 3, 1850, and then joined PSAC, working at the Cowlitz farm (Washington). He retired in 1854 and there was some movement on his account for the following year indicating that he may have been somewhere in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9-11; PSACAB 37; Van-PL Colonist, January 24, 1888, p. 4 SS: Mouat, p. 213

Pilcher, Joshua (1790 - 1847) (American)

Birth: Culpeper, Virginia, United States - March 15, 1790 (born to Joshua and Nancy Pilcher)

Death: St. Louis, Missouri, United States - June 5, 1847

Fur trade officer

MFC Partner, Missouri Fur Company (1827); Trader, Rendezvous (1828); **AFC** Trader, Rendezvous (1836).

Joshua Pilcher, a St. Louis fur trader, had studied medicine and become a hatter before moving to St. Louis in 1815. Two years later he was one of the directors of the Bank of St. Louis. In 1819 he became a member of the Missouri Fur Company and the following year took over as president upon the death of its president, Manuel Lisa. In the winter of 1828-1829, Pilcher visited the HBC Flathead Post along with David Jackson, and had to exchange their very few furs they had for much needed supplies. He proposed in a letter to George Simpson that both the MFC and the HBC unite against Smith Jackson and Sublette, but Simpson rejected this (HBRX X, 56). Pilcher remained head of the MFC until it was dissolved between 1828-1830. He then joined the American Fur Company in charge of its affairs near Council Bluffs in 1831. In 1837 he became Indian agent for the Upper Missouri tribes and in 1838, succeeded William Clark as superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis. He held this post until his death in 1847. According to Chittenden, Joshua Pilcher was a "man of good ability, strict integrity of character, and high standing in business and social circles" (Chittenden, p. 158).

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 23; MHS Chouteau PPS: HBRX X, p. xliii, 56 SS: Chittenden, p. 158; DAB Drumm, p. 601

Pill, Charles (fl. 1851 - 1852) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Charles Pill made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Pillet, Francois Benjamin [standard: **François**] [variation: **Francis**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, Flatheads (October 13, 1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Prior to coming to the coast François Benjamin Pillet learned fluent Cree indicating some prior experience in the fur trade. His interest was drawn to the PFC in the summer of 1810 when he hired on in Montreal. He, along with many other Canadiens, went to New York where he boarded the *Tonquin* for the Columbia, arriving at the mouth of the River in March 1811. After assisting in the construction of Fort Astoria, he left the post with David Stuart for the interior in July for two and a half months. That December, he joined Robert Stuart's group to investigate the possibility of erecting a post on the Willamette River. At the end of the following June he went with John Clarke's party to found Spokane House. One year later, in the spring of 1813, he was sent to oppose NWC clerk Nicholas Montour who was in charge of the Kootenae post situated at the southern end of the Kootenay River loop [Montana]. Somewhere around this time, Pillet and Montour had a duel, the only damage being bullet holes in their clothes. In the summer of 1813 when the PFC partners had decided to surrender Astoria to the NWC, Pillet chose not to join the NWC and bided his time fishing for sturgeon at Oak Point. On April 4, 1814, he left Fort George in a brigade of ten canoes returning east overland; however, he almost didn't make it for, on May 25th, his canoe hit some rocks and overturned. Fellow passengers Olivier Roy Lapensée and André Belanger were drowned but Pillet, William Wallace and a man named Harteau were rescued. After arriving in Canada, Pillet set himself up on a farm on the Ottawa River at the village of Lake of the Two Mountains, inhabited mostly by Iroquois and focused on a plain near the Roman Catholic church. On September 19, 1817, Ross Cox spent a couple of hours with Pillet and his family noting that Pillet:

...had a snug farm, a comfortable house, a handsome wife, and two pretty children, and altogether appeared to be in happy circumstances (Cox, p. 304)

Pillet was still living in 1854 but details of Pillet's family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 48, 86, 88, 92, 96, 115, 144, 145, 164-65, 195; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 103, 213, 248; Cox, p. 59, 75, 86, 101, 106, 304

Pillon, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1810 - 1816) (probably Canadian)

Birth: possibly in or near D'Autray, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Milieu, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1813); Milieu, Fort Kootenay (1813 - 1814).

Jean Baptiste Pillon joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition at Mackinac around August 4, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811, arriving at Fort Astoria around February 19, 1812. At Fort George [Astoria] he was engaged by the NWC on the October 17, 1813 when it took over the PFC. On January 13, 1816, a Jean Baptiste Pillon, from D'Autray, was engaged by McTavish, McGillivray & Co., to work at Fort William for three years as a middleman.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; SHdeSB Liste

Pillon, Paul (fl. 1821 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Pointe Claire, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Paul Pillon originally signed on with the NWC [Jacques Vinet dit Larente] to work at Red River in the broad capacity of an everyday voyageur and farmer. In 1821, at the amalgamation of the HBC and the NWC, he may have signed on with the HBC for he is on record as working for the HBC in the Columbia District, probably as a member of the brigade, in outfit 1821-1822. An 1825 contract shows him working east of the Rockies as a middleman and/or route.

In 1824 Paul Pillon was betrothed to Helen Keith, daughter of James Keith.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 1; HBCCont; Wills

Pin, Joseph (c. 1795 - c. 1841) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon Territory - c. 1841

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Nez

Perces (spring 1822); Middleman, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Middleman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Nisqually sheep farm (1838 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841).

Joseph Pin was engaged by the NWC [Alexander McKenzie] on September 17, 1814 to work at Michillimacinac as a middleman. The following year, he began work in the Northwest and, in 1817-1818, crossed the Rockies with Joseph Larocque. At the time of the coalition in 1821, he joined the HBC and in the 1820s was on Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Expedition. Little is known of him but, on March 21, 1825, Pin was ordered by William Kittson to pursue the groups horses which had been scattered by a surprise visit from a huge herd of buffalo. By July 16, of that year, he was heading back with Kittson and eighteen horses loaded with furs. He continued to work at a varied of posts until November 30, 1841 at which point he settled in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Joseph Pin appears to have succumbed around that time.

After the death of Joseph, the family had a hard time. The Catholic Records cite family oral tradition that the two month old daughter Marguerite had "a hard time surviving, because her mother had no milk for her. She had to subsist on broth made from the heads of fish, which she sucked through a goose quill stuck in a whiskey bottle" (CCR 1, A-65).

Joseph Pin had one wife and five recorded children. On April 19, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Marguerite Kwe'he'ssest, Pend d'Oreille. Their children were Joseph II (c.1827-?), Nancy (1830-?), Jean Baptiste (c.1833-?), François (c.1836-?) and Marguerite (1839-1925). When widow Marguerite died in 1851, daughter Marguerite (1839-1925) was made a ward of Dr. John McLoughlin in Oregon City.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 1, 3-9, 11-15, 19-21; SnkCoPJ 2, 3a; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 6-7, 12; FtVanAB 10; PSACAB 3; HBCA FtVanASA 1-6; HBCABio PPS: CCR 1a, 2a
See Also: Gravelle, Gideon (Son-in-Law)

Pincing, Charles (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Charles Pincing made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts and appears to have made this voyage his only employment with the HBC.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Pineau, Joseph (fl. 1835 - 1846) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1837); Trapper, Snake Party (1837 - 1842); Middleman, Snake Party (1842 - 1845); Settler, Willamette (1845 - 1846).

Joseph Pineau joined the HBC from Sorel in 1835 and worked as a middleman and trapper in the Snake Country for the next ten years. He then settled in the Willamette.

Joseph Pineau partnered with a Snake woman (?-?) and had an unknown number of children. Four of their recorded children were Marguerite (c.1845-48), Louise (1846-?), an unnamed daughter (1847-48), and Angele (1848-?).

PS: OHS FtHallAB; HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 22-25; YFDS 6-7, 10; FtVanASA 3-7 PPS: CCR 2a, 3a

Pion, Louis [variation: **Peon**] (fl. 1813 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Anne, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Carpenter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] of Fort Flathead (October 13, 1813); Carpenter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1821); Interpreter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1821); Labourer, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1821); **HBC** Carpenter, Fort Okanagan (1821 - 1824); Interpreter, Fort Okanagan (1821 - 1824); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825).

Louis Pion joined the PFC in Montreal on August 26, 1811 to work as a middleman and carpenter for six months in Indian Country but went on to work for the NWC and HBC. The talented carpenter, who excelled at making tables, chairs, etc., and interpreter, sometimes doubled as a clerk. He still carried on associations with French Canada, for, on March 21, 1820, £35.11.1 was removed from his wages to pay a Thomas McCord for rent due on property in St. Anne. In the 1820s he became the subject of protracted correspondence between George Simpson and McGillivray, Thain & Company over the terms of his contract. Simpson felt that he was paid too much, was no clerk and had become too friendly with those above him. Consequently, Pion returned to Canada in 1824-1825.

Around 1814-1815, Pion appears to have paired with a native woman Mary "Sukomelk", daughter of the Okanagan tribe hereditary chief "Huistesmetxe" [1780-1865] (Walking Grizzly Bear) of the Douglas Lake area and the union most likely brought son William Pion into the world around 1816. Another son was Baptiste (c.1820-?) who was born in the Spokane area.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 2, 8, 9, 10; YFASA 1, 4; Servants' Characters and Staff Records, 1822-1830, A.34/g, p. 112; George Simpson August 18, 1825 letter to Mss. McGillivray Thain & Co. in Correspondence Book Outward (General) 1824-25, D.4/5, p. 73 PPS: HBRIS III, p. 85, 94-95, 452; HBCABio; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 171 SS: Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes, vol 6, p. 375

Pion, William [variation: **Peon, Peone, Puen**] (c. 1816 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Colville/Colville Valley, Pacific Northwest - c. 1816 (born to Louis Pion and Okanagan native Mary "Sukomelk")

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Thompson River (1828 - 1836); Middleman, Thompson River (1836 - 1837); Discharged, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Thompson River (1838 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1842 - 1843).

William Pion joined the HBC in approximately 1828 and had a career that spanned both the fur trade and gold rush. After the fur trade, he worked as a guide, packer and linguist. His family adopted the name "Kalamalka" which, according to a local native linguist, is actually "Taramalka" meaning "round hill at the head of long lake." In outfit 1842-1843 he became a settler in the Willamette River Valley. In 1852 he settled a claim of 319 acres [129.1 ha] in Walla Walla County. In 1858 he became a packer for miners and in July of that year narrowly escaped with his life in an attack at McLaughlin Canyon in Washington Territory. He received a serious scalp wound. The following year, William packed in the Oblate Missionary, Father Pandosy and his group from Fort Colville to L'Anse au Sable and in the winter of 1859-1860, he took horses with supplies from Thompson River to the starving Indians in the Nicola Valley. In 1860, he sold his claim in Walla Walla and for his heroic efforts of taking in supplies, he was awarded scrip for a square mile [2.6 sq. km] of land which he located next to land which he pre-empted in the Kelowna area. In 1861 he discovered gold in the Cherry Creek area and with the proceeds built a fine house. Sometime after 1862, the building burned to the ground, and Peon, possibly for the crime of ripping the scalp off an Indian, was outlawed from the area by Judge Haynes. Peon headed south for a few years, leaving the deed in the care of a neighbour. When he returned, the deed had been stolen and other people were living on his land. William, who was illiterate, could apparently not prove his claim. The time and place of William's death have not been located.

William Pion's family life is unclear. In the 1820s he coupled with Charlotte, Okanagan and had one child, Anne (?-?) who claimed she was born in 1824. This begs for a much older William. Later, he took as a wife Julie LaRoche (c.1820-?) daughter of Chief Nicolas, Okanagan and half sister to Mary, one of his father's wives. They had several children, some of whom were Gideon (?-?), Bazile (c.1838-?), Baptiste (?-?) and Marie (c.1839-?).

The descendants of William claim that Bonaparte Creek and Mountain in the U.S. Okanagan side, were named after his descendant's family although it was more like named directly after the French emperor.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-12, 14-15, 17, 19-20, 22-23; FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanCB 41; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 171 SS: Buckland, F. M., "Peon" as cited in The Fourteenth Report of the Okanagan Historical Society, 1950, pp. 35-43; Corner, Ray, "Glenmore" as cited in The Thirty Fifth Report of the Okanagan Historical Society, 124-25; Laing, p. 471
See Also: Laprade, Alexis (Son-in-Law)

Pitt, William (fl. 1841 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1844).

William Pitt joined the HBC from London on September 1, 1841 originally as a seaman but soon found himself cooking because of the instability of Mr. Harper, the cook. He did other jobs for, on December 19, 1842, while sawing wood on the windlass, he accidentally cut through two strands of the fore tack. Other than that, he uneventfully continued with the same vessel until he returned to London on June 11, 1844.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of Vancouver [3] 1; YFASA 22-23

Plante, Antoine [1] (fl. 1804 - 1814) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Ours, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Milieu, Pacific slopes (1812 - 1813); **NWC** Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (October 13, 1813); Milieu, Thompson

River (winter 1813 - 1814).

More than one Antoine Plante was working in the fur trade at the same time but the above Antoine Plante may have joined the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher] on April 28, 1804 from St. Ours, Lower Canada. That same year, he was found in the Red Lake area. Six years later, between August 4, 1810 and February 19, 1811, between Mackinac and Nadoway [Nawdoway], the above Antoine Plante joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811, arriving at Fort Astoria on February 19, 1812. Plante joined the NWC on 23 Oct, 1813, and wintered at Thompson River. As he disappeared from records at that time, he may have headed for Montreal in April, 1814. Antoine Plante [1], according to Jerome Peltier, may possibly be the father or uncle of Antoine Plante [2].

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 110 SS: Coues, p. 268; Peltier, Antoine Plante, Mountain Man, p. 7

See Also: **Plante, Antoine (possible Son); Onskanha, Louis (Relative)**

Plante, Antoine [2] (c. 1812 - 1890) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Oregon Territory - c. 1812 (possibly born to Antoine Plante [1] and a Flathead woman)

Death: near Arlee, Montana, United States - February 15, 1890

Freeman

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1832); Trapper, Fort Colville (1832 - 1837); Trapper, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838); Trapper, Fort Colville (1838 - 1839); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1843); Deroineur, Fort Colville (1843 - 1846); Trapper, Fort Colville (1849 - 1843).

One year after joining the HBC, a seventeen year old Antoine Plante [2], described as a "half-breed Flathead Indian" (Mullan, p. 30), was found herding horses from Fort Nez Percés to Fort Vancouver an association that would repeat itself. In the 1840s according to his biographer, the enterprising Plante built a horse herd, from which he would exchange one fattened horse for two worn-out horses brought in by the immigrants. In 1849, Plante and his family tried their luck in the California gold fields. However, his gains were spent curing a fever which left him bald. Around 1852, Plante and his family settled on the Spokane River at a strategic crossing, about forty miles [64.4 km] east of Spokane and in the 1850s guided government parties. Around 1856, Plante and his brother-in-law began a ferry service between their farms on the Spokane River; this service ran until 1865 when a nearby bridge upriver put him out of business. During the native rebellions, Plante's homestead was burned to the ground. In 1878 and now classified as an Indian, he had to move out of his homestead to make way for white settlers and a railroad. That year, he and other former fur traders moved into the Jocko Valley of Montana Territory but five years later, he lost more land to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company right of way. Antoine Plant died near Arlee, Montana on the Jacko River in February and was buried in the St. Ignatius cemetery, Montana, on the 15th of that month.

According to his biographer, Antoine Plante had two wives and three children. In 1834 he married Mary Thérèse, (?-?), Pend Orielle. Their children were Julia (1836-?) and François (1838-?). After Antoine and Mary Thérèse separated, Mary Thérèse married Thomas Stensgar. Plante then married Mary (?-?) a Flathead native and they had one son, Charles (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9, 12-15, 19-20, 22-25, 27; FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 11, 14 PPS: McLoughlin, Letters of, p. 1, 3; Owen, p. 182; Mullan, p. 30 SS: Peltier, Antoine Plante; The Mountain, p. 291-296; C. M. Williams, p. 107-117; Kingston, "Colville Road..." p. 75

See Also: **Plante, Antoine (possible Father); Stensgar, Thomas (Relative); Onskanha, Louis (Relative)**

Plante, Charles (c. 1791 - 1854) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: while returning from California gold fields - 1854

Freeman

NWC Milieu, North West Company (1811); Milieu, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); **NWC** Middleman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1826); **HBC** Freeman, Snake Country (1826 - 1827); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1828 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Trapper but no furs, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); **NWC** Trapper, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837); Trapper, Willamette (1837 - 1838); **HBC** Settler, Willamette (1838 - 1842+).

Charles Plante joined the NWC from Montreal on December 22, 1810 as a wintering milieu for three years. In 1821, while in the Columbia, he transferred to the HBC becoming a freeman in 1826. He served with Peter S. Ogden on his Snake Country expeditions and was considered a valuable man in the fur trade. In 1830, Ogden told John Work that Plante, Augustin Finlay and Louis Kanota were natural leaders in the fur trade. Plante took out a land claim a few miles north of St. Paul and by 1842 had a productive farm on one-hundred enclosed acres [40.5 ha]. During this time, he continued to sell furs and grain to the Company. Between February and June 1854 he was in California seeking gold and when he returned to register his land claim, he made it to the Surveyor's Office but couldn't make it all the way

home, dying at the home of his friend Charles Rondeau.

Charles Plante had six wives and three recorded children. By his first wife, an unnamed woman, he had sons Jean Baptiste (c.1828-1843) and Xavier (c.1830-?). Next, he married Agathe, Cayuse (c.1820-1842) on January 21, 1839. They had no recorded children. Then, three years later on February 7, 1842, one month after Agathe's death on January 5, Charles married Susanne, Cayuse (c.1823-43). They had one child, Magdeleine (c.1842-?). After that, on April 24, 1843, four months after Susanne's death on January 10, Charles married Elizabeth, Chinook (c.1829-1843). They had no recorded children. Then, on December 18, 1843, two months after the death of his fourteen or twenty year old wife Elizabeth (records contradictory) on October 23, 1843, he tied the knot again, this time to Pelagie, Chinook (c.1791-1851). They had no recorded children. Pelagie died seven years later on September 22, 1851 and, less than three months later, on December 17, 1851, Charles married Marguerite Youlka, Uculet, widow of Jean Baptiste Dubreuil. They had no recorded children.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-6, 9, 12-14; YFDS 3b, 4b-6, 8, 10-11; FtVanASA 2-6; FtVanCB 6; OHS 1842 Census; HBRS XXVIII, p. 137 PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b
See Also: Dubreuil, Jean Baptiste (Relative)

Plante, Michel (fl. 1828 - 1832) (Mixed descent)

Death: Salmon River [Idaho] - February 1832

Freeman

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1830); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1832).

Michel Plante began working for the HBC in 1828, possibly as a freeman trapper. He joined John Work's expeditions into the Snake area. After leaving Fort Vancouver on August 18, 1832, he became violently ill with malaria and almost died. Around February, 1832, while trying to descend the Salmon river in a hide canoe, Plante and Augustin Dumais drowned. On March 21, 1832, his brother-in-law, who had been travelling with him in the brigade, died of hemlock poisoning.

It is suspected that Michel Plante had one wife, Charlotte, Chinook, and one recorded child Antoine (c.1832-?) whose father, an employee, was the "late....Plante".

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-0, 11-12; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-5a; FtVanAB 19; FtVanASA 2; SnkCoPJ 11 PPS: CCR 1a

Plomer, Harry [variation: **Henry**] (fl. 1830 - 1838) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831).

Harry Plomer could possibly be a European who worked out of Hawaii. He began work on coastal shipping with the HBC on February 1, 1830. He was discharged to Oahu on November 1, 1831 sailing in the *Ganymede*. He likely reappeared in the Columbia again in 1838, when apparently employed as a labourer.

Harry Plomer had one wife, a native, Peggy (?-?) of unknown origin, and one recorded son, George (?-bap.1838-?). His son was baptized Anglican at Fort Vancouver, indicating the family was living there or nearby at the time.

PS: HBCA FVASA 2; YFDS 3b-4b; YFASA 9, 11; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: McLoughlin, p. 230

Plomondo, Simon [variation: **Plamandon, Plamondo, Plamondeau, Plomando, Plomondon**] (c. 1802 - 1881) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably St. Francois district of Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Death: probably Cowlitz area, Washington Territory - 1881

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Colville (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Langley (1828 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Nisqually (1834 - 1835); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); **PSAC** Farmer, Cowlitz (1835 - 1865).

Tall handsome Simon Plomondo appears to have descended from New Englanders captured by the Abenaki as children and raised by them. Unlike his second cousin, François Noel Annance, Simon did not have the benefit of an education. He left his St. François home at the age of fifteen and joined the NWC in Athabasca as a middleman in 1820. At the time of the coalition one year later, he joined the HBC and continued as a middleman in Athabasca before moving to the Caledonia area in 1823. He worked steadily until November 1, 1834 and, in 1835, went from being a middleman to a farmer in the Cowlitz where from 1836 he farmed for the rest of his life. His 1829-1830 marital partnership with the

daughter of the Cowlitz trader, Scanewah, certainly would have put him in good stead with any natives in the area. After retiring, at which point he appeared to have only one arm, he did the odd job for PSAC but all did not go well. His third known wife, Harriet Pelletier, niece to F. N. Blanchet, one of the Roman Catholic priests who established a mission in the area, went to live with her sisters in Vancouver and Oregon City. Plomondo was appointed Indian Agent in 1855 but he held the position for less than a year during that tense time as it was felt that he was too close to the natives. Plomondo was left to raise his mixed native family and in doing so, incurred debts; he had to sell his farm and spent his old age living with friends and relatives.

Simon Plomondo had several wives and children. An Athabasca or New Caledonia family have not been traced. Around 1829-1830, he partnered with the daughter of the Cowlitz trader Scanewah (?-c.1839) and together they appear to have had Sophie (c.1830-?), Simon (c.1831-?), There`se (1831-?), Marie Anne (c.1834-?), and Genevieve (c.1836). On April 8, 1839, he married Emelie [Finlay], Squeshise, mixed descent widow of Pierre Bercier. Their recorded children were Lena (1837-?), Moyse (1840-?), Angelique (1841-?) and Baptiste (c.1843-?). After the death of Emelie, he married Louise Henriette Pelletier (c.1812-?), the niece of Archbishop François Blanchet. Their only child was Francis (c.1849-?).

The town of Toledo, Washington is the approximate site known as Plamondon's Landing.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a, 3a-7, 10-11; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsRD 3; FtAlexPJ 1; YFASA 4-9, 11-14; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; log of Columbia 4; FtVicCB 30; PSACAB 3; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County PPS: CCR 1a SS: Wallin; The Fort Langley Journals
See Also: Cottenoire, Michel Jr. (Son-in-Law); Annance, Francis Noel (Relative); Annance, Joseph (Relative); Bercier, Pierre (Relative)

Plouff, Joseph (fl. 1814 - 1822) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly St. Pierre, Berthier, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1817); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Several Joseph Plouffs, from a variety of locations in Lower Canada, were active in the fur trade from 1793. This Joseph Plouff was probably engaged by the NWC on June 21, 1814 as a middleman in the Northwest. He renewed his contract in 1816 to work at Fort William and was found on record on the Pacific slopes in 1817 when he was listed with a group crossing the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque. He was still working for the NWC in 1821 when he joined the HBC but appears to have left the Columbia area for Montreal that year.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; NWCAB 2, 9; HBCA YFASA 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 7

Plouffe, Antoine [variation: **Plouf**] (c. 1809 - 1836) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: Flathead River, Columbia Department - July 1836

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1835); Boute, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836).

Antoine Plouffe joined the HBC in 1828 and in outfit 1829-1830 received an extra gratuity for services to George Simpson. He was to have worked to the end of his contract in 1838 but drowned in the Flathead River in July 1836.

He appears to have had one wife, Angelique Slawa, and two children, Rosalie (c.1834-?) and Charlotte (c.1836-?). Rosalie was raised by her uncle Joseph.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8-9; 11-16; YFDS 3b, 4b-7; FtVanASA 2-4 PPS: CCR 1a
See Also: Boucher, James (Son-in-Law)

Plouffe (Carillon), Joseph [variation: **Plouff, Plouf**] (c. 1809 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: Oregon City, Oregon - June 8, 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1842); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844); Blacksmith, Willamette (1844 - 1846).

Joseph Plouffe (Carillon), according to the Morice's Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens, was born on April 10, 1797 at Berthier to Louis and Suzanne [Desrosiers] Plouffe but, likely more accurate is the HBC abstracts, which say he was born c.1809 in Berthier. Nothing is known of his early life but he joined the HBC in 1831 making his way west across the Rockies to Fort Vancouver where he was given his first assignment at Fort Simpson. At the Nass site, he broke his leg and, after four years in the area, he returned to Fort Vancouver where, from 1842-1844 he worked as a blacksmith pounding out nails and other such items at the blacksmith's shop inside the stockades. From 1844 to his retirement in

1846, he worked at the Company blacksmith shop in the Willamette and during this time had likely settled in the area. In 1849, like many from French Prairie, Plouffe caught gold fever, left his family and seven children on the farm and headed south to California. After leaving, he learned that his wife, Thérèse, had left their house to follow James Boucher. Plouffe returned to try to locate his wife and eventually located Thérèse and James in Oregon City where, after several arguments, Plouffe was shot by James Boucher in the lower abdomen. The musket ball lodged in Plouffe's bone and he died instantly. Governor Lane of Oregon ordered an inquest on the body but Boucher fled north to continue his life in New Caledonia. Widow Thérèse married Baptiste LaRoque on September 9, 1850.

Joseph Plouffe had one wife and eight children. On June 17, 1839 he married Thérèse Makaina (?-?), daughter of the Hawaiian, Makaina, and Louise, Chehalis. Their recorded children were Rosalie (1840-?), Henriette (1841-47), Marie (1843-?), Archange (1844-51), Joseph (1845-50), Gedeon (1847-?), Jean Baptiste (1848-?) and Marie Louise (1849-?).

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-26; YFDS 4b, 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-6 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 4a SS: Morice, Dictionnaire Historique, p. 37
See Also: Mackaina (Father-in-Law)

Ploughboy, Joe (c. 1812 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1837); Sawmill, Fort Vancouver (1833); Middleman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1843); Middleman, California Estate (1843 - 1844); Middleman, South Party (1843 - 1844); Labourer, California Estate (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Party (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1849).

Joe Ploughboy enlisted with the HBC on June 16, 1831 in Oahu. He worked in a variety of places throughout the Columbia, including California, and, on September 5, 1849, the thirty-seven year old Sandwich Islander deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-29; YFDS 4a, 5a-7, 21; FtVanCB 9; FtVanASA 3-7

Poah, Paul [variation: Pooao, Poak] (fl. 1814 - 1823) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1814); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823).

Paul Poah became a twelve-year employee of the fur trade. Poah joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Sandwich Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia and, on April 12, Paul was noted at helping to unload the vessel. The Sandwich Islander stayed on shore, helped to construct the fort at Astoria and, on October 12 of that year, sailed up the Columbia River on the maiden voyage of the newly constructed vessel *Dolly*. When the PFC was taken over by the NWC, Poah stayed on with the latter. He likely continued with the NWC in the area between 1814 and 1821, when he transferred to the HBC. His movements have not been traced after 1823, but he quite likely married and settled locally.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 2 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 711

Poirier, Antoine (fl. 1851 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Country (1851 - 1852).

Antoine Poirier began work for the HBC in the Snake Country on July 18, 1851. He retired in 1852 and has not been traced after that. He is likely the same Antoine Poirier listed in the 1848 Muster Rolls in 1848 during the Cayuse War, at which point he was a private in D, 7th Company.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-21; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9 PPS: Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 515

Poirier, Basil [variation: Basile, Basil Porrier] (c. 1774 - c. 1844) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1774/1788

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - c. July 16, 1844

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Baker, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Baker, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Baker, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1844).

Bazil Poirier was engaged by the NWC from Montreal on December 27, 1810 to work for one season as a middleman and baker at Fort William. The following year he was posted at Fort William for three years and, after crossing the Rockies at an unknown date, worked as a baker, mostly at Fort Vancouver. He would have worked in the bakery in the old fort on the bluff and at two different bakeries in the new fort on the plains from 1829 making bread for the fort personnel and sea biscuits for the ships. His tools would have included a head axe, water bucket, dough cutters, a candlestick, kettles, pots, scales, weights, bisquit stamps and, of course, a large baking oven (1844 Inventory). While he was still employed, he died on his farm, across the river on the Portland side, on July 16, 1844. At the bakery, he was replaced by his assistant Joseph Petrain.

Bazil Poirier had three wives and seven children. His first wife he left behind in Canada. As early as 1823 he became the husband of Helene, Celiast, Clatsop; their children were: Xavier (c.1823-?), François (c.1825-?) and Alexander (c.1831?-?). When Helene learned that Bazil had a wife living in Canada, she left him to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Gervais. The three boys were later returned to their father. On December 29, 1838 he formalized his marriage to Louise Moatwas/Watelchie. Their children were Basile II (1834-?), Joseph (c.1836-1906), Pierre (1838-?), Ange`le (1840-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-24; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; YFDS 2a, 3a, 5c-7; FtVanAB, B.223/d/155, MS 165; FtVanASA 1-6; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1a, 1b
See Also: Deroche, Charles (Son-in-Law); Haquet, Marie Louis (Son-in-Law); Labelle, Isaac (Relative)

Poirier, Jean Baptiste (c. 1807 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1807

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1833).

Jean Baptiste Poirier joined the HBC from Vaudreuil in 1829 and he returned to Canada in 1833 at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 9, 11-13; YFDS 3b, 4b-5a

Poirier, Joseph [variation: Poere] (c. 1830 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1830

Death: Sooke, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1851).

A nineteen year old Joseph Poirier joined the HBC from Quebec in 1849 as the fur trade was winding down in the Pacific Northwest. He retired one year early in 1851. For the next few years, his movements have not been traced but around 1859, he joined a large cavalcade with freight wagons and a pack train travelling through Washington territory to British Columbia. Along with the J. B. Brule and family, he settled at the mouth of the Sooke River (now Milne's Landing) adjacent to the Sooke [T'Sou-ke] longhouses and homesite. There he and the Brulez' rafted in sheep and cattle to supply the Vancouver Island exploring expedition and so began a livestock industry in the area. He pre-empted land there, sold it and moved with his growing family, his wife being the granddaughter of Brulez, to a nearby site. Later he worked for a logging contractor in Sooke and Saanich.

Joseph Poirier family life is unclear for he apparently had two wives and children and children by both of them; his second wife already had children by her first husband. On March 30, 1865 he married Helena/Ellen [Brulez] Thomas (1856-1925), daughter of Joseph and Marie Anne (of mixed Iroquois descent) Brule. They are said to have had fifteen children. Those recorded were Joseph (1868-1948), Marion/Maria Anna (1870-?), Adolphus (1871-?), William (1874-?), Louisa (1876-?), Ellen (c.1877-?), Jacob (1878-?), Maria Isabella (1880-1939), James (1883-?), Peter (1885-?), Adele (1889-?), Sarah (1890-c.1928) and Cecile (1893-?). Ellen Sr. died in 1925 and was buried in Milnes Landing cemetery in the Indian Graveyard. In 1901, a Maryan Poirier was listed as being the mother of the Poirier children.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark County; BCA BCCR StAndC; Van-PL 1881, 1891 and 1901 Canada Census, Sooke SS: Peers, "A grandmother of"
See Also: Brulez, Jean Baptiste (Relative)

Poirier, Toussaint [variation: Touiessout Poirier] (c. 1786 - 1850) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal or Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1786

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - April 22, 1850

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - ?); Boute, Fort George [Astoria] (1824); Cooper, Fort George [Astoria] (1824 - 1826); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842+).

Toussaint Poirier joined the NWC from Canada on February 2, 1817 as a middleman bound for Temiscaming. The following year, in 1818, he came across the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes with John Haldane and P. S. Ogden. He stayed in the area through 1821 at which point he joined the HBC. He appears to have spent much of his career with the HBC at Fort Vancouver as a cooper, the last few years as a freeman. (His brother Bazil was baker at the fort.) There he would have worked in the cooper's shed outside the south-east wall or the shop down by the river making his barrels. Although his work record finished in 1836, he probably did some casual work in 1838 and retired to farm in the Willamette in November of that year. By 1844 he was blind and invalid. Both he and his wife, Catherine, also known as Marguerite, Chinook, died in 1850. Catherine/Marguerite died on January 28, and Touiessout on April 22, at St. Louis.

Touiessout Poirier had one wife and five children. On January 21, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Catherine, Clatsop (Marguerite, Chinook) (c.1800-50) at Fort Vancouver. Their children were Marie (c.1825-1914), Antoine (c.1831-?), Louison (1838-?), Rose (1839-1916) and Joseph (1843-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 4, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 18; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12; YFDS 2a, 5b-6; FtVanASA 1-6; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a
See Also: Delard, Joseph (Son-in-Law)

Pollard, Charles [variation: **Polland**] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)**Other**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Charles Pollard appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria servants' abstracts with no additional information.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1

Pollock, Robert (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Robert Pollock made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Pookarakara, Bob [variation: **Packanakra**] (fl. 1811 - 1814) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands****Fur trade employee**

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1814); Hunter, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1814).

Bob Pookarakara joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel stopped at Oahu. After his arrival, on March 22, he began working as a labourer but by the fall, when he went to winter at Young's Bay with the Iroquois hunter and his family, he appears to have become a hunter. On April 4, 1814, he left Astoria to travel overland with the Brigade and likely arrived at Fort William by July of that year.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria

Poonoroara (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands****Fur trade employee**

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849).

Poonoroara joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and worked as a labourer at Fort Vancouver. He deserted in the early part of 1849 probably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29

Poopoo (fl. 1840 - 1843) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843).

Poopoo joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and began working at Fort Vancouver on July 14 of that year. He worked largely as a labourer at Forts Vancouver and Nisqually until November 15, 1843, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-23; YFDS 11, 14; FtVanASA 6-7

Pope, George (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

George Pope made one return voyage from London to the Northwest Coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 3

Popoay (fl. 1830 - 1835) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835).

Popoay joined the HBC in April 1830. He worked intermittently on the north coast at Forts Simpson and McLoughlin and at Fort Vancouver. He is on record as leaving Fort Vancouver for Oahu on the barque *Ganymede* on October 3, 1835 and being discharged in Oahu in 1835. He was paid his final HBC wage there.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-6; YFASA 11-15; SandIsLonIC 1

Pora (fl. 1830 - 1832) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade officer

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1832).

Pora joined the HBC from Oahu in April 1830. He was discharged to Oahu July 16, 1832.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 11-12

Portelance, Narcisse (c. 1804 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1804

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1830); Boule, Fort Colville (1830 - 1831).

Narcisse Portelance joined the HBC in 1828. In outfit 1829-1830 he received an extra gratuity for services to George Simpson, who had visited there. By 1831-1832, he was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 8-9, 11; YFDS 4a

Porteur, Joseph (c. 1799 - 1834) (Native: Athapaskan-Carrier [Dakelh])

Birth: New Caledonia [British Columbia] - c. 1799

Death: New Caledonia [British Columbia] - 1834

Freeman

HBC Interpreter, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824); Interpreter, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Freeman, New Caledonia (1826 - 182); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1831 - 1834).

Joseph Porteur, a native Carrier with a French equivalent name, was in the fur trade service from 1808. Because of his ability to speak Carrier, he was hired as an interpreter but he also fished and carried wood for the HBC from 1822 until 1825, when he was discharged. During the late fall of 1823 at Fort George, after having unsuccessfully tried to light a fire out of green wood and in a very exhausted state, Porteur received a vicious, brutal beating from John Tod and James

M. Yale who almost killed him. Porteur, who was considered a very valuable employee by John Stuart, kept the details to himself and only later under questioning as to why he didn't want to return to Fort George, relayed the story to Stuart who subsequently took the two to task. Porteur was hired on again, possibly as a freeman trapper until 1827 and may have continued working on his own. He came back into the service in 1831 for three outfits and died somewhere in the "Columbia" in 1834, possibly at Fort St. James or in the Columbia proper.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2, 4-6, 11-14; YFDS 1a-1b, 4b-5b; FtStjmsRD 1; McLlkPJ 1, 2; FtStjmsLS 2

Porteus, William [variation: **Porteous**] (? - 1849) (Undetermined origin)

Death: California, United States - 1849**Freeman**

HBC Apprentice clerk, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838); Clerk, New Caledonia (1838 - 1844); Clerk, Fort Connolly (1845 - 1846); Clerk, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Freeman, Willamette (1847+).

William Porteus, who joined the HBC in 1837, appeared to be quite unsuited for the fur trade, but lasted a surprising ten years with the Company. His troubles began after working for eight years in the New Caledonia area as a clerk. In 1845, under Manson's orders to replace an outgoing W. Lane, Porteus was stationed in Fort Connolly, a place he detested and soon deserted. In 1846 such was his distaste that he pleaded to Manson that he would be compelled to leave again as, he claimed, the place was going to be attacked by the Sekanais; on May 20th, 1846, he appeared at Stuart Lake, having abandoned his post once again with the excuse that there was no food even though he had been provided with nets and expert fishermen. He was compelled to return being offered the choice of a passage out with low pay or his old post. As he chose the former, his return at low pay provided him with the excuse to complain about his financial situation. When this didn't work, he claimed that the fish, a source of food, had disappeared once again. In 1847 he returned to Stuart Lake and joined Paul Fraser's Brigade. In spite of the fact that he was told he would lose his four years of wages and anything he owned which was in the Company's hands if he disobeyed Fraser, Porteus deserted after only two days with a native and headed for Fort Alexandria. At Fort Alexandria the officers tried their best to ignore the troublemaker who in turn wrote Fraser blaming him for the trouble. He made his way south on the Brigade route and by outfit 1847-1848, he was a freeman in the Willamette. The following year he went to California to try his hand at searching for gold but died like so many others of unknown causes.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-8; YFASA 17-20, 24-27; FtVanCB 37 PPS: HBRS XIX SS: Morice, The History of, p. 245, 249, 250, 251

Portneuf, Ignace (fl. 1817 - 1821) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada**Fur trade employee**

NWC Clerk, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); Interpreter, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821).

Ignace Portneuf joined the NWC on January 11, 1817 (the same day as Joseph) and that same year crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque. He was still working west of the Rockies on May 1, 1821 when his wages were paid to his mother but was not likely retained by the HBC at the time of coalition.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; NWCAB 2, 3, 8

Portneuf, Joseph (c. 1797 - 1830) (Native: Abenaki)

Birth: probably St. Francois, Lower Canada - c. 1797**Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids) [British Columbia] – July 3, 1830****Fur trade employee**

NWC Hunter, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1821); Boatman, Pacific slopes (1819 - 1821); **HBC** Employee, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Employee, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1824); Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (1824 - 1826); Trapper, Snake Party (1826 - 1830); Steersman, Snake Party (1826 - 1830).

A twenty year old Joseph Portneuf first signed on with the fur trade from the parish of St. François on January 11, 1817 under fur entrepreneur Pierre Rocheblave to serve in the Northwest for three years as a milieu and hunter. At the time of coalition, he joined the HBC in the Columbia. He worked on Snake Expeditions and may have been in July 1830, steering a boat in which he and eleven others, including his wife and two children, drowned. He and the small crew were engulfed in a whirlpool in the lower part of the Dalles. Additionally, three-hundred beaver pelts were lost.

Joseph Portneuf appears to have had one son, Joseph Jr. (?-1836), who died of tuberculosis while attending the Methodist Mission school in the Willamette, and two other sons, names unknown, who perished when the canoe they were travelling in capsized at Dalles des Morts.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3b SS: Munnick, p. 25

Portneuf, Louis (fl. 1818 - 1822) (probably Native: Abenaki)

Birth: possibly St. Francois, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Boatman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Hunter, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

Louis Portneuf joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from St. François on June 22, 1818 to work in the Columbia River area as a boatman and hunter for three years. In that same year, he came across the Rockies with Mr. Haldane and P. S. Ogden. He was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition but went off records in 1822.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 3, 9; YFASA 1

Potter, Henry (fl. 1814) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1814).

Henry Potter was a crew member of the NWC schooner *Columbia* in 1814 on the Northwest Coast. If he had joined the *Columbia* in November 1813, when she sailed from England, he would have arrived at the *Columbia* on June 29,

1814, traded on the coast that season, and, sailing east via Hawaii, arrived at Canton on March 28, 1815 under John Jennings. It is unlikely he stayed with the ship until the end of 1817, when she was sold to King Kamehameha I as he does not appear on subsequent records.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1 PPS: Corney, Early Voyages, p. 69, 73, 76, 84A

Pottinger, William [a] [variation: **Pottenger**] (c. 1814 - 1887) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Westray, Orkney - c. September 1814 (born to James and Isabel [Cormick] Pottinger)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - March 19, 1887

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1837 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1843 - 1853).

William Pottinger joined the HBC as a labourer in Orkney on April 20, 1835, sailing in June and arriving at York Factory in August. After travelling overland, he began work at Fort Simpson. There he spent a successful career there, partly under John Work and raised a family. He did the usual jobs at the post, guarding its interests against thievery and had his share of accidents, laying him up for more than a month at a time. His work ranged from dressing leather and skinning and salting deer to washing house floors, gardening and cleaning muskets. In 1842 he was sent to Fort Stikine for a brief period with a group of men to bring stability to that post after the murder of John McLoughlin Jr. In 1846 his name was added to an unsuccessful PSAC claim around Fort Nisqually. He sailed south in November 1852 and, from then on, lived at the Hillside farm in Victoria where he was employed by Work, as a gardener. He died at Hillside in his seventy-third year.

William Pottinger had a native wife at Fort Simpson and together they had James (c.1843-1909).

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 8; YFASA 15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-7; FtVicASA 1-3; FtSimp[N]PJ 4-7; HBCABio; BCA PSACFtNis; BCCR StAndC; BCGR-Nanaimo Free, March 23, 1887, p. 3; Van-PL Colonist, March 19, 1887, p. 3

Potts, Daniel T. (fl. 1827 - 1828) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

Ash. Member, Rendezvous (1826 - 1828).

Daniel Potts is remembered for a letter he wrote to his brother describing the harsh winter of 1827-1828.

PPS: HBRS XXVIII, p. 37n SS: D. L. Morgan, The West of William, p. 181; Gowans, p. 15-23

Potvin, Jacques (c. 1794 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids) [British Columbia] - July 3, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826);

Middleman, Snake Party (1826 - 1830).

Jacques Potvin entered the fur trade around 1819 and worked in various Snake Expeditions. On July 3, 1830, he, along with twelve others, drowned while their boat became engulfed in a whirlpool in the the lower part of the Dalles.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3b; William Kittson August 12, 1830 letter to John Rowand D.4/125, fo. 50

Potvin, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1841 - 1843) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1843).

Jean Baptiste Potvin joined the HBC in 1841 and worked in the Columbia for two outfits.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7

Potvin, Pierre (c. 1794 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Ours, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825);

Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826).

Pierre Potvin joined the HBC the Montreal area on January 9, 1821 and is on record as having worked in the Columbia between 1822 and 1825. In 1825 he was transferred to the York Factory accounts and by 1826-1827, was back in Montreal.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 2-6; FtVanAB 2a

Poucher, William (fl. 1833 - 1837) (British: English)

Birth: probably Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Steward, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1837).

William Poucher joined the HBC in London in June 1833 as a ship's steward and in December of that year sailed on the brig *Eagle*. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver in October 1834, he serviced HBC coastal posts for the next three years. On October 19, 1836, he departed for London on the *Ganymede* but on the way back hurt his wrist requiring hospitalization in Valparaíso and, after his arrival in London on March 30, 1837, a stay of seven weeks at the Westminster Hospital (log of *Ganymede*, 3, fo. 211d; *ibid*, 4, fo. 49). It was feared that his wrist would have to be amputated but he sought treatment elsewhere and his wrist was saved (Beattie & Buss, p. 83). By November of that year, he was working as a gardener at Shorter's, possibly at Sydenham Common in Kent.

Undelivered letters at the HBCA mention a father, who had died in 1836 while Poucher was sailing and a mother, then still alive. Also mentioned were the names of five brothers and sisters.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-6; log of *Ganymede* 3, 4; FtVanASA 3; MiscI 5; Beattie & Buss, p. 79-84

Pouhow [variation: **Pouhou**, **Powhou**] (fl. 1840 - 1846) (Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1846).

Pouhow may have attended missionary school in Oahu before joining the HBC in 1840, as he was able to read Biblical scripture. After arriving at Fort Vancouver in April, he made his way to his first and only assignment, Fort Stikine, which he reached on the steamer Beaver on June 13. During the next six years, he appeared to spend the majority of his time in the saw pits.

On July 26, 1841, Pouhow was involved in a minor scuffle with a local Native who had consumed too much alcohol:

It seems by report that it was the Indian that began to push him and on recovering he pretended to hit him but did not do so. The Indian immediately took up a piece of wood and struck Powhow with it. He then knocked around the Indian and gave him a few clouts. The relations of the aggressor then came with guns to stop our work from going on and threatened to kill the first man they would see. They then went before our interpreter who was gone for salmon and took a slave from him. (FtStikPJ 2, fo. 44)

Pouhow, who suffered no repercussions from the fray, was an exception in the servants' plot to kill the post manager, John McLoughlin Jr. Through the fall and spring the punitive beatings meted out by a sometimes drunken McLoughlin

had grown progressively more severe, around Christmas time the servants plotted to kill him if he were not removed. All but Pouhow signed the agreement and on the evening of the murder when the Hawaiians were called to arms by McLoughlin to protect him. It was for naught, for McLoughlin was murdered early that morning, on April 21, but Pouhow was the only servant not suspected of complicity. Powpow helped to carry McLoughlin's body into a room and likely helped to wash and dry it. When murderer Pierre Kanaguasse tried to take McLoughlin's ring from the corpse, Powpow took it from Kanaguasse and later gave it to McLoughlin's wife. He also testified that he had seen young McLoughlin drunk only twice. As a reward for his non-involvement, Pouhow continued to work uninterrupted at Stikine until December 10, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-26; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 17; FtStikPJ 1-2; FtVanCB 29-31 PPS: ChSoc VI, p. 358

Pourere (fl. 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840).

Pourere joined the HBC from Oahu on February 15, 1840 and is on record as working at Fort Vancouver until November 15 of that year. At that point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20; FtVanASA 6; YFDS 11

Powell, Charles [variation: **Powill**] (fl. 1840 - 1841) (British: English)

Birth: probably Hull, Yorkshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

Charles Powell joined the HBC in London on August 24, 1840 as a seaman for five years and sailed to the coast on the barque *Cowlitz*. He was not a well person for, not long after his arrival he was placed in the Fort Vancouver hospital and on the first side trip to Honolulu, was transported ashore to sick lodgings. He did not appear to improve that much and so, on July 14, 1841, shortly before the *Cowlitz* sailed back to the coast, Powell was discharged at his own request and was not heard from again.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1; YFASA 22-23

Powers, Gilbert (c. 1797 - 1838) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Fond du Lac, Athabasca [Alberta] - c. 1797

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - August 11, 1838

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman or bouté, Snake Party (1831 - 1832); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1838).

Gilbert Powers joined the HBC on August 24, 1823 and worked in Athabasca until he came to Fort Vancouver in 1830. He drowned August 11, 1838 and was buried by Rev. Beaver on August 13, 1838 at Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11, 13-15, 18; BCA BCCR CCCath

Powlins (fl. 1822 - 1823) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Powlins appeared once on the books in outfit 1822-1823 with a note that he had returned to the Islands. He appears to have worked only a short time in the Columbia area.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Powrowie, Joseph (fl. 1821) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Columbia Department (1821).

Joseph Powrowie was working for the NWC in 1821 when he joined the HBC. He may have worked for a short time for the HBC after that.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 8

See Also: Powrowrie, Jack (possible Relative or the Same Person)

Powrowrie, Jack [variation: **Paraaurice**] (fl. 1811 - 1814) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1814).

Jack Powrowrie came to the Columbia on March 22, 1811 on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a PFC labourer. On April 12, Jack Powrowrie was noted at helping to unload the vessel and the following year was catching sturgeon as food for the trappers. He continued work with the NWC and, on April 4, 1814, he was prepared to work through the summer but, later that month was sent to Fort George from Tongue Point very ill with venereal disease. He does not appear on record after that; however, he could be related to (or even the same as) Joseph Powrowie.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 711, 722

See Also: Powrowie, Joseph (possible Relative or the Same Person)

Prattent, George (c. 1811 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Devonport, Devon, England - c. 1811

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); 2nd mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836); 2nd mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

George Prattent joined the HBC on May 3, 1833 as the 2nd mate for three years and sailed to the Coast on the *Nereide*. At one point during the voyage, which took almost two years round trip, a frustrated Prattent refused to continue writing the log. Back in London, on August 29, 1835, eleven days after he married, he signed a second contract as 2nd mate and returned to the Northwest Coast on the HBC vessel *Columbia*. During the voyage, Prattent had a dispute with Captain Darby and as a result, on February 23, 1836 in the Sandwich Islands [Hawaii], Prattent transferred to the *Beaver*, while the *Beaver's* officer came on board the *Columbia*. When he arrived on the coast, Mr. Prattent charged Darby with not only being drunk, but also illegally obtaining furs and trading these furs as well as other HBC goods in the Sandwich Islands. Darby, in turn, charged Prattent with (a) being drunk on duty, (b) leaving his watch in charge of inexperienced crew members and (c) being on shore in Oahu and neglecting his duty on board. Prattent denied the charges and called for a court of enquiry which took place on May 3, 1836 at Fort Vancouver, the event being presided over by five HBC officers. After interviewing several crew members, the court was only able to only prove the charge of his leaving his watch. Prattent begged McLoughlin to be allowed to continue as six months at Fort George was punishment enough. Nonetheless, Prattent and Darby both sailed on the *Columbia* back to England (1836-1837) and on November 15, 1837, both Darby and Prattent were dismissed from the service of the HBC with the following directive from the Governor and Committee:

We were so much dissatisfied with the conduct of Capt. Darby and Mr. Prattent, that their further services have been dispensed with... (Gov. & Comm. Letter fo. 117).

Arguments between the two continued in England and Prattent was so unnerved by the affair, and his wife's illnesses, that he and his wife may have sailed to Australia.

George Prattent was married but no children have been traced. On August 18, 1835 at St. Paul, Middlesex, he married Anne Coull.

An undelivered 1837 letter from his sister, G. M. Coull of Chelsea, giving a morbid description of Anne maladies, rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of *Nereide* 1; log of *Columbia* 1; FtVanASA 3-4; YFASA 16; FtVanCB 11,12; HBCA Governor and Committee's November 15, 1837 letter to James Douglas, A.6/24, fo. 117; others HBCA A.1/60, fo. 55d; A.10/4, fo. 387-389; Misc 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 89-93

Predith, Walter (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near Stepney, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Walter Predith joined the HBC in London on April 11, 1833 as a steward for three years and sailed on May 4, on the *Nereide* [James Langtry]. Eventually, after some delays because of leaks in the vessel, he arrived at Fort Vancouver almost a year later on April 23, 1834. Because the vessel was not wanted for coastal trade Predith left that fall for London. On March 25, 1835, when the *Nereide* stopped at Valpariso, Walter Predith deserted. He may have shipped out on another vessel as the HBC agent forwarded Predith's letters back to London and took the postage out of wages due him.

Two undelivered 1833 letters addressed to Predith from his sister and brother-in-law Sarah and Henry Kidman, of 14 Bethnel Green East [London], possibly a lodging house, and a Henry Kidman, rest in the HBCA.

Presse, François [standard: **François Pressé**] (c. 1815 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1815 (born to François Presse and Marianne Baron)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1842 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847).

François Pressé, an admittedly tough individual of mixed descent, had an undeserved nasty reputation largely created from the pen of an angry Dr. John McLoughlin seeking justice for the death of his son. After joining the HBC at an unknown date, Presse, the "bully" was "dismissed for attempting to shoot a man at Moose Factory" (FtVanCB 31, fo. 164) and was turned out of the Southern Department. Apparently unaffected by his dismissal, he rejoined the HBC from the Trois Rivières or Montreal area in 1839 and, subsequent to making his way to the coast, was sent north to work as a watchman at Fort Stikine to keep him out of trouble and prevent him from deserting. Deemed a "passable" worker (FtStikPJ 1, fo. 1) by William Glen Rae, Presse kept an unblemished record for six months but, on December 23, 1840, inadvertently got involved in a scuffle with local native Chief Shakes, Shakes' wife and a slave who grabbed and pounded Presse in order to get rum from the fort he felt was owed the chief. In the altercation, Presse struck back cutting Shakes' face badly. Humiliated by the pummeling the irascible chief returned to his lodge, destroyed some of his property and killed one of his own slaves to assuage his own anger. Pressé, however, emerged none the worse for wear (FtStikPJ 1, fo. 22). Sometime after his arrival he chose a Stikine wife, quite possibly named Marie, who appears to have stayed with him until her death in 1857. In 1842, things did not go well for Pressé. On April 20, 1842, Pressé was put in irons by John McLoughlin Jr. thus giving cause for suspicion of his complicity in the latter's murder. On April 21, 1842 when all had been drinking, Pierre Kanaquasse, one of the co-conspirators in the murder of McLoughlin Jr., took a shot at Pressé whom he mistook for McLoughlin. The shot missed but young McLoughlin was shot and killed during the night and Pressé was arrested as a co-conspirator. In 1843, Pressé and Kanaquasse were delivered by James Douglas to the Russians at Sitka to await trial but the Russians would not prosecute and so Pressé and others were taken south to Fort Vancouver in 1844. During that voyage to Fort Vancouver, a piece of wood fell on him, injuring him and so he avoided being sent to York Factory along with fourteen other co-conspirators. Between 1844-1846, his movements are uncertain for he may have been in semi-confinement at Fort Vancouver. He appeared to be back in service in 1846-1847 and between December 30, 1846 and January 11, 1847 was doing a variety of jobs at Fort Nisqually. He appeared to stop work in 1847 and in 1847-1848 was listed as being "free at Willamette." He may have moved north again for he last appeared on record in the Victoria region in 1857. He has not been traced after that.

François Pressé had one or more wives and two recorded children. On August 16, 1847, Marie (1841-?) his daughter to a Stikine woman was baptised. On October 9, 1854 in the Victoria region, a François Pressé, probably the same person, married Marie (?-1857), Tsimpshian (the Stikine wife?), who died and was buried on April 28, 1857. A further child may have been François Jr. (?-bap.1857-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 10-20, 2224, 26-27; FtVanASA 6; FtVanCB 3, 29-31, John McLoughlin's Feb. 1, 1844 letter to George Simpson, fo. 164; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: CCR 2b; Dickey

Preston, William [a] (fl. 1850 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Pekin* (ship) (1851).

William Preston was hired in Britain by the HBC to work as a blacksmith at Fort Rupert. However, on July 19, 1851, upon reading Fort Vancouver on the *Pekin*, he deserted and left for parts unknown.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-31; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 209

Prevost, Joseph [standard: **Prévost**] (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835).

Joseph Prévost joined the HBC from the Montreal area in 1832 and spent three years working in the Columbia. He most likely signed a further contract in 1836 as a middleman and winterer to probably work east of the Rockies for a further three years but he deserted on May 18.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c; HBCCont

Prevost, Toussaint [standard: **Prévost**] (c. 1792 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1792

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1834).

Toussaint Prévost joined the HBC from Montreal in 1831 on a three year contract. He appears to have worked at Fort Vancouver the entire time before returning east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b; HBRS I, p. 461

Proulx, Charles (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Baie du Febvre, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Death: probably Oregon Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1833 - 1834); Boute, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1842); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1846); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Boute, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849).

Charles Proulx joined the HBC possibly from St. Antoine in 1833 and worked the Columbia between the Cascades and Fort Vancouver. On March 1, 1849, he went to California, presumably for the gold fields there. He returned to the Vancouver area and most likely lived in the village to the west of the fort, quite likely in a house next between the Catholic church and the Latties. In the fall of 1849 he claimed two-hundred acres [80.9 ha] in Clark County.

Charles Proulx had two wives by the same name and one recorded child. On January 28, 1839, he married Mary Chehalis (c.1822-1840). A year later, on February 13, 1840, Mary died and was buried in the fort cemetery. Six years later, on January 2, 1846, he married another Marie Chehalis and together they had a son Isidore (1854-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 22-28; YFDS 5b, 6-7, 19; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-7, 9; UBC-SC Covington Map, 1846
PPS: CCR 1a, 1b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 181

Proulx, François [standard: **François**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1821/1825 (born to Raphael (or Baptist) Proulx and Madelaine Raimond)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Snake Party (1845 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1847 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1850 - 1852).

François Proulx joined the HBC possibly from from St. Aimé in 1843. His contract was to have ended in 1851 but he deserted in 1849, probably for the gold fields of California. He reappeared on record once again in 1850 once again working as a middleman. On October 1, 1852, he was discharged from Fort Vancouver.

He had one wife and a one recorded daughter. On January 2, 1847, he married Catherine, Chinook, their daughter being Louise (1852-1852).

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29, 31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9 PPS: CCR 1b

Proveau, Jean Baptiste [a] [variation: **Preveau, Provost, Proreau, Provo**] (c. 1789 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Province of Quebec - c. 1789

Fur trade employee

NWC Milieu, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Milieu, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Boatbuilder, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Boatbuilder, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1839); Settler, Cowlitz (1841 - 1842).

Jean Baptiste Proveau [a] joined the NWC from Trois Rivières around 1803 and was found at the Willamette Post in the winter of 1813-1814. At the time of coalition, he joined the HBC, and worked with them until he was discharged on June 1, 1839 at Cowlitz where he became a settler on 641 acres [259.4 ha].

Little is known of his family; in 1850 he was living in the same household as Isabell (c.1820-?) [possibly wife Elizabeth], Hariett (c.1838-?), Matilda (c.1847-?) and Isaac (c.1842-?). (The 1850 census had him born in 1810 but this is most likely in error unless it was [b] that moved to Lewis Co.)

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; YFDS 2a, 3a3b, 4b-7, 10; FtVanASA 1-6; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis County PPS: Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 162

Proveau, Jean Baptiste [b] [variation: **Preveau, Prevost**] (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Michel de. Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1846); Settler, Willamette (1846 - 1846).

Jean Baptiste Proveau (Preveau) [b] joined the HBC in 1829. He worked until November 30, 1846, often at carpentry work, at which point he retired to the Willamette Valley to settle.

Proveau had an unnamed wife and child (?-1839).

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 4b-7, 17; FtVanASA 2-6; YFASA 9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-26; FtSimp[N]PJ 3-4

Proveau, Louis [variation: **Prevost, Provost, Preveau, Provo**] (1805 - 1846) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly St. Michel de. Yamaska, Lower Canada - 1805

Death: probably Colville Valley, Oregon Territory [Washington] - 1846

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1830); Boute, Fort Colville (1830 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Colville (1832 - 1834); Boute, Fort Colville (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1835 - 1837); Boatbuilder, Fort Colville (1837 - 1846).

Louis Preveau, variously described as a mixed descent French Canadian, Abenaki or Iroquois, joined the HBC in 1828 and spent most of the next eighteen years working at Fort Colville. In outfit 1829-1830, he received an extra gratuity for his services to George Simpson, who had visited the area but was not noted in Simpson's journal. Proveau's contract ended in 1838 after which he continued to work as a freeman. He died in 1846 in the Fort Colville area and was buried at the nearby St. Paul's mission cemetery.

Louis Proveau had one recorded wife and one recorded daughter. His daughter Victoire (1839-?) was born to Julie, woman of the Lakes.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6; YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-27; YFDS 3a-7 PPS: CCR 1a; Louis Proveau descendant

Provero (fl. c. 1830 - 1833) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman or labourer, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Seaman or labourer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1833).

Provero joined the HBC in April 1830. He sailed on vessels supplying coastal posts and then worked on land in the Fort Vancouver area. At the end of his contract he was discharged and left the Columbia for Oahu on November 1, 1833 on the brig *Dryad*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 11-13

Provost, Etienne [standard: **Étienne**] (c. 1782 - 1850) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Province of Quebec - c. 1782 (born to Albert Provost and Marianne Menard)

Death: probably St. Louis, Missouri - July 3, 1850

Fur trade employee

Ash. Trapper, Pacific slopes (1824 - 1837); Fur trader, Pacific slopes (1824 - 1837).

Étienne Provost who was connected to the St. Louis fur trade and encountered the South Pass as early as 1823, spent many of his early years east of the Rockies in in Spanish territory, such as Taos, New Mexico. Around 1823-1824, Provost crossed the Continental Divide and reached the Green River. In the fall of 1824, he almost became the victim of a Snake Indian revenge attack in retaliation for an incident incurred by Alexander Ross and his Iroquois. Provost, along with three or four of his men, managed to escape, the rest were killed. In the next spring he returned to the same area and at Weber River [Utah] along with "3 Canadians, a Russian and an old Spaniard" (SnkCoPJ 3a, fo. 18) on May 23, 1825 and happened upon P. S. Ogden's Snake party when Ogden's party was accosted by William H. Ashley's fur traders, causing many to desert. Provost worked for variety of partnership configurations over the years and was still active at the 1837 Rendezvous. In 1843 he was a guide for Audubon - his last trip to the mountains was probably in 1847 after which time he settled in St. Louis.

Provost had one wife and an undetermined number of children. On August 14, 1829, he married Marie Rose Sallé dit Lajoie, daughter of Lambert Sallé dit Lajoie and Madeleine Delor. One child lived into adulthood.

A city, river and valley in Utah [as Provo] are named after Etienne Provost.

PS: MHS Ashley 2; HBCA SnkCoPJ 3a SS: Chittenden, p. 261, 271, 275, 276, 280; D. L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith, p. 145-48;

Provost, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Prevost**] (fl. 1810 - 1811) (Undetermined origin)**Death: Snake River, Pacific Northwest - December 1811****Fur trade employee****PFC** Voyageur, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1811).

Jean Baptiste Provost joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition at Mackinac on August 4, 1810. Late in the summer of 1811, he crossed the Continental Divide with the expedition; but, on December 12, 1811, while in a starved state and making his way in a canoe down the Snake River, became deranged and excited at the prospect of food, upset the canoe in which he was in, and drowned.

PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 110; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 181

Prudhomme, Bazil [variation: **Bazill**] (fl. 1821 - 1826) (Canadian: French)**Birth: possibly St. Sulpice, Lower Canada****Fur trade employee****NWC** Employee, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Milieu, Fort Nez Percés (spring 1822); Milieu, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Bazil Prudhomme signed on with the NWC from St. Suplice on January 4, 1820 as a winterer for three years in the Northwest. He was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. He was part of Ogden's 1824-1825 expedition, and, on May 25, 1825, being without debt to Ogden, deserted to the Americans claiming that any debt that was owed was more than covered by money the Company held for him. However, on April 10, 1826, under the name of Gabriel, Prudhomme paid back money which was owed to Ogden. From that point on he disappeared from record. (There is a possibility that Bazil and Gabriel Prudhomme may be one and the same person because of their initial entry dates, only two months apart, and their coincidental career paths. If one person signed under two different names, he would have been supplied twice.)

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[As]AB 4; YFASA 1-2; HBCCont; SnkCoPJ 2, 3a, 4

Prudhomme, Francois [standard: **François**] (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably Lavaltrie, Lower Canada - c. 1805****Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833).

François Prudhomme joined the HBC in 1830. He worked until September 20, 1833 and may have returned east of the Rockies.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 11-13

Prudhomme, Gabriel (fl. 1820 - 1834) (Canadian: French)**Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Lower Canada****Freeman****HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824); Freeman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Freeman, Columbia Department (1827 - 1830); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1831 - 1834).

Gabriel Prudhomme (who may be the same as Bazil) may have joined the NWC from L'Assomption on March 6, 1820 as a winterer in the Northwest for two years. In 1822, he may have been running furs between Spokane and Saskatchewan. On February 10, 1824, along with many other freeman trappers, he appeared in the Columbia in charge of a lodge of two people on Prairie de Cheveux (near Flathead Post). On that day he joined Alexander Ross' nine month trapping expedition into Snake Country. (Because he completed the Ross expedition but did not join the following 1824-1825 Ogden expedition, as did most of the Ross group, there is a possibility that Gabriel, who did join, is the same as Bazil Prudhomme.) He was a freeman in 1827-1828 working out of Fort Colville. His name appeared on the 1833-1834 accounts without further information.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA SnkCoPJ 1; YFASA 5, 8-9, 11-13; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 13

Puahili, Jim [a] [variation: **Jem Puahalele**] (fl. 1834 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman (steersman's wages?), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman (steersman's wages?), Umpqua (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1839); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840).

Jim Puahili [a] joined the HBC in 1834. He worked as a steersman at Forts Simpson and Vancouver as well as a woodcutter on the HBC steamer *Beaver*, and was discharged at the end of his contract into retirement in Oahu on November 15, 1840.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-20; YFDS 5c-7, 11; FtVanASA 3-6; FtSimp[N]P] 3

Puahili, Jim [b] (fl. 1836 - 1837) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837).

Jim Puahili [b] appears in the servants' lists but with no designation or contract. In outfit 1837-1838 he appeared only on the the sundries account. He may be the same person as Jim Puahili [a], but the HBC lists them as separate individuals.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-4; YFDS 7

Puili (fl. 1844 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1846).

Puili joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. He worked as a labourer at Forts Vancouver and Nisqually until November 30, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17

Pulhelee, George [variation: **Pulhili, Pulaylay**] (fl. 1829 - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1829 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1833).

George Pulhelee probably joined the HBC late in 1829. He was taken north where he helped to construct the original Fort Simpson [Nass]. He returned to Fort Vancouver in 1833 and left for Oahu at the end of his contract on November 3, 1833.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 11-13

Punebaka [variation: **Punnabaka**] (fl. 1840 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Snake Party (1843 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1847 - 1849); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852).

Punebaka joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and worked at Fort Vancouver and as a goer and comer with the Snake Party. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until December 10 of that year, at which point he returned to Oahu. He re-enlisted and, during the measles outbreak in the winter of 1847-1848, found himself looking after the other Sandwich Islanders who were ill at the Cowlitz Farm. He became a woodcutter on the *Beaver*, sailing for the last time from Fort Simpson to Victoria on the *Mary Dare* on September 1, 1852 and began his official retirement one month later. He may have stayed for a short time in the area.

Punebaka's family, if any, has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-25, 27-32; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 16; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-5; FtSimp[N]P] 7

Purchase, George (fl. 1830) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1832).

George Purchase joined the HBC on November 20, 1830 as a ship's officer for three years, and shortly after departed on the *Ganymede* for Fort Vancouver. He departed Fort Vancouver in November 1831 and arrived back in London in 1832.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7

Purvis, James (fl. 1823 - 1824) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

James Purvis worked as a young boy aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he may have witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie and fellow youth William Forbes. Purvis himself was fairly quiet until August 3, 1823, when he and Charles Homock absconded with the Jolly boat around 3 a.m. A group of natives captured Purvis, who was sent back to the ship. He sailed from Fort George on August 6 and arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; ShipExt

Queenville, Colville [variation: **Quenville, Quenneville**] (c. 1809 - 1833) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Colville Valley [Washington] - c. 1809 (born to Michel Kinville)

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - October 31, 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Colville (1829 - 1833).

Native apprentice Colville Queenville's father, Michel Kinville, had been in the Colville/Colville area with David Thompson when his son was born. Colville likely grew up in the area or returned to the area after his father was killed. He entered the service of the HBC in 1829, spending his entire career at the Columbia River post. Sometime in 1833, he evidently entered the Snake Country and was wounded by the Snake Indians. He probably died of these wounds in late October 1833, as he was paid until November 1, 1833.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 4b-5b; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 9, 11-13 SS: Michel Quenneville descendant

Query, Jean Baptiste (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

Jean Baptiste Query worked for the HBC in New Caledonia during outfit 1821-1822.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Quesnel, Amable (c. 1790 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1790

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Freeman

NWC Middleman, French Prairie [Willamette] (1813 - 1814); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822); **NWC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1826); **HBC** Middleman, Snake Party (1826 - 1827); Freeman, Snake Party (1827 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1834); **NWC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); **HBC** Trapper, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); **NWC** Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1835 - 1838); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842).

Amable Quesnel was engaged by the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] from Rigault on July 17, 1810 to work in Temiscaming and, by 1813, was part of a large group of NWC employees in the Columbia. He may have stayed in the Columbia for he was there at the time of amalgamation in 1821 when he transferred to the HBC. At that time, he perhaps was not happy with his work for, in 1822, he was part of a group of sixteen men who deserted after having been fitted out at Fort George with articles for the spring and fall hunt. He returned to work, however, and spent several years on Snake expeditions. From 1836 he worked on a three-year contract which came to an end in 1839. At that point he appears to have become a settler in the Willamette Valley, probably St. Louis, Oregon.

Amable Quesnel appears to have had two wives and two recorded children. By his first native wife, Marie, he had He'le'ne (?-bap.1840-?). His second wife was Angelique, Chehalis, their children being Josette Marie (1832-?) and François (?-bap.1837-?). He may have had several other children.

Quesnel, Jules Maurice (1786 - 1842) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Province of Quebec - 1786 (born to Louis Joseph Marie Quesnel and Marie Josephte Deslandes)

Death: Montreal, Canada East [Quebec] - May 20, 1842

Fur trade employee

NWC Clerk, New Caledonia (1807 - 1811).

According to Quesnel biographers, Jules Quesnel was not the first Quesnel with a sense of adventure for his father, Joseph Quesnel, was Canada's first opera composer. In 1779, Joseph Quesnel, as captain of a French vessel running munitions to the Americans during the War of Independence was captured by the British and taken to Quebec. After being granted safe conduct by the governor, Joseph set up a fur trading and wine-import business at Boucherville, outside Montreal, at the same time composing music and writing plays and poems. It was this atmosphere that Jules Maurice and his twelve siblings grew up. Jules received an education and joined the North West Company as a clerk and in 1804 was in Edmonton. He crossed the Rockies in 1807 accompanied by fellow clerk Hugh Faries, with supplies from Montreal. Of the two, Simon Fraser chose Quesnel to accompany him on the dangerous trip down the Fraser River in 1808 to its mouth and back again. In November 1810, Quesnel reopened Fraser Lake post after it had been closed and the following year left New Caledonia and the NWC complaining bitterly about the debilitating effects of the work, food and the climate. On his way back, he escorted one of Daniel Harmon's children. He entered the Montreal militia at the beginning of the War of 1812 and thereonafter carried on a variety of businesses, mainly out of Montreal. In 1838 he was appointed a member of the Special Council of Lower Canada, and, in 1841 was a member of the Legislative Council of United Canada. The following year he died in Montreal.

Jules Quesnel had one wife, Josette Cotté, the daughter of fur trade merchant, Gabriel Cotté. They had no children.

Quesnel Lake and River were named after Jules Maurice Quesnel by Simon Fraser. The town of Quesnel is named after the river.

PPS: Fraser, p. 61; Harmon, A Journal of Voyages, p. 160-161, 165; ChSoc XXII, p. 493 SS: The Canadian Encyclopedia, Barclay McMillan, [biography of Louis J. M. Quesnel] p. 1533; DCB Deslauriers

Quintal (Dubois), Francois [standard: François] (c. 1810 - 1863) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Death: Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - 1863

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1836 - 1838); Steward, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1840 - 1854); Baker, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1860); Steward, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1860); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1860 - 1862).

François Quintal (Dubois) signed on with the HBC from LaPrairie in 1832 and spent the next thirty-two years of his life with the company, mostly at coastal forts. In 1857, while he was at Fort Simpson, Quintal, who could read and write but few words was recruited by missionary William Duncan for his Men's Night School. By August 8, 1859, Quintal had become insolvent and so took all his property outside to his wife's house. In the early 1830s at Fort Simpson, or thereabouts, Quintal took as a wife Austeen who was likely a Tongass native. Circumstances of her departure from Quintal are unknown but her subsequent movements are. It seems that after she left Quintal she returned to the Tongass area and at some time had an argument with a Point Stewart or Cape Fox native over some blankets. An argument ensued and she cut the cheek of the other person. In retribution, she was captured, stripped, cut, mangled, and "treated without mercy" for her efforts (FtSimp[N]PJ 3, fo. 122d-123). Quintal himself retired in 1862 and died the following spring after which Duncan requested that his account, and the proceeds of the sale of his clothes, be paid to his widow.

François Quintal's family life is unclear. He probably had two wives, one being Austeen (?-?), whom he had left by 1837, and the other, Odelia (?-?). Three of his children were: an unnamed child (?-1852), Pierre (1853-?) and Odeal (1855-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-16, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-6; FtVicASA 1-12; FtSimp[N]PJ 3, 6-8; FtVicCB 23; BCA B.C. Mainland Church Records; UBC-SC Duncan

Quintal, Laurent (c. 1799 - c. 1861) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near St. Constant, LaPrairie or St. Pierre, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Death: on a farm near Calapooya Creek, Oregon, United States - c. 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Trapper, Snake Party (1827 - 1833); Untraced vocation (no wages on District Statements), Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1839); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Laurent Quintal joined the fur trade on February 21, 1817 from St. Constant for service in the Northwest and appeared in the Columbia in 1823. On February 10, 1824, he was engaged and supplied by Alexander Ross for his 1824 Snake Country expedition. As part of P. S. Ogden's 1824-1825 Snake Expedition he left Flathead Post in the fall of 1824 for the Snake Country with the usual supplies and chose not to desert the expedition when several of his colleagues left the party on May 24-25, 1825 at Weber River. He continued on working in the Snake country for the next few years but when he left Vancouver on August 18, 1831, he appears to have caught malaria for he had recurring fits the following month. Also on that same expedition, on June 20, 1832, his party was attacked by three hundred Blackfeet and his horse was killed. By 1842, he appeared to have a productive farm on fifty enclosed acres [20.2 ha] in the Willamette in conjunction with a "Beauvais" (Beauvais?). The 1850 census listed him as being in Marion County [Oregon]. Around 1861, he settled in Douglas County [Oregon] near Calapooya Creek, and enjoyed alcohol and lots of friends. He foretold his own death one morning for on the same day: "when binding wheat in his field he was bitten by a rattlesnake and died in a few hours" (Abdill, Pioneer Life).

Laurent Quintal had one wife and ten recorded children. On July 9, 1839 he formalized his marriage to Marie Anne, Nipissing (c.1816-?) a daughter of Louis Nipissing and a woman of the country. Their children were Louis (c.1835-?), Rosalie (c.1837-?), Zoe (1840-?), Laurent II (1842-42), Louis Toussaint (1843-?), Marianne (1848-?), Esther (1851-?), Marie Elizabeth (1854-?), Louise (1856-?) and François (1859-?). Isabelle Quintal (?-conf.1860-?) may also have been a daughter.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-16; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a, 11; YFDS 2a, 4b-5c, 7; FtVanASA 1-6; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion County PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, 5a SS: George Abdill via Samuel Handsaker, Pioneer Life

Raby (Payan), Abraham [variation: **Roby, Rabie, Rabis**] (c. 1822 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1822 (born to Jean Baptiste Rabie and Madelaine Poirier)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1843 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1849); Assistant steward, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1852 - 1853).

Abraham Raby (Payan) joined the HBC in 1839. On June 16, 1850, he became a freeman and he retired in Clark Co. to his 319 acre [129.1 ha] allotment. He worked off and on for the HBC for the next three years and retired in 1853. Raby raised a family in the Fort Vancouver/Willamette area and was last on record in 1861. On November 25, 1860, he sold his land to the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence.

Abraham Raby appears to have one wife and seven children. On January 12, 1843 at Fort Vancouver, he married sixteen year old orphan Julie, Cassino Tchinouk (c.1827-?) who appears also to have been named Louise and Catherine in the Catholic records. Their children were Mathilde (1844-?), Moise (?-bap.1846-?), Baptiste (1849-49), Joseph (?-bap.1849-?), François (1850-50), Marie Philomene (1854-54) and François [2] (?-bap.1861-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-31; YFDS 19, 21, 23; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-10; FtVicDS 1 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2b; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims

Raby, James (fl. 1854 - 1858) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1854 - 1856); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1857 - 1858).

James Raby appeared to work for the HBC off and on while probably living in the Fort Victoria area.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-8

Racine (Noyer), Jean (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Barthelemy (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835).

Jean Racine (Noyer) joined the HBC in 1830 and fulfilled his five year contract on the coast.

Raddon, Lewis [variation: **Lewes**] (c. 1825 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Devon, England - c. 1825

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1848); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1849).

Lewis Raddon joined the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. On November 25, 1848, after running supplies from Oahu to Sitka, he left the vessel at Fort Victoria. The following year he deserted, presumably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6; YFASA 27-29; YFDS 20

Raddon, Robert (c. 1825 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Devon, England - c. 1825

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1849).

Robert Raddon joined the HBC in London on October 28, 1846 and sailed to the coast on the *Mary Dare*. He stayed with the vessel for fifteen months after its arrival but, like many others, caught gold fever and deserted on August 20 or 24, 1849.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-29; YFDS 20

Rae, William Glen (c. 1809 - 1845) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orphir, Pomona or Westray, Orkney - c. December 25, 1809 (born to John Rae and Margaret [Glen] Rae)

Death: Yerba Buena [San Francisco], California - January 19, 1845

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Clerk, Fort Colvile (1835 - 1836); Clerk, Fort Nez Percés (1835 - 1836); Superintended building, Fort Umpqua (1836); Clerk, Kootenae House (1836 - 1837); Clerk, Fort Vancouver depot (1836 - 1837); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1840); Supercargo, *Cadboro* (schooner) [to Yerba Buena] (1837); Clerk, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1841); Clerk in charge, Yerba Buena Post [San Francisco] (1841 - 1842); Chief Trader, Yerba Buena Post [San Francisco] (1842 - 1845).

William Glen Rae came from a distinguished HBC family and ran the southernmost HBC post in continental North America, but his habits eventually led to his own destruction. Son of a factor to landowner/laird Sir William Honeyman, Rae grew up at "Clestrain", the Honeyman manor house in Orphir, across the bay from Stromness, Orkney. As his father was also the Stromness agent for the HBC, several members of the Rae family served with the company. Brother Richard served between 1830-1837 but retired because of ill health. Younger brother Dr. John Rae (1813-1893) searched for the remnants of the Franklin expedition and mapped the Arctic. William himself joined the HBC in 1827, sailed for Montreal in June and on November 7, 1827 at Lachine, signed a contract as an apprentice clerk. During his first season, his eye was injured by the discharge of a fowling piece (a light gun for shooting birds), inflicting an injury that was a plague him for the rest of his life. He returned twice to England for treatment; later applications of poultices to the eye and devices to blister the temples and the nape of the neck didn't help and he was reduced to a skeleton. In 1832 he led a disastrous expedition to the United States to purchase sheep for the Red River experimental farm but only 250 out of twelve-hundred returned alive. On October 16, 1834, he arrived at Fort Vancouver to begin a whole chain of appointments. In his first appointment to Fort Colvile he spent part of his time in Fort Nez Percés, assisting P.C. Pambrum, who was having difficulty with the natives. Meanwhile, in 1840, his mother was busy evicting tardy tenants from Rae's Rendall property in Orkney. In 1841 he was posted to Yerba Buena [San Francisco] and given the appointment of Chief Trader. He arrived at Monterey via Honolulu in August and was joined by his wife at the end of the year. After setting up the most southerly HBC post in North America, a combination of bad business, political and domestic moves led to his downfall. Imbued with the spirit of driving the Americans out of the Pacific Northwest and the threatened with the closure of the post, not only did Rae drink heavily and take opium, he kept company with people such as Robert Ridley who may have talked him into committing large quantities of HBC guns, ammunition, etc., on credit to insurgents who were trying to overthrow General Micheltorena. So worrisome were his activities that the British Vice Consul tried to counsel him out of his habits. Additionally, Rae was reputed to have taken on a mistress. On January 19, 1845, feeling that Micheltorena was going to win and sensing that all was lost, Rae wrote a second suicide note, confronted his wife and blew his brains out in front of her. The body was put in a coffin and buried and when the *Vancouver* came with Dugald McTavish and David McLoughlin to wind up his affairs the following year in June and tried to take the coffin back to Fort Vancouver, it had so putrified because of a leaking coffin and emitted such a smell, it could not be brought on board. Rae's body was reburied and rested in San Francisco until about 1858 when the glass covered coffin was dug up - his head was not with the rest of his remains. His family returned to Fort Vancouver and Oregon City.

William Glen Rae had one wife and three children. In 1838, Rae married Eloisa McLoughlin (c.1818) Lake Superior born daughter of Dr. John McLoughlin. Their children were John (c.1840-?), Margarit (c.1841-?) and Eloisa (c.1842-?). By 1850 the widow Eloisa had moved back into the house of Dr. John McLoughlin and in that year, she married Daniel Harvey of Oregon.

PS: OrkA OPR; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 3, 4; YFASA 13-17, 17-20, 24; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVanCB 33; log of Vancouver [3] 2; SandIsLonIC 2, fo. 44; SimpsonCB; HBCA William Glen Rae search file; MHS Chouteau; OrkA property evictions in Summons of removing and Payment, Orkney Archives, SC 11/5, 1840/138; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas Co. PPS: HBRS VI, p. 268 SS: HBRS IV, p. 353-55; Bancroft, History of California, p. 217, 593-94

See Also: McLoughlin, Dr. John (Father-in-Law); Harvey, Daniel (Son-in-Law)

Rae, Y. W. (fl. 1843 - 1844) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843).

Y. W. Rae is a mystery in that he appeared only once on the records as a seaman working on the HBC barque *Vancouver* at Fort Simpson in 1843. He may have continued with the vessel which arrived in London on June 11, 1844.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 1

Rahilee, Columbia [variation: **Rahilu**] (fl. 1830 - 1831) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831).

Columbia Rahilu joined the HBC in 1830 and was discharged to Oahu on November 1, 1831, sailing on the *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a; YFASA 11 PPS: McLoughlin, p. 230

Raine, Benjamin [variation: **Rene**] (c. 1830 - 1874) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1830

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia - October 19, 1874

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1853); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1859).

Benjamin Raine came west over the Rockies in 1848 to work for the HBC. He worked at coastal posts and in 1857, the illiterate Raine was recruited by missionary William Duncan for his Men's Night School but it is not known how long he studied. Perhaps this change of lifestyle was in response to a fight Raine had with Tahenna in January of that year, during which he had bitten off a part of the Hawaiian's lip (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 77d). Raine retired in 1859 and after that he likely moved around for in 1866 his son Paul was born in Dungeness, Washington. Raine died in 1874 of unspecified causes, likely at Victoria, B. C.

Benjamin Raine had one wife and at least five children. On January 23, 1860 in Victoria, he confirmed his marriage to Agnes (?-?), likely a native from the north coast. Their five recorded children were Sophie (1855-?), Lucie (1858-?), George (1860-?), Paul (1866-70) and Matilda (1869-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-9; HBCABio; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; BCA BCCR StAndC; UBC-SC Duncan

Ralph, Joseph (fl. 1827 - 1831) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1828); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1828); Seaman, HBC Naval Department (1828 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

Joseph Ralph joined the HBC in London as a seaman on September 12, 1827 and started what was supposed to be a round trip with the outfit to the Columbia aboard the brig *Eagle*. However, on June 10, 1828, while the *Eagle* was at Fort Vancouver being loaded and getting ready for the return voyage to London, Ralph chose to stay and work on the *Cadboro*. Two years later, on October 1, 1830, he left the Columbia for Europe on the brig *Eagle* and arrived back in London around April, 1831.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 8-10; YFDS 3a-4a; FtVanASA 2

Ramsay, George [variation: **Lamaysee, Lamazee, Lamsoi, Lamazu**] (c. 1780s - ?) (British and Tillamook)

Birth: probably Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest - c. 1780 (born to Old Ramsay)

Death: probably Pacific Northwest, North America

Maritime employee

PFC Interpreter, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); River Pilot, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - ?); Crew/Pilot?, *Hersilia* (brig) (1823 - 1824); Crew/Pilot?, *Lama* (brig) (1830).

George Ramsay claimed to be the lone survivor of the *Tonquin* disaster, however evidence does not support this. Son of a mysteriously shipwrecked but untraceable Scot or Englishman, Old Ramsay, and a Tillamook native woman, George Ramsay was most likely born near Nehalem Bay, Oregon, forty miles [64.4 km] south of the mouth of the Columbia River, probably in the 1780s. Unlike his brother Jack, who took on the features of his father, George took on the features of his mother and his head was flattened, disguising his mixed descent lineage. By 1811 he was in Gray's Harbour area, Chinook territory. Having made two voyages on trading ships, and speaking both French and English as well as several other native languages, he was hired on as an interpreter for the ill-fated *Tonquin*. Evidence suggests that he may have been an interpreter on the *Tonquin* when it was on the Columbia River but he did not proceed with the crew on its disastrous voyage north [see Joseachall]; however, according to him he did and he claimed that he had made some effort to prevent the disaster in the vicinity of Clayoquot Sound, but was not successful, and all but himself were eventually killed. Captured by the Clayoquot Sound natives, he was held as a slave for two years until his friends ransomed him. In 1813 he returned to the Fort George [Astoria] area and appears to have worked the area as a pilot for a number of years in those dangerous waters. In 1830 his right eye was scratched out by a hair seal but that did not prevent him from working as pilot; in 1834 he worked for J. K. Townsend on Nathaniel Wyeth's brig, the *May Dacre*. He continued to act as pilot (in competition with another less competent George working the mouth of the river), up to at least 1841, when U.S. Admiral Charles Wilkes mentioned using his services.

PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 124-27 SS: Barry, "Astorians Who Became", p. 296-301
See Also: **Ramsay, Old (Father); Ramsey, Jack (Brother)**

Ramsay, Old (c. 1760 - c. 1790) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles - c. 1760s

Death: probably Baker's Bay [Oregon] - c. 1790s

Other

U.A. Shipwrecked, unidentified trading vessel (1782 - 1782).

The identity of Old Ramsay and his ship is one of the big mysteries of the early lower Columbia. According to Tillamook oral tradition, a ship of unknown origin was wrecked at Nehalem Bay on the Oregon coast (about forty miles [64.4 km] south of the mouth of the Columbia) around 1780. (Cox claimed he deserted) Part of the ship broke off and drifted into the bay carrying an unconscious red-haired youth of Scottish or English origin by the name of Ramsay. He was revived by the Tillamooks and went on to marry a native girl with whom he had several children, one of whom was Jack, who took on his father's features and was spared of having his head flattened, and, another was George, who took on his mother's features had his head flattened and eventually ended up at Baker's Bay in Chinook territory. When an epidemic of smallpox was exterminating the tribe, Ramsay left his family to help nurse the natives fend off the disease. However, he caught smallpox himself and, according to Cox, died around 1790.

PPS: Cox, p. 151-52 SS: Barry, "Astorian Who Became", p. 296-301
See Also: **Ramsay, George (Son); Ramsey, Jack (Son)**

Ramsey, Jack [variation: **Ramsay**] (c. 1780 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - c. 1780s (born to Old Ramsay and a Tillamook mother)

Death: probably Pacific Northwest

Other

U.A. Visitor, Fort Clatsop (1805); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - ?).

Jack Ramsay was the offspring of a very early intermarriage in the Pacific Northwest. The son of the shipwrecked Old Ramsay and brother to George Ramsay, Jack Ramsay took on his father's features and was spared having his head flattened in the local style. He was first noted in written records by Lewis and Clark on December 31, 1805 when they were establishing Fort Clatsop. They noted that the twenty-five year old was half white, freckled, and had long dusky red hair he understood some English but did not speak it fluently. Around 1813, Ross Cox made similar observations about Ramsay at Fort Astoria:

An Indian belonging to a small tribe on the coast, to the southward of the Clatsops, occasionally visited the fort. He was a perfect *lusus naturae* and his history was rather curious. His skin was fair, his face partially freckled and his hair quite red. He was about five feet ten inches [178 cm] high, was slender, but remarkably well made; his head had not undergone the flattening process; and he was called Jack Ramsay, in consequence of that name having been punctured on his left arm. The Indians allege that his father was an English sailor, who had deserted from a trading vessel, and had lived many years among their tribe, one of

whom he married; that when Jack was born he insisted on preserving the child's head in its natural state, and while young, had punctured the arm in the above manner. Old Ramsay had died about twenty years before this period; he had several more children but Jack was the only red-head one among them. He was the only half-bred I ever saw with red hair, as that race in general partake of the swarthy hue derived from their maternal ancestors. Poor Jack was fond of his father's countrymen, and had the decency to wear trousers whenever he came to the fort. We therefore make a collection of old clothes for his use, sufficient to last him for many years (Cox, p. 151-52).

Records of his marriage or children have not been located. His date of death is unknown.

Jack Ramsay's daughter married Alexander Duncan Birnie, a guide.

PPS: Thwaites, Original Journals, vol. III, p. 301; Cox, p. 151-52 SS: Barry, "Astorians Who Became", p. 296-301

See Also: Ramsay, George (Brother); Ramsay, Old (Father); Haquet, Marie Louis (Relative)

Randal, John [variation: **Rendall**] (c. 1801 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Stromness, Orkney - c. 1801

Death: probably London, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Boatbuilder, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1828).

John Randal joined the HBC around 1820. At the end of his contract in 1828 he went to York Factory with the Express and may have returned to the Orkneys; however, by 1843 he had settled in central London. That year, when he wrote to his old friend John Spence (with whom he had worked at Fort Vancouver) he was married, and had two children, a boy and a girl. Although he was happy to be settled after a lifetime of wandering, he longed for the fresh air of the Northwest Coast and complained how the London pollution was affecting his health (Beattie & Buss, p. 76).

PS: HBCA YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 2, 15; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 5-7 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 113; Beattie & Buss, p. 76-77

Ranne, Peter (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River, Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

Peter Ranne was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's southwest expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing the Colorado River and into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members remaining in camp including Ranne, except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Ransom, Samuel (fl. 1845) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Other

RAC Employee, Sitka (1845); **HBC** Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845).

Samuel Ransom may have been an employee of the RAC. It was known that he was brought to Sitka by a Russian vessel and had become indebted to the company, possibly just for the voyage. When the HBC vessel *Vancouver* arrived at Sitka on July 16, 1845, Ransom asked if he could work his passage to the Columbia. The crew freed him by paying for his debts and he was carried to the Columbia. What happened to him after that has not been traced.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2

Rappa, Moniday (fl. 1832 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman? (high wage), Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1835 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1838); Landsman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839); Untraced vocation, Oahu (1840).

Moniday Rappa joined the HBC in Oahu on September 6, 1832 and worked principally at Fort Simpsons and McLoughlin. He took passage back to Oahu in the *Vancouver* and landed there in December 1839. He may have continued to work at the Oahu establishment, for he is recorded as being discharged in 1840 at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA YFDS 5a-7, 10; YFASA 12-15, 19; FtVanASA 3-6; ShMiscPap 14

Rashihitita, Michel [variation: **Rashitito**] (fl. 1816 - 1820) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); Employee, New Caledonia (1820).

Michel Rashihitita worked for the NWC on the Pacific slopes in 1816. That same year, cash was paid to his sister. In 1820, he received an advance in New Caledonia and may have been a member of the Brigade.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Rassunssen, Lars (fl. 1854 - 1855) (Scandinavian)

Birth: probably Europe

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1854 - 1855).

Lars Rassunssen appeared to work briefly for the HBC and may have come off the *Colinda*.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2, 4

Rattine [variation: **Ratline**] (fl. 1843 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1843 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1845 - 1847).

Rattine appeared in the Columbia area at Fort George in outfit 1843-1844 on a contract that ended in 1846. He died the following year.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-27; YFDS 16

Raven, George (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

George Raven sailed to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. After reaching Victoria, he deserted on February 27, 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Rayaume, Joseph (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Remi, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Steersman, Snake Party (1835 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Joseph Rayaume joined the HBC in 1834 and returned to Canada at the end of his contract in 1837.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-6; FtVanASA 3-4

See Also: Rayaume, Julian (Brother)

Rayaume, Julian (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Remi, Lower Canada - c. 1812

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Steersman, Snake Party (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837); Middleman on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1837 - 1838).

Julian Rayaume joined the HBC from St. Remi in 1834 and returned to Canada at the end of his contract in March 1837. He may be an older brother to Joseph Rayaume.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 5c-6; FtVanASA 3-4

See Also: Rayaume, Joseph (Brother)

Raymond, Camille [variation: **Camil**] (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation (no wages), New Caledonia (1833 - 1834); Middleman, New Caledonia (1834 - 1836); Labourer (ouvrier), Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1838); Labourer (ouvrier), Fort Simpson (1838 - 1839); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1839 - 1842); Tinsmith, Fort Simpson (1842 - 1848); "Forgeron" or blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1848 - 1849); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1849 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1854); Blacksmith, Fort Langley (1863 - 1864).

Camille Raymond, an independent minded blacksmith, had a nose for trouble. Right away after joining the HBC in 1833, the twenty-year old forfeited his wages for that outfit, by order of Governor George Simpson, for desertion in the Peace River area. He soon rejoined and worked at New Caledonia for two outfits. When he was working at his next location, Fort Vancouver, he came down with a bad case of venereal disease that affected his work for a number of years, particularly at Fort Simpson where he spent fourteen years of his twenty-two year career with the HBC. Considered a valuable employee, Raymond's bad habits were rather easily forgiven. For example, on October 5, 1839 at Fort Simpson, under the pretext of going off hunting, he brought a woman (who belonged to another man) into the fort, entering and exiting the fort via the drain. When it was found out, the woman was ordered from the fort and Raymond was reprimanded but he took the reprimand lightly, for the next day, again under the pretext of hunting, Raymond emptied his chest, leaving only a carrot of tobacco, and departed with his woman to offer his services to the Russians at Stikine. As a HBC reward of two blankets was offered for his return, three days later he was brought back. His lover stood by him saying that if he were to be put in irons, she would too. After he begged forgiveness and she was ordered from the fort, he carried on as usual as if nothing had happened, making the usual half axes and small bowls (porringers) for trade. His lover returned to Tongass the following month but was ordered to return to Tongass once again by John F. Kennedy, the surgeon/clerk and acting head. To add to Raymond's misery, in March 1840, a gun burst in his hands causing him to be off work for several weeks. He then went to Fort Victoria where he began work on August 24, 1852. He purchased a town lot in September 1853 around the time he left the HBC and carried on transactions and some part time work. In December 1863, he went to Langley for a number of months to make beaver trap springs and to do other blacksmith work.

Camille Raymond had one wife (referred to as Madam Barnett, from the Tongass area, in the 1839 Fort Simpson journals) and one recorded child. On February 17, 1850, he legitimized his marriage to Louise, a native from the north. Their recorded child was Catherine (?-bap.1849-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-16, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5b-7, 23; FtSimp[N]PJ 4; FtVanASA 3-7; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-4; FtVicCB 24; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; BCCR StAndC

Raymond, Joseph (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849); Baker, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1852); Labourer, Chinook Point (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Cauweeman store [Cowlitz River] (1854).

Joseph Raymond joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845 on a three-year contract. In later years he spent some time at smaller posts, like Chinook Point, where he took time off indicating less than steady employment. He eventually retired from the Cauweeman post in the Willamette Valley in 1854.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVanASA 9-11; YFDS 23; FtVicDS 1; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Raymond, Narcisse [variation: **Raimond**, **Remon**] (c. 1816 - c. 1866) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Prairie du Madelaine, Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1816

Death: probably Frenchtown [Lowden], Washington Territory – before 1867

Fur trade employee

HBC Interpreter, runner and guide, Snake Country (1833 - 1847); Interpreter, runner and guide, Fort Hall (1833 - 1847); Trapper, Snake Country (1833 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Hall (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Snake Country (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Hall (1834 - 1837); Trapper, Fort Hall (1837 - 1839); Trapper, Snake Country (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Country (1839 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Hall (1839 - 1842); Drouineur, Snake Country (1842 - 1846); Drouineur, Fort Hall (1842 - 1846); Interpreter, Snake Country (1847 - 1850); Interpreter, Fort Hall (1847 - 1850).

Narcise Raymond entered the service of the HBC from Laprairie in 1833, arrived on the Pacific Slopes in October of that year and worked his entire career in the Snake River/Fort Hall area. He was beset with the usual problems that

went with that area. In the spring of 1842, Raymond was sent out from Fort Hall to visit an American Camp near Green River to secure old debts from individuals in the camp. When he returned to his nearby base camp, however, he found that, in his absence, all his trading goods and eleven horses had been stolen most likely, he presumed, by the Americans (FtVanCB 29, fo. 83-83d). By 1844 the Snake country returns were not doing well, as a result, Raymond led a party of twenty-six free trappers and engaged servants to the "Quyatierra" [Quenterra] country in the fall, returning the following summer. Richard Grant placed Narcisse in charge as he felt that he was "a very trusty young man who has a little learning, [and has]...behaved well" (Grant's letter, fo. 289d-290). He may have been absent or simply was not available to pick up his wages in outfit 1846-1847 for he was not paid for that outfit. After his retirement in 1850, he continued transactions with the Company to 1853. In September 1853, he settled on 640 acres [259 ha] in Walla Walla County in an area which was to become Frenchtown. A highway monument marks the spot of one of the battles of the Cayuse War that was fought on his land. As well, a marble obelisk nearby on the site of the old St. Rose Mission cemetery bears his name on the common monument for the pioneers buried there. He was appointed sheriff of Walla Walla County in 1854 by the first Washington Legislature, and he took charge of Fort Walla Walla in 1855 in order to protect the settlers "forted up" there.

Narcisse Raymond had one wife and an undetermined number of children. Through his wife, Pauline Walla Walla or Alla? (c.1816-?) with whom he united in May, 1846 in Willamette, Clackamas Co, Oregon Territory, he was able to establish a relationship to numerous natives in the region. One recorded daughter was Cecile (c.1845-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 22-31; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-7, 9; FtVanCB 29, McLoughlin to Governor, Oct. 31, 1842 letter, fo. 83-83d; Chief Trader Richard Grant's March 11, 1845 letter to George Simpson, D.5/13, fos. 289d-290; HBCAbio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 7c; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 205

Raymond, William (c. 1809 - 1832) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1809

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - March 14, 1832

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Apprentice seaman, Naval Department/Coastal Trade (1827 - 1830); Native apprentice seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Native apprentice seaman, Naval Department (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1832).

William Raymond entered the service of the HBC in 1820, apparently at the age of eleven, had a relatively short career with the Company. Young Raymond worked largely out of Fort Vancouver as an apprentice in the Naval Department. In 1831 he joined Work's Snake party and on August 8, 1831, he came down with malaria. On January 30, 1832, while camped in the Snake Country, the trapping party he was with was attacked by three-hundred Blackfoot. Many horses were killed and Raymond was wounded in the thigh. The attackers were driven off but Raymond's wound proved to be fatal. From that point he suffered immensely. He was unable to eat and shrank to a skeleton; and, gangrene set in. William Raymond died on March 14.

PS: HBCA YFDS 2a, 4b-5a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 6-9, 11-12; SnkCoPJ 11; ShMiscPap 14

Rea, Frederick W. [variation: **Rae**] (fl. 1842 - 1844) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844); Boatswain, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

Nine months after joining the HBC barque *Columbia* on September 6, 1842, Frederick W. Rea arrived on the Northwest Coast. A month after arriving on the coast, he transferred to the *Vancouver* on June 9, 1843 for coastal trading and his voyage back to London where he arrived on June 10, 1844. In Oahu, during the voyage back, he was promoted to boatswain as the second officer John Oxley was discharged.

An undelivered 1843 newsy letter written in London by his sister Emma revealed that Captain Charles Humphreys and his wife were close friends of the Reas. The letter rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 6; log of Vancouver [3] 1; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 179-181

Read, John (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

John Read made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Reay, Archibald (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Sailmaker, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851); Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Archibald Reay made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Redler, William [variation: **Ridler**] (? - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Gravesend, Kent, England

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - January 26, 1838

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837); Gunner, *Nereide* (barque) (1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Gunner, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Boatswain, *Nereide* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

William Redler joined the HBC on February 13, 1836 as a seaman and gunner for five years. He arrived in the Northwest Coast in fall, 1836, worked almost three months in coastal shipping before boarding the *Columbia* in November, 1836 for his journey back to England. He returned to the *Columbia* and was promoted to boatswain but demoted back to foremast man by John McLoughlin when, on the orders of 1st mate Charles Dodd, he refused to have the mutineers of the *Nereide* whipped. Before he was able to complete his contract, he drowned on a snowy day in January 26, 1838 while trying to cross the Columbia River in a small sailboat with Captain David Home and three other crew members. For details of the accident, see Home.

William Redler had one wife, Mary, whom he married on July 1, 1822 in Portsmouth, England. She wrote from No. 6 Love Lane, Shadwell to claim the money remaining in his account. By November 1838 she received the equivalent of one year's salary from the HBC secretary, Mr. Smith.

An undelivered 1838 letter to William from his sister that rests in the HBCA, unknowingly written four months after his death, conveys the news of their own mother's death in 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7-8; YFASA 17; FtVanCB 18; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 115-18

Redsull, Thomas Timms [variation: **Jacques or James**] (1827 - 1913) (British: English)

Birth: Deal, Kent, England - November 15, 1827 (born to Thomas and Elizabeth Redsull)

Death: probably Oregon - March 3, 1913

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Vancouver Island Colony (1849 - 1850); Storekeeper, Vancouver Island Colony (1850 - 1852); In charge, Chinook Store (1852); Storekeeper, Chinook Store (1852).

Thomas Timms Redsull joined the HBC in 1848. He may have been living at Lerwick when he embarked on the *Prince Rupert* at Stromness on June 21, 1848 as one of eleven passengers from the Shetlands who travelled between the decks to York Factory. The following year, on November 18, 1849, he arrived in Oregon. For the 1850 Census, he was in Lewis Co. (Washington) under the name of Thomas Jacques Redsull, likely the same person. He appears to have retired in 1851, was rehired, was discharged on November 4, 1852, and settled a claim in Washington County, Oregon. Redsull became a citizen on May 3, 1858 in Multnomah Co., Oregon. When, in 1911, two years before his death, he talked to a newspaper reporter, he spun tall tales which are inconsistent with written records (OHS SB #37). He died on March 3, 1913.

By 1850 Thomas T. Redsull had two wives and two recorded children. On February 2, 1852, Thomas married Helene (c.1830-?), Shtelleman, at Stellamaris Mission at Chinook Point. (She was probably the same as wife "Mary" listed in the 1850 Lewis Co. Census.) This was a second ceremony for, in 1851, he had married the same Helen on Clatsop Plains in Oregon at the Presbyterian mission of Lewis Thompson. Together they had Henry (c.1844) and Emma Marie (1850-?). Two years later, on May 5, 1854 he married Amelia, of unknown origin, in Washington County, Oregon Territory.

PS: HBCA log of *Prince Rupert* V 9; YFASA 29-32; FtVanASA 9; FtVicDS 1; HBCABio; voyage out; OHS SB#37, p. 103; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. PPS: CCR 1c; Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 26

Reed, James [1] (fl. 1826 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1826 - 1828).

James Reed, who could also be James Murray Reid, came to the coast on the HBC vessel on a supply voyage of the *William & Ann*. The vessel did no coastal trading and it was an uneventful voyage for Reed. He arrived back in London with the vessel in February 1828.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Reed, James [2] (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

James Reed made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Reed, John [variation: **Reid**] (? - c. 1814) (Irish)

Birth: probably Ireland

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - c. January 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Clerk, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Clerk, Snake River (October 13, 1813).

John Reed didn't have much luck with the natives of the Snake River area. A clerk who joined Wilson Price Hunt's overland expedition at Mackinac in August, 1810, he crossed the Continental Divide in late summer 1811 and arrived at Astoria, January 18, 1812 with Robert McClellan, Donald McKenzie and eight others - well after the fort was built. As he knew the overland route he left two months later, on March 30, 1812, with dispatches for John Jacob Astor. He didn't make it far for he was wounded by the natives, taken to Fort Okanogan and on May 11 was brought back to Fort Astoria. In January of the next year, 1813, he led a party to the Willamette, constructing a house near Vale Oregon and, when returning to Fort Astoria on March 20, brought back the news of the house built by William Wallace and John C. Halsey near present day Salem. In the summer of 1813 he was sent with a party to the Snake River country and sometime in 1813 he built a second house on a point south of the old mouth of Boise River, Idaho [near the site of Caldwell]. During January of 1814 he was killed by the Bannock natives, most likely, as Gabriel Franchère states, "[in] revenge...for the hanging of one of their men for theft by Mr. [John] Clarke and his party in the previous spring" (ChSoc XLV, p. 153).

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 110; ChSoc XLV, p. 28, 108, 111-13, 118, 120, 149, 152-53

Reeder, Nicholas (fl. 1824 - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Gunner, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826); Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1836 - 1828).

Nicholas Reeder made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC vessel *William & Ann*. He probably joined the voyage some time in July 1824 and eventually left the vessel in February 1828. As he is not mentioned further in the ships logs, little is known of him.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1, 4

Regner, Jacob [variation: **Reznor**, **Rezner**, **Reesner**, **Regnier**] (? - 1814) (American)

Birth: probably Kentucky, United States

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - January 1814

Freeman

MFC Hunter, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); **PFC** Freeman hunter, Snake Country (winter 1813 - 1814).

Jacob Regner, Kentucky mountain man, met an unfortunate end in the fur trade. On May 26th, 1811, while returning east as a Missouri Fur Company man from the Snake River/Andrew Henry's Fort area, he joined the westward-bound Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition as a freeman hunter for a two year period. Late that same summer, he and the group re-crossed the Continental Divide and was again at Henry's Fort in October. There he joined with Joseph Miller, an Astorian partner, and hunters John Hobaugh, the aging Edward Robinson and Martin H. Cass to trap beaver in the area. The small group travelled and trapped beaver for nearly a year, being robbed twice. In September

1812, Miller decided to join Robert Stuart's group returning eastward from Astoria leaving Regner and his trapping partners to continue trapping. A year later, in September 1813, Regner, Hobaugh and Robinson (by this time, Cass had disappeared), having been robbed just fifteen days previously, encountered John Reed's eastward-bound party and decided to join it. A few months later, in January 1814, while a member of the this party, Jacob Regner and the whole of the Reed party was killed in the Snake River region by the Bannock Indians (possibly Northern Paiute) in retaliation for Clark having killed one of their own. Pierre Dorion's wife reported the deaths of the trappers several months later when she encountered Gabriel Franchere in the vicinity of the Yakima River.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 111; ChSoc XLV, p. 152-53; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 228, 279
SS: Chittenden, p. 186, 191, 207, 225

Reid, James (fl. 1852 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1855).

James Reid, not to be confused with the following J. R., came to Vancouver Island on the HBC steamer *Otter*. Little is known of him but by 1855, he missed work, perhaps from drinking, as he was absent from duty for several days in San Francisco and ill for several days after. On December 18, 1855 in Victoria, he refused duty and was discharged.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Otter* 1; FtVicASA 1-5

Reid, James Murray [variation: **Reed**] (1802 - 1868) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - October 15, 1802

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - April 24, 1868

Maritime officer

HBC Master, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

James Murray Reid worked for the HBC for twenty-eight years but was blamed for the loss of a ship on the Northwest Coast and dismissed. Reid had sailed on vessels to Hudson Bay previously and, in 1852, made his way to the Northwest Coast with his wife and two daughters in command of the *Vancouver*. When the comparatively new *Vancouver* left Fort Simpson in August 1853 and was heading for Rose Spit [Queen Charlotte Islands] his supercargo, Captain Swanson, being familiar with the waters, gave him and the quartermaster a course to take. When Swanson went to bed, Reid changed course and ran the ship hard aground on Rose Spit in a high wind. The local Haidas claimed her even though Reid and his officers stayed aboard and Swanson and the 1st mate made their way to Port Simpson. Captain Dodd returned on the *Beaver* and, with Reid, set the *Vancouver* alight after drenching her with oil. Reid was dismissed from service around October 1853, and the following month purchased a town lot in Victoria. Before he settled, he commanded the ill-fated *Colinda* back to the British Isles. The settled Reid then became involved in the mercantile business and his wife and daughters carried on a haberdashery business. He died in April 24, 1868 of a painful illness.

Reid Island, Trincomali channel, is named after Captain James Murray Reid.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales I 13-16; log of Prince Rupert V 1-10; PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-3; FtVicCB 11; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; FtSimp[N]PJ 1; log of *Vancouver* [4] 1; Van-PL Colonist, April 25, 1868, p. 3 SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 47; Helmcken, p. 54-55, 113; Walbran, p. 419-20
See Also: Macdonald, William John (Son-in-Law)

Reid, John (fl. 1856 - 1857) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

John Reid joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 3

Reid, Robert (fl. 1849 - 1858) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858).

Robert Reid arrived on Vancouver Island on the *Norman Morison* on March 24, 1850 as part of the HBC obligation to

settle Vancouver Island. In June, Reid joined the steamer *Beaver* for two years and then appeared to work steadily on land until 1856. On February 12, 1856, after receiving a letter of recommendation from James Douglas, he departed with his child on the *Princess Royal* for London, arriving on June 21st. He then left London in September with his wife and child for Vancouver Island on the *Princess Royal*. The visit was short, for one month after their arrival at Victoria in February 1858, Reid, his wife, and child all departed for the British Isles once again. The reason for their departure has not been determined.

The names of Robert Reid's wife and child (?-1857) have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; log of Beaver 2; FtVicASA 1-5; FtVicCB 12; log of Princess Royal 2; FtSimp[N]P] 7 SS: Mouat, p. 213

Reitch, Peter (fl. 1849 - 1859) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858 - 1859).

Peter Reitch made two return voyages to the Coast on HBC supply vessels. On the first voyage, he would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 5

Rendall, James (c. 1792 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Evie, Orkney - c. 1792

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1829); Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Cooper, Fort Langley (1831 - 1846); Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

James Rendall joined the HBC from Orkney on June 14, 1820 as a cooper, originally for five years. Where he spent the first ten years of employment have not been traced, but it is likely he returned to Orkney before sailing back again in 1829; he came to the Columbia in 1830. In 1840, James Rendall's health apparently deteriorated for John McLoughlin noted that "Rendall the Fort Langley Cooper is in such bad health, we cannot depend on him" (FtVanCB 26, fo. 5d). He worked until December 10, 1845, at which point he returned to the British Isles ("home") on the barque *Cowlitz*. Just prior to his return, James Douglas, in a letter to Archibald Barclay, HBC secretary, praised Rendall as "...one of the company's old and most faithful servants..." and recommended that Barclay give him the "best recommendation that can be given to an honest industrious tradesman" (FtVanCB 35, fo. 89d). As Rendall had accumulated a considerable amount of money during his work at Fort Langley, it is doubtful that he had a wife or family there. Rendall's activities after his return to Orkney have not been traced.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 3; FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 4a-7, 16; YFASA 11-14, 19-20, 22-25; FtVanCB 26, John McLoughlin's Mar. 20, 1840 Fort Vancouver letter to George Simpson, fo. 5d; FtVanCB 35, James Douglas' December 17, 1845 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, fo. 89d; A.16/48, [£336.11.8 transferred to his Kirkness account] fo. 28d

Reubascan, John (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River, Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

John Reubascan was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's southwest expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing the Colorado River and into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith and two others set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members remaining in camp including Reubascan, except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Reveau, John (fl. 1811 - 1813) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime officer

PFC Carpenter, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Carpenter, *Albatross* (brig) (1813).

John Reveau was hired in New York in October 1811 to work at Astoria, sailing on John Jacob Astor's ship *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowles] on October 10th. After landing at Astoria on May 9, 1812, his subsequent work did not appear in

the journals at the time. On August 25, 1813, he left Fort Astoria with Wilson Price Hunt on the Winship vessel *Albatross* [William Smith]. From there he would have sailed to the Marquesas, thence to the Sandwich Islands in 1813. It is not known if he stayed with the vessel when it traded throughout the islands throughout 1814.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: K. W. Porter, John Jacob Astor, p. 475-78 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Reynolds, Robert (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Robert Reynolds made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Rhene (Selahony), Jean Baptiste (fl. 1854 - 1859) (Mixed native descent)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] (probably born to Rhene Selahony and possibly an unnamed Carrier [Dakelh] woman)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1854 - 1855); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1855 - 1856); Boute, New Caledonia (1856 - 1859).

Jean Baptiste Rhene appeared to work for the HBC off and on for a number of years.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-7

Rhodes, Benjamin (fl. 1811 - 1812) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America, North America

Maritime officer

PFC 1st mate, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812).

Benjamin Rhodes sailed with John Jacob Astor's *Beaver* from New York Harbour on October 17, 1811 for the North West Coast. Alfred Seton chronicled him from February 6, 1812 to May 8, 1812. During this time Rhodes appeared to be a competent ship's officer and, on April 12, 1812, got into an argument with Ross Cox who insisted on playing the fife within earshot of the officers' cabin. After arriving at Astoria on May 9, 1812, Rhodes likely continued the voyage north in the fall and later to Canton, where Captain Sowle had the ship interned to avoid capture during the War of 1812. He likely continued on with Sowle to Boston.

PPS: R. F. Jones, p. 59-85

Rhodes, Godfrey (c. 1815 - 1897) (British: English)

Birth: Middlesex, England - c. 1815 (born to Godfrey and Susannah Rhodes)

Death: Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands - September 8, 1897

Other

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

As Godfrey Rhodes had served with the merchant vessel *Eliza*, he had gained some seagoing experience before he joined the HBC in London on August 29, 1835 as an ordinary seaman. While sailing to the coast on the *Columbia* he stopped at Hawaii before arriving at Fort Vancouver in March 1836. He made an additional return trip to Honolulu on the *Columbia* before he began working in coastal shipping servicing coastal posts on the *Nereide*. In the fall of 1836, he transferred back to the barque *Columbia* for its return voyage to London but he had been so taken with Hawaii, he asked for and received his discharge there in 1837. Although not involved in the fur trade again, he returned once again to the Northwest Coast in January 1840 on the *Unity* to return Northwest Coast natives who had been left in Hawaii by whalers. In the 1840s Rhodes settled on Kauai to grow coffee and produce but, because of heavy rains, abandoned the project in 1852. In 1847, however, he was registered as a naturalized Hawaiian citizen and merchant residing in Honolulu and during this time, he carried on active business transactions with his old HBC employer under the name "G. Rhodes & Co." and was elected several times to the legislature. He became prosperous and, according to the HBC, Rhodes and his family long time "good customers to the establishment..." (SandIsLonIC 3, fo. 423). At one point, he was involved in a land dispute with Richard Charlton, the British Consul in Honolulu. He retired from political life in 1886 and went to California because of failing health but returned to Hawaii in 1892. He had a close relationship with Hawaiian royalty for, in 1854, he was a caller at the palace the night Kamehameha III died and, in 1891, was at the death-bed of King David Kalakaua in San Francisco the night he died. When Rhodes returned to Hawaii, he was appointed to the Privy Council by Queen Liliuokalani. As well, he favoured the independence of Hawaii over a

Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. A brother, Henry Rhodes, came to Hawaii in the 1840s and was appointed Hawaiian consul in Victoria.

Godfrey Rhodes appears to have had three successive wives. The first may have been named Anna Louisa (?-?), the second was Maria Camila Marin [Marini] (?-1874) (daughter of Francisco de Paula Marin) whom he married on December 14, 1840 in Honolulu. Maria died on October 28 or 29, 1841. His third wife was Nancy Chapman, whom he married in January 1882. He is known to have had at least one child.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of Columbia 1; FtVanASA 3-5; YFDS 7; YFASA 17; SandIsAB 6; SandIsLonIC 2, 3; HSA PacificCA, Sept. 8, 1897, p. 1; HHS Friend, Feb. 4, 1882, p. 21; HMCS SReynolds] PPS: Varigny, Fourteen Years in the Sandwich Islands, p. 252

Ribbins, Richard (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Puxley, England (born to John and Margaret Ribbins)

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1850); Labourer, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1850 - 1851).

Richard Ribbins sailed to Vancouver Island from London as a passenger on the HBC barque *Cowlitz*, arriving March 1850. After his arrival, he worked at Fort Victoria for a brief period, until September 10th, 1850, at which point he left for the British Isles aboard the *Norman Morison*. He has not been traced after his arrival back in London in February 1851. He may not have had the heart to stay after his arrival at Vancouver Island, for on the way out, his good friend Edward Parrot, a non-swimmer, drowned in Hawaii while trying to swim.

Undelivered family correspondence to both Edward and Richard, rests in the HBCA. The girlfriends of both wrote a combined letter.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 29-30; FtVicASA 1; YFDS 21; FtVicAB 3a; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 358-61

Rice, Arden H. (fl. 1821 - 1823) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

U.A. Ordinary seaman, *Onybee* (brig) (1821 - 1823).

Arden H. Rice is first tracked in the Sandwich Islands in 1822 when he came under the new captain of the *Onybee*, Eliab Grimes. He had likely left Boston July 9, 1821 on the *Onybee* [William Henry McNeill] when it sailed to the Pacific. Rice was with the vessel as it traded on the Northwest Coast in 1822-1823 in opposition to the HBC and thereon after disappears from record. A certain Captain Rice, captain of the ship Superior out of New London, frequented the Hawaiian Island from 1828; by 1833 he was sailing with his wife. This may be the same person.

PS: HMCS SReynolds]; CU-B log of Inore/Eagle SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Richard (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Labourer, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Richard shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [Capt. Wm. H. McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 as a labourer, Richard and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu on November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy*.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Richard, Joseph (c. 1811 - c. 1833) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Paul, Quebec - c. 1811

Death: Fort McLoughlin [British Columbia] - c. October 10, 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1833).

In short, Joseph Richard's bad behaviour and ignorance of the local natives sealed his own terrible fate on the Northwest Coast. In 1832 at the age of twenty-two, he joined the HBC as a middleman, crossing to the country to Fort Vancouver. There he was assigned to Fort Simpson and then Fort McLoughlin which was in the process of construction. At Fort McLoughlin, because of apparent bad behaviour and the resulting severe punishment by strict

disciplinarian Donald Manson, Richard deserted the post with plans to go into hiding at a nearby native village. On his way, he met some boys who promised to take him to the village but they insisted on taking one piece of clothing after another until he at last refused to comply with their demands. At that point the boys stoned him to death. (The real story of Joseph Richard's fate was discovered only several years after the fact.)

At the time of Richard's disappearance, the officers of the post took local chief Kyath/Tyest, a.k.a. "Boston" as hostage to secure the release of Richard whom they thought was being held captive. When the HBC men went out to secure water, they were attacked and several on both sides were injured with knives, axes and bullets. Finally, peace was achieved when the chief was sent out with a blanket, shirt and tobacco, and other natives were compensated and treated at the post for their injuries.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5b; FtMcLouPJ 1 PPS: BCA Diar-Rem Anderson, p. 9-11

Richards, John (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Atlantic Ocean, aboard the *Princess Royal* - April 12, 1857

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

When John Richards joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 for his return voyage to the Northwest Coast, he was likely already ill with consumption. On the return leg, he died, was buried at sea, and his effects were sold to the rest of the crew the following day.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3

Richards, William (fl. 1852 - 1859) (possibly British)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853).

William Richards appears to have been a sponsored immigrant who may have done some odd jobs with the HBC in the Victoria area. In January 1859 he purchased one-hundred acres [40.5 ha] in the Metchosin area and presumably continued to live there.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd

Richardson, Benjamin (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles - 1857

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Benjamin Richardson joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Richardson, Thomas (fl. 1842 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Cook, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

Thomas Richardson shipped on with the HBC around September 6, 1842 in London and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. While he was on the coast he helped to service several coastal posts; during one such voyage to Honolulu he replaced William Bell as the ship's cook. On one of the visits to Honolulu, however, he asked for and received a discharge.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-24; log of Columbia 6

Riche (Lafleche), Augustin [standard: **Riché**] (c. 1802 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, New Caledonia (1829 - 1833).

Augustin Riché (Lafleche) joined the HBC from Fort William Henry in 1829 on a three year contract. He spent the next three years in New Caledonia and, in 1833, returned east of the Rockies at the end of his contract. Riché continued work with the Company as he signed a further contract at Montreal on March 21, 1838, for three additional

years as a blacksmith.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 4b-5a; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 9, 11-12; HBCCont

Richmond, Rev. John P. (fl. 1839 - 1842) (American)

Birth: United States of America

Other

U.A. Passenger, *Laussane* (ship) (1839 - 1840); Medical missionary, Nisqually Methodist Mission (1840 - 1842); Passenger, *Chenamus* (brig) (1842).

John Richmond and his family came from New York to the Pacific Northwest to reinforce the Methodist missionary contingent in the Pacific Northwest. Richmond and his wife and four children were assigned to the mission near the HBC's Fort Nisqually, a small site previously established by Rev. David Leslie and William Holden Willson under orders of Jason Lee. The family didn't appear to have much interaction with the nearby fort's workforce ½ mile [0.8 km] away but, in 1841, he was visited by George Simpson on his round the world tour. In August 1842, he was present at Nisqually for the deposition of Pierre Kanaguassé. At one point, the Richmonds had to rescue one of their children from a native who had failed to obtain it in trade. However, because of a combination of previous Catholic inroads into the fur trade and its surrounding culture, native disinterest in conversions as well as Dr. Richmond's health, the mission was abandoned in 1842. In September 1842 the Richmond family (wife and four children) departed on the *Chenamus* [John Couch] for Hawaii.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 29; G. Simpson, Narrative, p. 181; HMCS SReynoldsJ SS: Bancroft, History of Oregon, vol. I, p. 189; Canse, p. 199; Carpenter, Fort Nisqually, p. 97-101

Richmonds, William (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

William Richmonds joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the CRFTC on the Pacific slopes. Heay have joined the expedition en route and the expedition on the Upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build the CRFTC trading post of Fort Hall. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and a total of twelve men stayed to winter over. Richmonds may have gone out on hunting parties and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Ricknell, William (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

William Ricknell made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Ridley, James Henry (fl. c. 1830 - 1840) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1835); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836); Passenger from York Factory to Britain, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

James H. Ridley joined the HBC before 1830 in London and served out his apprenticeship on a Hudson Bay run of the *Prince Rupert* and on the *Dryad* serving coastal posts. He arrived back in England on the *Dryad* in April 1836 and, on November 18, 1837 after a Hudson Bay run, signed an additional contract for five years. He sailed to the coast but, because of an injury, had to spend some time in the Fort Vancouver hospital. He spent an additional year on the coast before arriving back in London April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 4, 10; HBCCont; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 11-15, 19; YFDS 4b-6, 9-10; FtVanASA 3, 5; log of Columbia 3; log of Nereide 2

Ridley, Robert (c. 1819 - 1851) (British: English)**Birth:** London, England - c. 1819**Death:** San Francisco, California - 1851**Fur trade employee****HBC** Clerk, San Francisco (1844 - 1845).

Handsome, heavy drinking cockney, Robert Ridley (also known as Richard or Joseph with a middle initial of T., J. or F), had a brief association with the HBC and the fur trade and was blamed, in part, for bringing William Glen Rae to ruin. Around 1840, the English sailor and clerk was found in command of John Augustus Sutter's launch and, in 1841, was sent by Sutter to take charge of old Fort Ross, which Sutter had just purchased from the Russians. By 1844, a twenty-five year old Ridley was working as HBC clerk with William Glen Rae at Yerba Buena, was a corporal in the militia and had just got married. According to British Vice Consul, J. A. Forbes:

This Young Man was employed by Mr. Rae for collecting about the Bay and being of a forward volatile disposition, insinuated himself so much and associated so much with Mr. Rae that this gentleman was induced to assist him in getting married immediately permitting him to reside with his wife in the Company's house. I cannot say that I think Ridley dishonest, but I am certain that he had told Mr. Rae many untruths and Contributed greatly to involve that gentleman in many difficulties (FtVanCB 32, fo. 189d).

Around the beginning of 1845, because the "intrigue" of Ridley and others, Rae committed \$48,000 of HBC supplies to insurgents aiming to overthrow General Micheltorena. After both Ridley and Rae actually joined the insurgents as volunteers, Rae, unable to extricate himself from the situation, committed suicide. After Rae's death, Ridley sued the HBC for services rendered and won a considerable sum, for which he was termed "swindler" by Dugald MacTavish (FtVanCB 35, fo. 75-75d) who was sent to finalize HBC affairs; Ridley left the HBC, built a house on the corner of Monterey and California Streets and, in 1846, became captain of the port. He became a second magistrate [alcalde] but was removed from office in a dispute. Since he was a "Mexican" official, he was arrested in July by the Bears [American republicans] and put into prison at Sutter's fort but released to get votes for magistrate in September. In 1847, he kept a saloon in San Francisco and for a time went to Monterey. In 1848 he was appointed magistrate at the San Francisco Mission where he spent the rest of his life. He died there in 1851. After his death, his heirs were unsuccessful claimants for his property, the Visitacion Rancho (Bancroft, p. 695).

Robert Ridley had one wife, Juana Briones of North Beach. No children have been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 32, James A Forbes Jan. 21, 1845 letter to John McLoughlin, fo. 189-89d; FtVanCB 35, P. S. Odgen/James Douglas Fort Vancouver March 15, 1847 letter to George Simpson, fo. 75-75d PPS: Essig, p. 98 SS: Bancroft, History of California, vol. v, p. 695

Riley, Samuel (fl. 1831 - 1835) (British: English)**Birth:** probably in or near Deal, Kent, England**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

Samuel Riley joined the HBC on September 24, 1831 for three years. He arrived in the Columbia aboard the brig *Eagle* and began work in coastal shipping on October 26, 1832. He worked on coastal shipping for two years and on November 10, 1834, he was transferred back to the *Eagle* and returned to England.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5a-5b; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 12-13; YFDS 5c

Rising, Horace (c. 1823 - 1859) (British: English)**Death:** Rocky Point near Victoria, British Columbia - January 19, 1859**Fur trade employee****HBC** Sponsored settler, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1855).

Horace Rising arrived at Fort Victoria in 1853, probably as a sponsored settler, and worked for a brief period for the HBC. The following year, in May 1854, he purchased a town lot in Victoria and in 1857, thirty-five acres [14.2 ha] in the Esquimalt District, and lived in the area for the next five years. In 1859, he died at Rocky Point and was buried on January 19th.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-3; BCA BCCR CCCath; BCGR-CrtR-Land

Ritchie, Andrew (c. 1812 - 1837) (Canadian: English)**Birth:** probably St. Benoit, Lower Canada - c. 1812**Death:** Columbia Cascades (Rapids), Pacific Northwest - March 18, 1837**Fur trade employee****HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835)

- 1837).

Andrew Ritchie, from St. Benoit, didn't get far in life after joining the HBC in 1833. He served one three-year contract and was beginning another when, on March 18, 1837, he drowned at the Cascades.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 17; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Ritchie, John (fl. 1845 - 1846) (probably British: English)**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

John Ritchie, who joined the HBC in 1845, appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1845-1846. He returned to the British Isles aboard the barque *Cowlitz* in outfit 1845-1846 and made at least one Hudson Bay run after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25; log of Prince Rupert V 8

Ritchie, Robert (fl. 1822 - 1824) (probably British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime officer**

HBC Captain, *Lively* (brig) (1822 - 1824).

Robert Ritchie was owner and captain of the brig *Lively* when it was chartered by the HBC on September 4, 1822 to run to the Columbia. On January 3, 1823, Captain Ritchie sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, rounded the Horn in March and by July, was in the North Pacific Ocean. Little is known of Ritchie's character but he was obviously a man of discipline and in charge, as evidenced by an incident on July 1, 1823. That day, when the pipe smoking captain found the young boy, William Forbes, smoking in the galley, he reminded him that there was no by the crew smoking on board, ripped the pipe out of the lad's mouth and threw it overboard. When Forbes became abusive, Ritchie struck him. Forbes struck back. An angry Forbes then obtained the cook's axe and threatened the now bloodied captain. Ritchie defused the situation by retiring to clean up. When he returned, Forbes was still on deck, this time with an open knife. Ritchie hit him with one blow and put the lad under arrest. When the ship arrived at the Columbia on July 15, 1823, Ritchie had Forbes confined in Fort George. The departure with furs from Fort George was delayed by the drunken behaviour of the mate and the apprentices who absconded with the jolly boat. After a court of enquiry to discuss the mates habits, the ship sailed on August 6th with the carpenter now replacing the mate. Around New Years, while anchored at Rio de Janeiro, Ritchie had further trouble with some of his younger crew taking the small boat without leave. Ritchie arrived back in London on March 25, 1824 without further incident. For his efforts, Captain Ritchie was voted a gratuity of £50 on May 19, 1824. Robert Ritchie has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; ShipExt

Ritmire, William [variation: **Retmire**] (fl. 1844 - 1847) (British: English)**Birth: probably London, England****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1847).

William Ritmire joined the HBC in London on August 26, 1844 on a five-year contract as a seaman. He made a return visit to the coast on the *Vancouver* and was part of a group that protested the treatment by the officers on the outward voyage. He also spent some time in the hospitals of Sitka and Fort Vancouver for an unspecified illness.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17

Rivard (Huard), Jean (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1820****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1839 - 1841); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842).

Jean Rivard (Huard) joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838 on a three-year contract and returned to Canada in the spring or summer of 1842.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-7; YFASA 19-21

Rivet, Francois [standard: François] [variation: Reeve, Rives, Rivey, Reevey, Revi] (c. 1759 - 1852) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Arpentigny or St. Sulpice, Lower Canada - c. 1759

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - September 24, 1852

Freeman

U.S. Gov't Untraced vocation, Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804); **NWC** Interpreter, Flatheads (1810); Freeman interpreter, Flatheads (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Interpreter, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Boute, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Interpreter, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1826 - 1837); Settler, Willamette (1837 - 1842+).

François Rivet saw much of the history of the fur trade of the West. After leaving the Montreal area, he was on the Great Plains of North America for years before he joined the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, likely in an escort function at Kaskaskia. On May 26, 1804, he was attached to Sergeant Charles Floyd's mess at River du Bois. Rivet was discharged when Floyd died on August 20, 1804, and wintered with Baptiste Deschamps, Etienne Malboeuf and Alexander Carson in a small hut next to Fort Mandan. In the following spring, Rivet and Philippe Degrais built a canoe and went down the Missouri to the Arikara nation. He was near this same village on August 21, 1806, when Clark passed through on his return trek. Rivet's movements between 1806-1810 are unclear but he was likely in the area of Saleesh House, the area of his wife's people, before 1810. In March 1810, he assisted David Thompson in the Saleesh area to secure the property of trapper Mr. Courter, who had just died. By 1813, and now in his fifties, Rivet was at Fort Astoria as a freeman and signed on with the NWC, agreeing to work with them for two more years. He probably stayed west of the Rockies (likely in the Flatheads area) with the NWC until 1821 when he joined the HBC at the time of coalition as an interpreter. In 1824-1825 he worked for both Alexander Ross and P. S. Ogden's Snake parties. As an old man in 1828, he began his nine-year stay at Fort Colville, where he acted as interpreter when he was not doing a little iron work for the Columbia boats. In 1837 he became a settler in the Willamette taking a claim south of St. Paul, Oregon, late in 1839. He became a U.S. citizen in 1851 and died at St. Paul on September 25, 1852 at the age of ninety-five. His ninety-seven year old wife, Thérèse, died in St. Paul three weeks later on October 13, 1852.

François Rivet had one wife and two recorded children. On January 21, 1839 at Fort Vancouver, he formalized his marriage to Thérèse Flathead (c.1755-1852), whose daughter by an earlier union was Julia, later wife of P. S. Ogden. (Thérèse's family and relatives lived near the site of Thompson's Saleesh House.) Their recorded children were Antoine (c.1814-?) and Joseph (c.1816-?).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 1-9, 11-15; SnkCoPJ 2; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 10-11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; OHS George Roberts' March 25, 1879 letter to Mr. F. F. Victor; Oregon Statesman, Apr. 9, 1853, p. 3 PPS: Lewis and Clark, May 26, 1804, August 20, 1804; UBC-Koer Thompson, March 3-4, 1810; CCR 1a, 2b SS: C. G. Clarke, "The Roster of", p. 295-96

See Also: Rivet, Francois Jr. (Son); Flathead, Julia (Relative); Ogden, Peter Skene (Relative)

Rivet, Francois Jr. [standard: François] (c. 1816 - 1830) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Pacific Northwest - c. 1816 (born to Francois Rivet and Thérèse, Flathead)

Death: The Dalles, Columbia River - July 3, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1828 - 1830).

François Rivet Junior followed his father's footsteps by being a member of various Snake expeditions. He was a member of the group of twelve people from Ogden's 1830 Snake Expedition who drowned in a whirlpool in the Dalles on July 3, 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; William Kittson's letter of 12 August 1830 to John Rowand, D.4/125, fo.50

See Also: Rivet, Francois (Father)

Robere, Francois [standard: François] (fl. 1846 - 1847) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1846 - 1847).

François Robere appeared receiving wages in the Columbia Department from the HBC in outfit 1846-1847. He may have been a member of the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 26

Robert (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Labourer, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Robert shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [Wm. H. McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1, Robert and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy*.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Robert, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); **NWC** Middleman, Fort Flatheads and/or Spokane House (October 13, 1813); Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1814).

François Robert may have been in Montreal when he was signed into the Pacific Fur Company by partner Alexander McKay on May 23, 1810 to work as a middleman for five years in Indian Country. Over a month later, around July 6, he joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition at Lachine, Lower Canada [Quebec]. By late summer of the following year, he and the expedition crossed the Continental Divide and, around February 18, 1812, reached Fort Astoria. While in the Pacific Northwest, he worked in the Fort Flatheads and Spokane House and on October 16, 1813, joined the NWC when it took over the PFC. He likely returned to Montreal in the spring of 1814. It is probable he signed a further contract from St. Philippe in 1818 with his old acquaintance, former PFC clerk, William Wallace Matthews, and possibly from St. André in 1820 to work in the Northwest for three years as a middleman; however, the latter is not certain.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 111

Robert, Joseph (fl. 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Joseph Robert was a comer and goer into the Columbia in the summer of 1830 from Lower Red River. In 1830-1831, he was a Montreal summerman.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26; YFASA 10

Roberts, Charles (c. 1781 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably New York, New York - c. 1781

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Charles Roberts joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a seaman some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Roberts departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn but managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper and measures of the captain. During a brief stopover in February 1811 in the Sandwich Islands, Roberts was confined below for trying to desert ship. On March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia. Roberts stayed on the vessel as it proceeded north to Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island. There, in June, the vessel was attacked and all crew members, except the interpreter died when the ship was attacked and blown up.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 58

Roberts, Edwin (fl. 1840 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Liverpool or Plymouth, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1845); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Boatswain, *Columbia* (barque) (1846 - 1847); 2nd Officer, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1849).

Edwin Roberts joined the HBC in London on August 24, 1840 as a seaman originally for five years and came twice to the coast on the *Conlitz*. During the first voyage, his career did not look promising for on September 12, 1841 in San Francisco, he and John Garret were caught stealing sugar that was cargo belonging to the missionaries and two days later he tried to desert. He made two further voyages on the *Columbia* and rose through the ranks, but deserted in May 1849 for the California gold fields with eight other seamen, James Brooks, John Phillips, William Baker, John Thompson, William Murray, Abraham Dyke, Abraham Holland, Peter Petrelius and Alex Brands. Several of the crew had asked for

a discharge but it was not granted, and so Roberts, who was in charge of the stores, raided the stores and left with the men. He appeared on the account books for four more years before his name was finally dropped.

An 1842 family letter from his brother or brother-in-law, S. W. Jones in Liverpool, was undelivered and rests at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 22, 24-27, 30-32; P. S. Ogden's May 16, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, Correspondence, A.11/70, fos. 368-69; log of Columbia 9-10; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 159-161

Roberts, George Barber (1816 - 1883) (British: English)

Birth: England, United Kingdom - 1816

Death: Cathlamet, Washington Territory - 1883

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Apprentice, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Naval Department (1832 - 1836); Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Teacher, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Post master, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1842); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1842); Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842); Post master, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1846); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1846); Clerk manager, Cowlitz Farm (1846 - 1851).

George Barber Roberts was a Greenwich Hospital Apprentice who sailed from England in the *Ganymede* in 1830, arriving in Fort Vancouver in 1831. However, because he was hurt, he remained on shore to work through his HBC apprenticeship and, around 1835, took over teaching duties from Cyrus Shepard at the Fort Vancouver school. He was given a variety of tasks but, unhappy at being ranked a post master, returned to England in retirement as a cabin passenger in 1842 on the *Cowlitz*. In England he married his cousin and rejoined the HBC returning to the Columbia in 1843. During the latter part of his employment with the HBC, a time in which he was in charge of the Cowlitz farm, Roberts wrote a journal and letters that chronicled the decline of the company as well as the struggles through the measles epidemic of 1848. In July 1850, his wife died of typhoid. He retired on September 1, 1851 and settled on a Donation Land Claim of 321 acres [130 ha] in the Nawaukum Prairie about seven miles [11.3 km] away from the Cowlitz farm. Around 1854, while he was living on this farm, he became a naturalized American citizen and began to take part in public life. In May 1859, he leased the HBC Cowlitz farm and outlying pastures and moved there with his family, ostensibly to secure the PSAC claim. Life was not easy there, for his neighbours, determined to dispossess the HBC of its land, ploughed up Robert's land and took his crops. As he was unable to pre-empt the land after the HBC/PSAC settled the claim, he moved to Cathlamet in 1871. There he conducted the affairs of James Birnie who had a wharf, sold wood to seamboats, and kept a hotel. Roberts was also elected county probate judge, treasurer and deputy auditor. Three years after his second wife died in 1880, he died and was buried in the Cathlamet pioneer cemetery.

George Barber Roberts had two wives and three recorded children. While he was in London in 1843, he married Martha Crabbe (c.1818-50) of Aldborough, his cousin. She died on July 22, 1850 on the Cowlitz farm in childbirth and was buried two days later. Their children were George (1844-?), Frances (1848-67) and Emma (1850-70). In May 1855 he married Rose Birnie (?-1880), of Aberdeen, Scotland and sister to James Birnie.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11-14, 17-20, 22, 24-31; YFDS 4b, 5b-7, 22; FtVanASA 3-9; FtVanCB 29, 31; FtNisCBin 1; PSACAB 37; HBCA Evidence on the Part of the PSAC Claimants given at the British and American Joint Commission at Victoria, Vancouver Island on September 15, 1865, p. 67, 68; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; OHS Spectator, Aug. 22, 1850, p. 3; BCA Diar-Rem Roberts; TacP-FtNis Huggins PPS: CCR 1a; Washington Territory Donation Land Claims, p. 82 SS: Bancroft, History of Oregon, vol. I, p. 38-39; G. B. Roberts, p. 101-174, 175-235
See Also: Birnie, James (Relative)

Roberts, John (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

John Roberts made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Roberts, Owen (fl. 1841 - 1843) (British: Welsh)

Birth: probably in or near Barmouth, Wales

Maritime officer

HBC Boatswain, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1843).

Owen Roberts joined the HBC in London on August 24, 1840 as a seaman for five years and made one return voyage to the coast.

Roberts, Peter (fl. 1830 - 1831) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

Peter Roberts began work for HBC as a seaman in the *Columbia* on February 1, 1830. He left the *Columbia* for Europe on the brig *Eagle* on October 1, 1830 and arrived in London in 1831.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9-10; YFDS 3b-4a; ShMisPap 14; FtVanASA 2

Robertson, David [a] (1800 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Tenston, Sandwick, Orkney - June 29, 1800 (born to John Robertson and Helen [Slater] Robertson)

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1828); Seaman, HBC Naval Department (1829 - 1830); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1832); Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1833 - 1834).

David Robertson (a) went to sea at an early age for, at the age of twenty-one, he was a sailor plying the straits, probably the Hudson Straits. On January 28, 1828, however, he decided to venture further for he signed on as a sailor for five years with the HBC, a company with which previous generations of Robertsons had been familiar. Six months later, he sailed to Hudson Bay and made his way overland. After reaching the coast, he worked at the docks of Fort Vancouver until 1832 when he retraced his steps to York Factory, boarded a vessel in September 1833 but did not sail in it as it was grounded, until 1834 when he returned to the Orkneys. During the 1830s, he appears to have made several more runs to Hudson Bay on HBC vessels. He has not been subsequently traced but an 1843 letter from his brother, James Robertson (1791-?), to James Dickson (?-?) would indicate that he was still alive at that time but likely living elsewhere.

David Robertson appears to have had one wife and one recorded child. His wife may have been Isobel Flett (?-?) whom he married in Tenston in 1821. An unnamed daughter was born in 1822. Subsequent children have not been traced.

PS: OrkA Cen1821, Orkney-Sandwick; HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 2, 7-8, 11; HBCCont; YFASA 9, 11; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; James Robertson's June 19, 1843 letter to James Dickson as found in Beattie and Buss, p. 325-26

Robertson, David [b] [variation: **Robinson**] (c. 1813 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably East Voy, Sandwick, Orkney - c. 1813 (born to Peter Robertson and Catherine [Hourston] Robertson)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1830); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1830); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1832); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1835); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Thompson River (1837 - 1839); Passenger, *Prince Rupert* (ship) (1839 - 1840).

David Robertson (b), eldest brother of James and Samuel Robertson, left his Orkney farm at East Voy on or before May 11, 1830 and joined the HBC as a labourer for five years. After sailing from Stromness at the end of the month on the *Prince of Wales* for York Factory and making his way overland to the Pacific Northwest, he was assigned to the coastal Fort Simpson where he worked for three years. Apparently working quietly and efficiently to the end of his second contract in 1839, he then crossed the continent and returned to the British Isles aboard the *Prince Rupert*. While at York Factory, however, John McLoughlin refused to write a certificate of good character as he felt Robertson was "a lazy fellow" (FtVanCB 24, fo. 43d). Once again in Orkney, David moved back in with his family and brothers and, as eldest brother, took over the running of the farm. As he had probably acquired enough money abroad to begin a family, he got married in 1842. From that point on, he raised a family on his ten acre [4 ha] East Voy farm.

David Robertson [b] had one wife and three recorded children. On February 24, 1842, he married Helen Slater (c.1820-?) in Sandwick. His children were William (c.1844-?), Helen (c.1852-?), Alexander (c.1854-?) and Mary (c.1856-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 9; log of Prince Rupert IV 4; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 11-12, 14-15, 18; YFDS 4b-7; log of Dryad 1; FtVanASA 3-5; FtVanCB 24, John McLoughlin's July 5, 1839 York Factory letter to George Simpson, fo. 43d; OrkA Cen1821, 1841, 1851, and 1861, Orkney-Sandwick; OPR

See Also: **Robertson, James (Brother); Robertson, Samuel (Brother)**

Robertson, Francis (c. 1788 - 1811) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Georgia, United States - c. 1788 (Mulatto)

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Steward, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Twenty-two year old Georgian native Francis Robertson joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as a steward some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. The five foot eight and a half inch [174 cm] Robertson departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn but managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper and measures of the captain. However, he died at Clayoquot Sound after the ship was attacked and blown up.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc XLV p. 49

Robertson, James [1] [variation: John] (fl. 1842 - 1843) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Greenoch, Scotland, United Kingdom

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

James Robertson [1] joined the HBC in Honolulu on August 16, 1842 and, after making a brief trip to Fort Vancouver, returned to England on the barque *Cowlitz*, leaving in the fall of 1842.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; YFASA 22; FtVanASA 7-8

Robertson, James [2] (c. 1827 - 1852) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: East Voy (?), Sandwick, Orkney - c. 1827 (born to Peter Robertson and Catherine [Hourston] Robertson)

Death: Flathead District, Pacific Northwest - February 24, 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1848 - 1849); Servant, Fort Colville (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Colville (1851 - 1852).

James Robertson [2] like his two brothers before him, David and Samuel, joined the HBC in 1847 on a five year contract that ended in 1852. He came west over the Rockies in 1848 and began to work that year. After three years of working around the Fort Colville area, he died at Flatheads on February 24, 1852 of "fierce consumption" or some other disease. According to A. C. Anderson, who reported on the death, Robertson was "an excellent young man and very handy in many ways"; as he left no will, his property was sold at auction and credited to his account (Anderson, fo. 4).

PS: OrkA Cen1841, Orkney-Sandwick; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 8; YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19-22; FtColMis 1, fo. 4
See Also: **Robertson, David (Brother)**; **Robertson, Samuel (Brother)**

Robertson, Robert [variation: Robbie] (? - 1912) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: possibly in or near Yell, Shetland Islands, Scotland

Death: Whonnock, British Columbia - May 3, 1912

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1852 - 1860).

Robert Robertson joined the HBC in 1851 from Yell, Shetland, and spent his first year under general charges in the Northern Department. For the next seven years, he worked in New Caledonia and, retired in 1860, taking up residence in Whonnock, B. C. where he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] in 1870. There he appeared to carry on carpentry and, as a boatman on the Fraser River, became well known for his strength in rowing his boat long distances both for and against the tidal influences on the river. In spite of a "rough, awkward, and brusque" (Dunn, p. 54) appearance he was known for his kindness and willingness to talk about his early life in Shetland and religious subjects. He died in Whonnock and was buried on May 3, 1912.

Robert Robertson had one wife and several children. He took as a wife, Jane [Chenassenat/S-lastena] (c.1841-?), Nicomen/Stalo. Their children were Andrew (c.1861-88), William (c.1863-?), Robert (c.1864-?), Charlotte (c.1867-?), Mary (?-1896?), Barbara (1869-?), Andrina (1871-?), and Jane (Marie Jenny Elizabeth?) (c.1875-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7, 9; HBCABio; Van-PL 1881 and 1891 Canada Census, New Westminster; Oblate Records, Vancouver, B.C. SS: Rev. A. Dunn, p. 52-54; Laing, p. 103; Braches, p. 6

Robertson, Samuel [1] [variation: Robinson] (c. 1824 - 1897) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Sandwick, Orkney - c. April 18, 1824 (born to Peter Robertson and Catherine [Hourston] Robertson)

Death: probably Maple Ridge (Albion), British Columbia - 1897

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Labourer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Langley (1847 - 1849); Boatbuilder, Fort Langley (1849 - 1858); Carpenter, Fort Langley (1849 - 1858).

As elder brother David Robertson, a former HBC employee, had returned from the Pacific Northwest to take over the family farm, got married and was having a first child, Samuel [1] had little choice but to leave the small nine or ten acre [3.6 or 4 ha] Orkney family farm and enter the service of the HBC in 1843. (Brother James was to make the same decision three years later.) Samuel sailed to York Factory and made his way to the Columbia region where he worked for three years before being transferred to Fort Langley. There he worked for the rest of his career as a boatbuilder and carpenter, participating in the construction of nearby Fort Hope. Rather than live in Fort Langley, he chose to live across the river at Albion where he took a wife. As there were rumours that the capital of the about-to be formed Colony of British Columbia might be situated in nearby Derby, he built himself a combination saloon/roadhouse, "What Cheer House" in Derby or across the river in Albion working with James Rodgers. (Setting up roadhouses was not an unusual activity for HBC employees at that time trying to secure on-going income.) In 1858 the Colony of British Columbia was formed with its temporary capital at Fort Langley and Samuel Robertson retired. On February 7, 1860, he took out a pre-emption claim on 160 acres [64.8] in Albion. Here he was to stay for the rest of his life and subsequently considerably enlarged his claim. In 1860 he dismantled "What Cheer House" and reconstructed it up-river at the palisades of Fort Langley as "The British Columbia Liquor Company" no doubt to capture the trade of the thirsty miners passing through. Samuel continued to farm in Albion, importing fruit trees from Scotland and grafting hardier varieties onto crabapple trees. He is also reputed to have driven cattle up from Oregon. Robertson died on his Albion farm on December 17, 1897 and, along with his first wife Julia, was buried at Fort Langley.

Samuel Robertson had two wives and three children. Around 1853, he took as a wife, Julia Casimir (1834-84), daughter of Stolo Chief Skah. Til. Their marriage was formalized on June 2, 1876. Their children were Mary (1853-?), Donald (1857-87) and James Lewis (1860-1945). Julia died on July 22, 1884. Samuel later married the English widow of William Edge, killed in a slide in 1880.

PS: OrkA OPR; OrkA Cen1841, Orkney-Sandwick; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-6; Diar-Rem Robertson PPS: BCA BCGR-Vic. Gazette, July 21, 1858, p. 3; pre-emption in Whonnock Community Association Historical Project, Summer 1986, (Records transcribed and compiled by Fred Braches, 1996) card file SS: Waite, p. 120, p. 263; Laing, p. 98; descendants of Samuel Robertson

See Also: **Robertson, David (Brother); Robertson, James (Brother)**

Robertson, Samuel [2] (c. 1831 - 1853) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Fort Pelly, Saskatchewan - c. 1831 (born to CF Colin Robertson and Theresa [Chalifoux] Robertson)

Death: probably Fort Nisqually, Washington Territory - 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria (1850); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1850).

One of seven children, Samuel Robertson was baptised in August 1831 likely shortly after his birth. On July 25, 1849, when he was approximately eighteen years old, he joined the HBC in London sailing for Vancouver Island on the barque *Cowlitz*. There, an impetuous young Robertson, about whom Governor George Simpson had concerns, (Simpson letter, p. 57) began his work surveying the fur trade lands with Captain Walter C. Grant. By May 1850 he was copying letters at the Fort. However, according to Douglas, Robertson "behaved in a disgraceful manner" (FtVicCB 8, fo. 275d) and accumulated a number of debts. Young Robertson tossed it all aside and deserted from Fort Victoria on July 6, 1850 along with one of Grant's men, went south, and took work as a day labourer at Fort Nisqually. He died in 1853.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 30; George Simpson letter to James Douglas, March 26, 1850, D.4/71, p. 57; FtVicCB 8, James Douglas' July 16, 1850 Fort Victoria letter to Archibald Barclay, A.11/72, fo. 275d; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1; HBCABio

Robertson, William [variation: Robinson] (fl. c. 1830 - 1835) (American or British)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1830 - 1834); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

William Robertson, a captain's nightmare who also went by the name of Robinson, joined the *Lama* [William Henry McNeill] either in Boston, before it sailed in October 1830 or in Oahu while it was there on its outward journey March 11-29, 1831. On May 31, 1831, while on the coast aboard the *Lama* under the name Robinson, he was put in irons for stealing from the arm's chest. On July 18, 1831, at Kaiganee harbor, Robinson, Samuel Ferguson and Joseph Hursey in a fit of drunken bravado tried to take over the ship and jumped overboard, only to be brought back. If that wasn't enough, a few weeks later at Sitka, he, along with Milton Hurst and Francis Grennell, packed up his belongings, as well as some stolen muskets and cartridges, and deserted but likewise was returned to the vessel. Robinson stayed with the vessel until it was sold to the HBC in Oahu in August 1832 and joined the HBC there under the name of Robertson on

September 4, along with several other *Lama* crew members for work in the Columbia. He sailed back to the coast on the *Lama* and serviced coastal ports and Oahu from this vessel for two more years and, on March 1, 1834 joined the crew of the barque *Nereide* to return to the coast from Oahu. He was on the ship's manifest on May 28, 1824 to sail back to England but apparently didn't as he transferred to the brig *Eagle* on November 10, 1834 and sailed to London. On April 6, 1835, he was sent ashore at St. Helena for mutinous conduct and, apparently, left there.

PS: BCA log of Lama 1; HBCA ShMiscPap 14; log of Nereide 1; log of Eagle 2; YFDS 5a-5c; YFASA 12-14

Robillard (Lambert), Cuthbert [variation: **Culbert**] (c. 1808 - ?) (Canadian: probably French and English)

Birth: in or near Montreal or Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Thompson River (1838 - 1841); Untraced vocation, Fort Okanagan (August 1839); Middleman, Fort Colville (1841 - 1842); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846).

Cuthbert Robillard joined the HBC from the Montreal area in 1837. His three-year contract ended in 1840. Father Demers found him in Fort Okanagan in 1839. He returned to Canada in the spring or summer of 1842, signed a three year contract on April 28, 1843 (with the proviso that he could become a freeman in 1846) and reappeared again in the Columbia in 1844. Robillard retired to a farm on French Prairie in 1846.

Cuthbert Robillard (who appeared later as Cuthbert Lambert) married Marie Okanogan, widow of André Picard at St. Paul, Oregon, on November 9, 1846. They had no recorded children.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFASA 19-21, 24-26; HBCCont; YFDS 16; PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a
See Also: **Picard, Andre (Relative)**

Robillard, Joseph (c. 1832 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Ste. Elizabeth, Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1832 (born to Antoine Robillard and Rose Gadoury or Gabourey)

Death: probably Western Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (1851 - 1853); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1858 - 1859).

Joseph Robillard joined the HBC from St. Felix de Valois in 1848 and came west over the Rockies that year. From that point on, he spent the majority of his five-year career with the Company at Fort Rupert. He retired from the Company in 1853 but he carried on transactions with the HBC until 1857. It was around this time he went to San Juan Island where he began farming on his own as well as working on the HBC sheep farm when he wasn't working his own claim and raising a family. He appears to have left the area by 1871.

Joseph Robillard's family records are not entirely clear; he may have had two successive wives and five recorded children. On May 28, 1856 in the Victoria area, Joseph married Rose (?-?), Kwakiutl. Their children appear to have been Joseph (?-bap.1853-?), Pierre (1855-?), Joseph (?-bap.1857-?) and Pierre (?-1861-?). Another wife appears to have been Louise (?-?), Tsutsalia, with whom he had Louisa (?-bap.1866-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1, 3-4; BelleVuePJ 2; BCA BCCR StAndC

Robin, Francois [variation: **François**] (c. 1802 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1832 - 1835).

François Robin joined the HBC from Montreal in 1832 and worked three years in the New Caledonia area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Robinson, Edward (c. 1745 - 1814) (American)

Birth: Kentucky, United States - c. 1745

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - January 1814

Freeman

PFC Member, Andrew Henry's Fort (1810 - 1811); Freeman hunter, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Freeman hunter, Andrew Henry's Fort (1812); Freeman hunter, Snake Country (1813 - 1814).

Some time during his long career in the fur trade, Edward Robinson encountered hostile natives, was "scalped" and

survived (Irving, p. 242). In 1810, he was working for the Missouri Fur Company under Andrew Henry when Henry crossed the Continental Divide and built Henry's Fort on the Upper Snake (Henry's Fork) River. Robinson and several other men wintered at the fort but lack of food caused the group to eat their horses and set out for St. Louis in the spring as support from the St. Louis company was not forthcoming. It was during this eastward return trip, in May 1811, that the sixty-six year old Robinson joined Wilson Price Hunt's westward bound PFC overland expedition. Robinson then returned with the overland Astorians to Henry's Fort where they arrived in October 1811. On October 9, Robinson was left at Henry's Fort along with John Miller, John Hobach, and Jacob Rezner and Martin H. Cass to trap beaver. The small group trapped, travelling for nearly a year going probably to Bear River, Utah and Great Salt Lake. They were robbed twice by the Arapahoes. From there they went westward during the spring and summer until, in September 1812, they were met by Robert Stuart returning eastward from Astoria. At the time of the meeting Robinson's small group (without Cass who had unaccountably disappeared) was in considerable want as they had been robbed repeatedly by the natives. Miller joined Stuart's party leaving Robinson and his trapping partners to continue trapping. A year later, in September 1813, Robinson, Hobaugh and Regner, having been robbed just fifteen days previously, joined John Reed's party, which had entered the area. A few months later, in January 1814, while a member of the Reed party in the Snake River region, an aging Robinson and his trapping partners were killed by the Bannock Indians [possibly Northern Paiute] apparently in retaliation for Clark having punitively killed one of their own over the theft of a metal cup. Later that year, Madame Dorion reported his death to Gabriel Franchere when she and her children encountered the Astorians in the Yakima River area.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, *Roll of Overland*, p. 111; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 228, 279 SS: HBRS XIII, p. xxviii; Chittenden, p. 186, 191, 207, 225 SS: Irving, *Astoria*, p. 242, 448-49

Robinson, George [variation: **Robertson**] (fl. 1841 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1843); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843 - 1844); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1844 - 1845).

George Robinson joined the HBC in London on August 30, 1841 on a five-year contract. After coming to the coast, he serviced the various coastal posts on the *Cadboro* until May 1844 when he and fellow crewman Joseph Horne, instead of carrying liquor on board the vessel, as they had been ordered, drank it. Consequently, Captain James Scarborough put both in handcuffs in the forecabin overnight, and six days later they were transferred to the barque *Columbia* for their voyage home (log of *Cadboro* 5, fo. 62-63d). George Robinson continued his obstreperous behaviour on board ship and in Honolulu, and did not appear to return to the coast again.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-24; log of *Cadboro* 5; log of *Columbia* 6

Robinson, James (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

James Robinson sailed to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. He was likely on the coast when he was discharged, probably into another vessel.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Robinson, John Fisher [variation: **Robertson**] (fl. 1833 - 1840) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Maryport, parish of Hamilton, Cumberland, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); Seaman (partial wages), Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Schoolmaster and Church clerk, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Schoolmaster, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1839); Church clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

John Robinson, who appears to have had some education and a great ability to charm, joined the HBC in London on December 7, 1833 as a seaman but, in time, became a schoolmaster and church clerk at Fort Vancouver. After spending two years on coastal shipping, Robinson was recommended by the newly-arrived Rev. Herbert Beaver and asked by John McLoughlin to replace teacher John Ball, who had left the previous year, and teach the mixed descent and native children at the Columbia River post. During his teaching, Robinson, now also a church clerk, further impressed the Beavers, who not only overlooked his alcoholism but also recommended that he be promoted to 2nd officer on one of the company's ships on his journey home. On October 30, 1838 at the end of his contract, as Robinson was about to leave on the HBC barque *Columbia* in company with the Beavers, he was recalled to Fort Vancouver by James

Douglas who was responding to rumours of Robinson's behaviour. After an investigation in early 1839, Douglas found that Robinson had been molesting young girls in his care and as a result he was put on trial at Fort Vancouver and found guilty. As punishment Robinson was tied to one of the guns in front of the McLoughlin-Douglas house and flogged even though some of the district officers felt that he should have been shot. In October 1839, John Fisher Robinson was put aboard the *Nereide* for the voyage back to England and was discharged in London on April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14-15, 18-19; YFDS 5c-7, 10; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3; log of *Nereide* 2; UBC-SC Ematinger PPS: Beaver, p. 83

Robson, Anthony (fl. 1813 - 1818) (British)**Maritime officer**

PFC Captain, *Columbia* (schooner) (1813 - 1814); Captain, *Columbia* (brig) (1817 - 1818).

Anthony Robson became master of the NWC schooner *Columbia* and sailed from the Thames, England on November 26, 1813, arriving at the Columbia River, June 29, 1814. He left that river August 26, and was at the Queen Charlotte Islands, and was in Sitka, September 2, 1814. He traded with the Russians there and leaving on September 27, returned to the Columbia, where she took a cargo of furs for China. Sailing from the Columbia by way of the Hawaiian Islands, she anchored in Macao Roads on March 9, 1815. Robson left her at Canton March 28, 1815, and John Jennings took command. Robson appears to have made his way back to Europe where he took command of a different Columbia, departed in 1817, and arrived at the coast in 1818. Little is known of Robson other than Camille de Roquefeuil's observation that he "spoke in a very loose and unconnected manner, and had nothing of the officer in his dress and manners. He went away at three o'clock in the morning, after having had a severe fall upon deck" (Roquefeuil, p. 105). Nothing else is known of him.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5 PPS: Roquefeuil, p. 105; Corney, *Voyages in the Northern*, p. 38 SS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*

Robson, James (fl. 1830 - 1832) (probably British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

James Robson was a seaman working for the HBC when he sailed to the Northwest Coast from England in January 1830. He began his work as a seaman in the Columbia on August 18, 1830 and the following year, on November 1, 1831, left for England on the barque *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a; YFASA 11

Rocher, Joseph (c. 1806 - 1841) (probably Mixed descent)**Birth: c. 1806****Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - December 1841****Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1841); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841).

Joseph Rocher joined the HBC in 1834 and worked primarily in the Nisqually and Cowlitz area. He is likely the same Joseph Rocher who first appeared as a steersman in Ungava between 1830-1833 and, in 1834, under general charges at Island Lake. That year he left the services because of ill health. He then appeared at Fort Vancouver that same year. Between March 1837 and February 1838, the time during which he appeared on the Fort Nisqually records, Rocher performed a variety of tasks ranging from building fences and buildings to reaping oats and making road repairs. In the summer of 1837 both he and his wife, Cecile, were inoculated, as were the rest of the members of the Fort, against smallpox. Two years later, just two months after she had formally married Rocher, Cecile died. Two years subsequent to her death, Rocher appears to have gone insane ("several months of alienation of mind" [CCR 2a, p. 39]) which is perhaps why he was removed to Fort Vancouver at the end of his contract in 1841. On December 28, 1841 he was found dead and was buried the same day in the Catholic cemetery at Fort Vancouver. It was sheer coincidence that William Kittson, who had also been removed from Fort Nisqually to Fort Vancouver because of illness, was buried that same day.

Joseph Rocher had one wife and no recorded children. On May 28, 1839, he formalized his marriage to Cecile, Chinook (c.1819-39). However, two months later (on July 30) she died was buried at the Catholic mission at Cowlitz.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-21; YFDS 5c-7, 12; FtVanASA 3-7; PSACAB 3; HBCA Joseph Rocher search file; PPS: Dickey; CCR 1a, 2a

Rochquelaure (? - 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids) [British Columbia] - July 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Mr. Ogden's slave or cook, Snake Party (1827 - 1830).

Rochquelaure was listed as part of Ogden's Snake Expedition of 1827-1829. According to William Kittson in a letter dated August 12, 1830 to John Rowand, Rochquelaure was listed as a slave or cook to Mr. Ogden. He along with eleven others drowned in a whirlpool at the Dalles in July 1830 (three-hundred beaver pelts were lost as well).

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 7; William Kittson's letter of August 12, 1830 to John Rowand, D.4/125, fo.50

Rocquebrune, Antoine Jr. (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1811 (born to Antoine Rocquebrune Sr.)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Thompson River (1829 - 1830).

Antoine Rocquebrune may have joined the HBC as early as 1827. In 1829-1831 he travelled from Montreal to the Columbia via York Factory and Saskatchewan. He most likely returned to Montreal along with his father in outfit 1831-1832 as he appears on that pay list.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 9, 11; YFDS 3b; HBCABio

See Also: **Rocquebrune, Antoine Sr. (Father); Rocquebrune, Olivier (possible Relative)**

Rocquebrune, Antoine Sr. (c. 1795 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Boute on Montreal Pay List, Columbia District (1831 - 1832).

Antoine Rocquebrune joined the HBC in 1829 and that year, he travelled between Montreal, York Factory, Saskatchewan and the Columbia. His three-year contract ended in 1831 and in outfit 1831-1832 was in Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11; YFDS 3b; FtVanASA 2; HBCABio

See Also: **Rocquebrune, Antoine Jr. (Son); Rocquebrune, Olivier (possible Relative)**

Rocquebrune, Joseph (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Rigaud, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1839); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1840 - 1841); **HBC** Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842+).

Joseph Rocquebrune joined the HBC from the Montreal area in 1827 and spent most of his fourteen year career with the Company, largely in the lower Columbia area. In 1828 he travelled from Montreal to the Columbia District via Michipicoten and York Factory. He was scarcely mentioned in the records so it can be assumed that he was not involved in any catastrophic events. Rocquebrune became a settler in the Willamette Valley around 1841, settling first in the St. Louis area and later moving to St. Paul, Oregon where he raised a family. By 1842, when he was listed as LaRoque Breau in the Census, he had a productive farm of fifty acres [20.2 ha] with assorted animals and crops.

Joseph Rocquebrune had two successive wives and ten or eleven children. On April 8, 1839, he married Lisette (?-?), Walla Walla and together they had Joseph (1839-?), Marie Celeste (1837-?), Bellane (?-bap.1837-?), Veronique (?-m.1860-?), Olivier (1843-49), Helene (1848-?) and Roch (1852-57). When wife Lisette died, Rocquebrune married Marguerite Souilliere (?-?), the widow of David Dompierre, and had sons Olivier (1857-?) and John Julien (c.1859-81). François (?-?) and Marguerite (?-?), both confirmed on October 21, 1860 at St. Paul, were likely children although Marguerite may also have been wife Marguerite Souilliere.

PS: HBCA YFASA 7-9, 11-13, 15; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 3a-7; PSACAB 3; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1842 Census PPS: CCR 1a, 2b, 2c, 3a

See Also: **Donpierre, David (Relative); Liard, Thémire (Son-in-Law)**

Rocquebrune, Olivier [variation: **Roquebrune**] (fl. c. 1811 - 1818) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Rigaud, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816).

Olivier Rocquebrune possibly joined the NWC on December 30, 1811 from Rigaud, Lower Canada [Quebec] as a middleman in the Northwest and renewed his contract to work at Fort William. In 1816 he was on the Pacific slopes, probably as a member of the brigade, having received an advances in Montreal and Fort William. He appears to have worked at Fort William until 1818.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1

See Also: Rocquebrune, Antoine Jr. (possible Relative); Rocquebrune, Antoine Sr. (possible Relative)

Rodgers, William [variation: **Rogers**] (fl. 1833 - 1837) (British: Scottish)

Birth: in or near Kirkalay, parish of Highchurch, Fife, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1837).

William Rodgers joined the HBC on December 7, 1833 in England for five years. He travelled to the Northwest coast aboard the brig *Eagle* and on November 10, 1834, began his services in the Columbia. However, because he was intoxicated on September 19, 1834 while the ship was at the Columbia River bar, he fell from the fore top mast and had to be hospitalized for four days after the vessel arrived at Fort Vancouver (log of *Eagle*, 2, fo. 115d, 118). His contract was to have expired in 1838 but he was discharged in Oahu on July 31, 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Eagle* 2; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15, 17; YFDS 5d-8; FtVanASA 3-4

Rodgers, Yachens [variation: **Tachens**, **Yacehens**, **Zacheus Rogers**] (fl. 1809 - 1816) (Undetermined origin and probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime officer

U.A. Carpenter, *Albatross* (brig) (1809 - 1816); **NWC Carpenter**, *Columbia* (schooner) (1816).

Yachens Rodgers appears to have joined the Winship brig, *Albatross* in Boston in July 1809. He departed Boston in in July 1809 and arrived at the Columbia River May 26, 1810. He was likely instrumental in the unsuccessful establishment of a settlement on the River. Rogers may have stayed with the *Albatross* until 1816 for, during that year, he worked as a carpenter on the NWC schooner *Columbia* for two months. That same year, the *Columbia* was in both Macao and on the Northwest coast.

PS: PrivMS *Albatross*; HBCA NWCAB 1

Roe, Charles (1806 - 1859) (American)

Birth: New York, New York - 1806

Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon - 1859

Fur trade employee

Wyeth Member, Wyeth's 2nd Expedition (1834).

Born in 1806 and raised in the same New York City, Charles Roe became a religious fanatic who was later hanged for killing his wife. Roe came to Oregon with Nathaniel Wyeth on his second expedition of 1834 and probably worked at Fort William (Sauvies Island). By 1837 he was a carpenter in the Willamette Valley and became influenced by the Methodist Mission; thereafter he joined the Oregon Temperance Society. After the death of his first wife, he remarried in 1856. In 1859, in a quarrel with his second wife Angelica, he killed her and was hanged for his misdeed.

Charles J. Roe had two wives. The first was Nancy McKay (?-?) whom he married on July 16, 1837. After Nancy's death, he married Angelica (?-1859), also of mixed descent. No children have been traced.

PPS: Carey, "Oregon Mission Record Book," p. 264 SS: Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 184-85; Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 87-88

Rogers, Harrison G. (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River, Oregon Territory - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Clerk, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1826 - 1828).

Harrison G. Rogers was a clerk to Jedediah Smith on his southwest expedition of 1826-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1826 Rendezvous and left with Smith in August, heading south, crossing the Colorado River and into California. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. According to the native version, in an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith and two others set out to scout out a route to travel, Rogers attempted to force a woman into his tent and knocked down her brother, who had tried to protect her. The natives then massacred all the expedition members in camp except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Rogers, Thomas (fl. 1845 - 1846) (Undetermined origin)**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Comlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

Thomas Rogers, who joined the HBC in 1845, appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1845-1846 and returned to the British Isles that outfit aboard the barque *Comlitz*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25

Roi, Jean Baptiste (c. 1793 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Remi, Lower Canada - c. 1793

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1836 - 1838); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839).

Jean Baptiste Roi joined the HBC from St. Remi in 1834. He did a variety of jobs at Fort Simpson such as making shingles. His contract ended in 1839 at which point he retired and returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 18-19; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-5

Roi, Pierre [variation: Peter Roy, King] (c. 1821 - 1885) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: Chewelah, Washington Territory, United States - 1885

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1840 - 1844); Officer's servant, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Middleman, New Caledonia (1845 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1847 - 1848); Middleman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1851); House builder, New Caledonia (1851 - 1853); House builder, Fort Alexandria (1853); Miller, Fort Colville (1854 - 1858).

Pierre Roi joined the service of the HBC in 1840 from Sorel, Quebec, and spent the first thirteen years of his career in New Caledonia. He appeared to do a variety of jobs for during that time, in outfit 1852-1853, he received an extra gratuity for housebuilding, a skill that he found useful the rest of his life. Roi retired in 1853 but re-enlisted as a miller at Fort Colville. He finally retired in 1858 to his farm in Chewelah where he had the only blacksmith shop. According to author Walt E. Goodman, Roi Americanized his name to Peter King, hewed and framed logs, made farm implements, etc., as well as raised a large family. Dances and many parties were held in the Roi [King] residence. This tranquil life was brought to an abrupt end in 1885 when Peter died as a result of an accident. He was first buried in the Pine Knoll Indian cemetery but later his remains were reburied in the Chewelah Catholic Cemetery. After Pierre's death, his wife carried on with the farm until 1918 when she sold it. She died in a Catholic home in Wendle, Idaho on October 28, 1925 and was buried beside her husband in the Chewelah Catholic Cemetery.

Pierre [Roi] King had one wife and twelve children. In 1853 he married Mary Anne Finlay (c.1834-1925). Their children were Pierre (c.1853-?), Sophia (?-?), Mary (?-?), Julia (?-?), Louise (?-?), Martina (?-?), William (?-?), Patrick (?-?), Louis Henry (?-?), Eliza (?-?) and Marshall (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-13; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1, 15; FtAlexPJ 7, 9; FtVicASA 1-3; HBCABio; BCA BCGR-Marriage SS: Goodman, p. 41-42

Roi (Portelance), Olivier (c. 1809 - 1839) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Chateauguay (Pres Eglise), Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: probably Fort Umpqua area, Oregon Territory - November 23, 1839

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1837 - 1839).

Olivier (Portelance) Roi joined the HBC in 1833. He served at a variety of forts and was accidentally shot and killed

November 23, 1839 by Norman Henry, likely in the Umpqua area.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 5b-7, 10; YFASA 13-15, 19; FtVanASA 3-6

Rollin, Joseph [variation: **Rollis, Rolland**] (fl. 1850 - 1852) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852).

Joseph Rollis worked for the HBC in the New Caledonia area. He appeared to retire in 1852 and his name was carried on the books for two more years indicating he may have remained in the area.

PS: BCA Alexandria; HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1

Romney, Charles (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)**Birth: probably British Isles****Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Charles Romney joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Rondeau, Antoine (fl. 1827 - 1830) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably St. Ours, Lower Canada****Fur trade employee**

HBC Steersman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1829); Steersman, Fort Nez Percés (1829).

Antoine Rondeau worked as a steersman on the Pacific slopes after coming west with the returning York Factory Express in the fall of 1827. He retired in 1829 and by 1830 was in Montreal where he was paid.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10, 26; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 7-10; YFDS 2b, 3b PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105

Rondeau, Charles (c. 1793 - 1855) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1793****Death: St. Louis, Oregon - August 21, 1855****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Snake Party (1824 - 1833); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1836); Farmer, Willamette (1836 - 1837); Settler, Willamette (1837 - 1842+).

Charles Rondeau, from Sorel, joined the fur trade around 1815 and worked for the next twenty-two years mainly as a middleman and trapper in the Columbia/Snake region. His Snake expeditions were rather uneventful although he did lose a horse to the Blackfeet Indians, not an uncommon occurrence. He eventually became a settler in the Willamette around 1837 and continued to sell furs and grain to the Company. He is on record as having returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1839 but he returned to his farm in the Willamette and in 1842 had a productive farm on forty enclosed acres [16.2 ha]. In 1843, he voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government in the area. He died, presumably on his farm, in 1855.

Charles Rondeau had four successive wives and six recorded children. His first wife was Lizette Bellaire (?-c.1835) (daughter of Register Bellaire) with whom he had three children: Angelique (c.1829-50), George (c.1833-69) and Genevieve (c.1835-79). After wife Lizette's death he married a daughter of "Old Portneuf"; she died while they were visiting Old Portneuf on French Prairie 1837. His third wife was Agathe Dupate (McKay) (c.1820-48). Their three recorded children were Jean Baptiste (1842-?), Charles II (1844-?) and Thomas (c.1847-after 1927). On July 23, 1849, he married Elizabeth (c.1825-?), a native living at the house of Baptiste Aubichon.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 18; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3b, 4b-6, 8, 10-11; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1842 Census; 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a, 3b, 3c SS: Holman, p. 116
See Also: Lafontasie, Charles (Son-in-Law); Bellaire, Registre (Father-in-Law)

Rondeau, Joseph (fl. 1821 - 1826) (Canadian: French)**Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec]****Fur trade employee**

NWC Employee, Fort George [Astoria] (1821); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1822 - 1823).

Two Joseph Rondeaus from Lower Canada [Quebec] joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on the same day in 1819; one was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. He worked in the Columbia until 1822-1823 at which point he returned to Montreal. A Joseph Rondeau signed two further contracts in 1824 and 1826 to work east of the Rockies.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1-2; HBCCont

Rondeau, Louis (c. 1801 - 1860s) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal or Berthier, Lower Canada - c. 1801 (born to Joseph Rondeau and Agathe Dalcour)

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon – 1860s

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); **HBC** Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Columbia Department (1823 - 1826); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1836); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1837); Middleman, South Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1844); **NWC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1844 - 1845); **HBC** Settler, Willamette (1845 - 1846).

After nineteen-year-old Louis Rondeau joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on January 4, 1820 from St. Ours for three years as a wintering middleman, he spent practically all his career in the fur trade in the Columbia and on Snake parties. During the 1830s he appears to have been a freeman working off and on for the HBC. By 1845-1846 he had become a settler in the Willamette.

Louis Rondeau had three successive wives and one recorded child. His first wife was one of Concomley's daughters, Marguerite, the former wife of Duncan McDougal. Their little daughter Marie was born on the brigade going to California and was reared by Chief Factor James Douglas after Marguerite died in about 1834. On October 3, 1842, he married Henriette, Yogalta (?-1846) at St. Paul, Oregon. They had no recorded children. In the latter part of his life, Rondeau lived at Baker's Bay with Marie Rondeau Ducheny. Both he and Marie are buried in a spot where Columbia (Fort) Park now stands near the mouth of the Columbia.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-23, 25; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; SnkCoPJ 2; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3b, 4b-7 PPS: CCR 1b, 2a
See Also: Duchainais, Rocque (Son-in-Law)

Rondeau, Pierre (fl. 1821 - 1823) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Ours, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823).

There were several Pierre Rondeaus in the fur trade but the above, from St. Ours, appears to have joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on January 4, 1820 to work for three years in the Northwest. He may have crossed the Rockies to the west that same year for, in 1821, at the time of coalition, he was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC. He worked until outfit 1822-1823 when he returned to Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1, 3

Roots, George (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

George Roots made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Roots, Jem [variation: **Gem**] (fl. 1841 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1844).

Jem Roots joined the HBC in Honolulu around July 15, 1841 under a three-year contract and sailed to the Northwest

Coast on the *Conlitz*. He spent the next three years until November 24, 1844 working as a farm labourer on the Cowlitz farm, at which time he returned to Oahu. He received his final wages in Oahu on December 31.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12, 17; YFASA 22-25; SandIsAB 3

Ropeyarn, Jack (fl. 1827, 1836 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, *Onyhee* (brig) (1827); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Dr. Marcus Whitman (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Cook, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1848); Cook, Willamette Falls (1848 - 1849).

Jack Ropeyarn, from Oahu, worked in both the maritime and land-based fur trade. The Sandwich Islander joined the brig *Onyhee* in January 1827, sailed to the Northwest Coast and returned to Oahu in July, when he was discharged. His activities for the next nine years have not been traced but he likely had some association with the fur trade. He joined the HBC in Oahu in January 1836 and in 1837-1838, he worked for the missionary Dr. Marcus Whitman. He retired before June 1, 1849, as he received no wages for outfit 1849-1850. Ropeyarn remained in the area but a family, if it existed, has not been traced.

PS: CHS Owhyhee; HBCA FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 6-7; YFASA 15, 19-20, 22, 24-30; FtVicASA 1

Rosindale, William (fl. 1838 - 1841) (British: English)

Birth: probably Hull, Yorkshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1841).

William Rosindale joined the HBC in London on October 29, 1838 for five years. He sailed to the coast on one return voyage and arrived back in London in the spring of 1841.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 19-20; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6

Ross, Alexander (1783 - 1856) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland, United Kingdom - May 9, 1783

Death: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - October 23, 1856

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1811); Clerk, Fort Okanagan (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Second in command, Fort George [Astoria] (1816); Clerk, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1817); Founder and builder, Fort Nez Percés (1818); In charge, Fort Nez Percés (1818 - 1821); **HBC** In charge, Fort Nez Percés (1821 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Clerk, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825).

In 1804 Alexander Ross came to Canada and for several years, and taught school in Glengarry, Upper Canada. In May 1810, he was offered a clerkship from Montreal by Alexander McKay in John Jacob Astor's PFC with a promise of a partnership in three years and subsequently canoed to New York, departing Sept 6, 1810 on the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] for the West Coast. From March until September 1811 he assisted in the construction of Fort Astoria and in September he travelled inland, established Fort Okanogan and was in charge of the fort several times thereafter. He also married an Okanogan native woman with whom he had several children over the years, a marriage that gave him insight into native culture. On the other hand, Ross was critical of Astor and thought that he had a reckless indifference to his people and that the shoddy goods that Astor had provided, were "useless trash and unsaleable trumpery" (Ross, p. 154). Therefore, after the PFC's Fort Astoria was bought out by the NWC, he willingly joined the latter. The feelings appear to have been mutual as Irving called Ross "as foolish a pedant as ever lived" (Irving, p. 37). Ross chronicled abuse and violence by both natives and non-natives but he was not above violence himself. On February 20, 1814, while at Fort George, for example, he attacked carpenter and middleman Benjamin Duchesne with a dirk slashing his face and shirt, all because Duchesne had been mending his stockings and would not raise the flag for the day (ChSoc LVII, p. 682). As clerk at various posts and with the 1824 Snake expedition he was almost driven to distraction during the time of the independent Iroquois. In the spring of 1825 he and his family went to the Red River where he received a grant of one-hundred acres [40.5 ha] of land; he also taught school at the settlement. In the settlement colony he became enmeshed in the legal system, becoming sheriff of Assiniboia and commander of the volunteer corps. As well, he was captain of the police, magistrate, commissioner and court examiner. He died at Red River.

Publications: Drawing on his own earlier diaries, still vivid recollections, etc., Ross became a prolific writer, publishing *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, London, 1849*, *The Fur Hunters of the Far West; a Narrative of Adventures in the Oregon and Rocky Mountains*, (1855), and *The Red River Settlement* (1856).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; YFASA 1, 3-4; FtVanAB 2a; SnkCoPJ 1 PPS: ChSoc XLV, 48, 75, 78, 86, 88,

Ross, Bernard Rogan (1827 - 1874) (Irish)

Birth: Londonderry, Ireland - September 25, 1827 (born to James Ross and Elizabeth [Rogan] Ross)

Death: June 21, 1874

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Columbia Department (1854 - 1855).

Bernard Rogan joined the HBC in 1843, probably from Dublin. Between 1843-1854 he served in a variety of posts as apprentice clerk and clerk east of Rockies. At the end of his sojourn in the Columbia District, he became Chief Trader and retired in 1872.

Bernard Rogan Ross appears to have had two wives. He had a son Edward (?-?) by one wife and by the second wife, three lawful children: Mary Annabella (?-?), Francis Curtis (?-?) and Bernard William (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 10; Wills; HBCABio

Ross, Charles (1831 - 1905) (Mixed descent)

Birth: 1831 (born to Charles George and Isabella Mainville Ross)

Death: Nisqually area, Washington - February 1905

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Nisqually and outstations(1849 - 1859).

Born into the fur trade, Charles Ross was sent to London for a brief education and was hired by the PSAC in 1847. After a year's employment, he moved out to brother John's farm before setting up his own. He worked at nearby Fort Nisqually and various PSAC outstations for a number of years and eventually settled with his family on the Nisqually Indian reservation lands to farm. According to Huggins, Ross could just barely read and write. On the reservation he was an employee of the Indian Agency when its headquarters was there. He was buried at the Ross cemetery on the Nisqually reservation.

Charles Ross had one wife, Catherine Tumalt (c.1834-1917), and at least eleven children. Together they had Mary Amelia Rose (1853-?), Catherine (Katie) (1856?-?), Cecelia (c.1857-88), Sarah (1862?-66), Florence (1867-?), Francis (Frank) (1869-1930), Charles (1871?-?), Elizabeth (1873-?), James William (1875?), Isobelle (1877?-?) and John (1880-1918). William (?-bap.1862-?) who was baptised in Victoria on July 11, 1862, was likely another son. According to Huggins, Catherine Tumalt was half Iroquois and half Nisqually.

PS: HL Nisqually; HBCA FtVanASA 9-12; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Carpenter, Fort Nisqually, p. 133; TacP-FtNis Huggins
See Also: Ross, Charles George (Father); Ross, John (Brother); Ross, Isabella Mainville (Mother); Ross, Walter Phipps (Brother)

Ross, Charles George (? - 1844) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Kincaid, Inverness, Scotland

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - June 28, 1844

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Thompson River (1822 - 1823); Clerk, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1824 - 1826); Clerk in charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1826 - 1827); Clerk in charge, Fort Connolly (1827 - 1831); Clerk, Fort St. James (winter 1831 - 1832); Clerk in charge, McLeod Lake Post (1832); Clerk, Fort McLoughlin (1838 - 1842); Untraced vocation, South Party (1838); Clerk in charge of Brigade from Ft. Edmonton, Fort Vancouver (1838); Chief Trader in charge, Fort McLoughlin (1842 - 1843); Chief Trader in charge of construction, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Charles Ross joined the HBC as a clerk in 1818 and served at two posts before coming to the Thompson River District in 1822. After spending the next year east of the Rockies, he returned to serve as a clerk at Fort Kilmaurs [Babine] under William Connolly, who criticized him for initially incurring the anger of the local Babines. Otherwise in 1832 George Simpson admired his education and conduct but took issue with his appearance and attitude to business (HBRs xxx p. 225). From 1832 to 1835 he was stationed east of the Rockies until he took a year's leave of absence in England and Scotland because of ill health. He returned to North America in 1836 and Fort Vancouver in 1838. He then led a southern party to Trinidad Bay where he failed to meet the Michel Laframboise party; subsequently he returned to Vancouver to perform such duties such as taking farm implements to the Cowlitz farm. Because Donald Manson was in ill health in Fort McLoughlin, Ross was sent there in 1838, and took charge in 1839. At the end of 1842 he was promoted to Chief Trader and when Fort McLoughlin was abandoned in 1843, he went to southern Vancouver Island to erect Fort Victoria where he remained in charge until his death from appendicitis. He was first buried near the fort at Johnson Street cemetery and was eventually moved to the Quadra Street Cemetery. The family had lived in the fort for several years before they bought land at Ross Bay and built their family house.

Charles Ross had one wife and nine children. At Lac la Pluie, he married Isabella Mainville (1809-85), daughter of Joseph Mainville and Josette, an Indian woman in Michilimackinac District. In the Anglican records, he formalized his marriage to Isabella on October 11, 1838. Together that had John (1823-?), Walter (1827-?), Elizabeth (1829-1859), Charles Jr. (1831-1905), Catherine (1832-1916), Alex (1835-1876), Francis (1837-1910), Mary Amelia (1840-?) and Flora (1842-1897).

PS: HBCA YFASA 4-6, 8-9, 11, 17-20; HBCCont; YFDS 5a; FtVanASA 1-2, 4-8; SimpsonCB; HBCABio; BCA BCCR
CCCath PPS: HBRS VI, p. 402-04; HBRS XXII, p.495; HBRS XXX, p. 225 SS: Lugin, p. 71-72; Ross descendant
See Also: Ross, Isabella Mainville (Relative); Ross, Charles (Son); Ross, John (Son); Ross, Walter Phipps (Son)

Ross, Clarke (fl. 1818 - 1823) (possibly Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Accountant/Bookkeeper, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); Bookkeeper, Fort George [Astoria] (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Clerk, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823).

Clarke Ross signed on with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] from Montreal on April 24, 1818 as an accounting clerk or bookkeeper for four years. That same year he crossed the Rockies in a NWC party led by Angus Bethune and James McMillan and likely went straight to Fort George [Astoria] where he likely spent the majority of his time. In 1819, consistent with a previous agreement, his wages went to support his father. He was retained by the HBC at the time of coalition and, in July 1823, on his way to retirement in Canada, he was temporarily appointed clerk at Norway House.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 3, 9; YFASA 1-2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10 PPS: HBRS III, p. 55, 453

Ross, Daniel (fl. 1821 - 1824) (Undetermined origin)

Death: an Indian Camp in the McLeod Lake area, New Caledonia - March 11, 1824

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824).

The background of Daniel Ross has not been traced but he was likely in the fur trade for some time before he came to New Caledonia. Between 1821-1824 he was an employee of the HBC in New Caledonia where he likely transported goods between the closely connected northern posts. In March, 1824, he had been ill for a short time and had started out from McLeod Lake for Fort Babine [Kilmaurs] that day but, because he had such severe pains in his bowels, had to turn back. He made it as far as an Indian camp, and died there.

If Daniel Ross had a family, it has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2; YFDS 1a; FtFrasPJ 1; McLkCB 1

Ross, David (fl. 1823 - 1827) (possibly Canadian: English)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Guide, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Guide, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1826 - 1827).

David Ross worked in New Caledonia in the early 1820s and returned to Montreal at the end of his contract in 1826-1827.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-6

Ross, Donald (c. 1794 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly Stornoway, Lewis, Ross, Scotland – between 1794 and 1797

Death: Lower Fort Garry [Manitoba] - November 19, 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1837 - 1838).

Donald Ross joined the HBC in 1816 as a writer and spent the next ten years at York Factory and Cumberland House. As a writer, he spent most of his life east of the Rockies becoming confidential secretary to George Simpson. He spent 1826-1827 in this role and accompanied Simpson on his visit to the Columbia in 1828. He became Chief Trader in 1829 and Chief Factor in 1839. He also served at Norway House where he spent twenty-one years and died in 1852 at Lower Fort Garry.

PS: HBCA YFASA 8; FtVanASA 3-4; log of Prince Rupert IV 4; SimpsonCB PPS: HBRS III, p. 453; HBRS XXII, p. 496;
HBRS XXX, p. 198
See Also: Clouston, Robert (Son-in-Law); McDonald, Angus (Relative)

Ross, Isabella Mainville (? - c. 1885) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Lac La Pluie, Ontario (born to fur trader Mainville and an Ojibwa mother)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - c. 1885

Other

U.A. Fur trader's wife, Pacific slopes (1822 - 1844).

Isabella Ross is symbolic of the fur trade wives who steadfastly stayed with their partners but received little recognition for their contributions. Like so many born into the fur trade, Isabella married into the fur trade by taking a partner, Charles Ross, a rising clerk in the HBC. Together, they crossed the Rockies - where she was to spend the rest of her life. Like many other women connected to the fur trade, very little mention is made of her in written documents. However, George Simpson saw fit to mention her in the published version of the journals of his travels:

Talking of wives, the wife of Mr. Ross, of this fort, [McLoughlin], a Saulteau half-breed from Lac La Pluie, lately displayed great courage. Some Indians, while trading, in her husband's absence, with her son in the shop of the establishment, drew their knives upon the boy. On hearing this, the lady, pike in hand, chased the cowardly rascals from post to pillar, till she drove them out of the fort. "If such are the white women," said the discomfited savages, "what must the white men be [like]?" (Simpson, p. 204).

After her husband, who had great affection for Isabella, died prematurely, she stayed at Nisqually with her family until 1851 when she took up residence on a large piece of land at Victoria in her name. There, she lived out the rest of her life.

Isabella Melville, Merilia or Mainville (?-1885) married Charles Ross at Lac la Pluie (Pioneer, p. 71). In the Anglican records, he formalized his marriage to Isabella on October 11, 1838. Together they had nine children (see Charles George Ross).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-5; BCA BRGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; Charles Ross Papers, "Isabella Ross" PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative, p. 204

See Also: Ross, Charles George (Relative); Ross, Charles (Son); Ross, John (Son); Ross, Walter Phipps (Son)

Ross, Jacques (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1830); Middleman, Thompson River (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1830 - 1831); Middleman, New Caledonia (1831 - 1834).

Jacques Ross (whose name denotes a blending of the Scottish and French societies), joined the HBC in 1830, and worked out his three year contract in the southern British Columbia area.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b; FtAlexAB 1

Ross, John [variation: **Roses**] (c. 1822 - 1863) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1822 (born to Charles George and Isabella Mainville Ross)

Death: Oakland Estate in Victoria, British Columbia - December 14, 1863

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1845); Indian trader, Fort Victoria (1845 - 1846); Indian trader, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1848); **PSAC** Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854).

Born into the fur trade, John Ross was hired in 1840 and began his career at Fort McLoughlin. In 1845 he was reprimanded for breaking the HBC code and associating with Joseph Champagne and his wife. In July 1846, because of ill health, he went to Nisqually with his brother, Walter. He was paid through Fort Victoria until December 31, 1846 and during that time, with the consent of PSAC, began to build a house on Squally Plain about two miles [3.2 km] southwest of the fort. With the assistance of PSAC employees, he put together a house in the first few months of 1847 and was joined by his mother and brother Charles. He carried out all the farming duties. He went to Cowlitz in November 1851 and in June 1852 made over to the Company all his cattle running wild in the Nisqually. By April 1853, he decided to leave Cowlitz and settle in the Fort Victoria area, sailing April 19, 1853 from Nisqually. He tried his hand at the sheep farm on San Juan Island but left on June 15, 1854 to build a barn for his mother. While he was in Victoria, he bought the claim of the deceased Rev. Robert John Staines. On November 23, 1859, he tried to reclaim his Nisqually property, apparently unsuccessfully. On December 14, 1863, at the age of forty-one, he appears to have died on the Oakland Estate in Victoria, B. C.

John Ross had one wife and six recorded children. At some unknown date and place, he married Genevieve Plamondon (?-?), daughter of Simon Plamondon. Their children were Charles Simon (?-bap.1854-?) [likely named after the parent's respective fathers], Jean Baptiste (1855-55), Pierre (?-bap.1857-?), Marie Emilie (1859-?), François (1861-62) and Alexandre Julien (?-bap.1862-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-27; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 17; FtVicCB 30; BelleVuePJ 1; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StAndC; Van-PL Colonist, December 14, 1863, p. 3 PPS: Dickey SS: Carpenter, Fort Nisqually, p. 132-33
See Also: Ross, Charles (Brother); Ross, Charles George (Father); Ross, Isabella Mainville (Mother); Ross, Walter Phipps (Brother)

Ross, Robert (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Robert Ross made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Ross, Walter Phipps (c. 1823 - 1855) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Thompson River Post - c. 1823 (born to Charles George and Isabella Mainville Ross)

Death: possibly Victoria, British Columbia - February 1, 1855

Fur trade employee

HBC Post master, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1849); **PSAC** Manager, Tlithlow farm (1849 - 1852); Clerk, Tlithlow farm (1849 - 1852); Post master, Tlithlow farm (1849 - 1852); **HBC** Clerk, Fort Victoria Indian shop (1853); **PSAC** Manager, Tlithlow farm (1853 - 1855); Clerk, Tlithlow farm (1853 - 1855); Post master, Tlithlow farm (1853 - 1855).

Walter Phipps Ross was hired at Fort Nisqually late in 1846 and worked largely as a farm manager of one of the PSAC outstations for the next nine years. According to Huggins, he was a first class clerk. He died in the winter of 1855 at Victoria leaving a wife, two girls and a boy and a large credit of £196.16.4.

PS: HL Nisqually; HBCA YFASA 28-32; FtVanASA 9-10; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVicCB 6, 7; HBCABio; TacP-FtNis Huggins
See Also: Ross, Charles (Brother); Ross, Charles George (Father); Ross, Isabella Mainville (Mother); Ross, John (Brother)

Ross (Rocque), George (c. 1829 - 1833) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Fort Colville (1829 - 1830); Trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Snake Party (1831 - 1832); Trapper, Columbia Department (1832 - 1833); Trapper, Snake Party (1832 - 1833).

George Ross (Rocque) joined the HBC in 1829. He spent the majority of his time in the Snake country and on May 29, 1831, his horse drowned while crossing a swollen river. He was mentioned several times in the journals and, on August 17, 1833, he deserted.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3b, 4b-5a; FtVanASA 2, fo. 25d; YFASA 9, 12-13; SnkCoPJ 10

Rost, Peter (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

Peter Rost joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company on the Pacific slopes to function in opposition to the HBC. Rost, who may have joined the expedition en route, left the expedition on the upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build a CRFTC trading post which they called Fort Hall, after one of the directors of the company. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and a total of twelve men stayed to winter over. Rost may have gone out on hunting parties that fall and winter and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Roussain, Charles [variation: **Roussin**] (c. 1795 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1795 (French Canadian and Saulteaux)

Fur trade employee

HBC Post master, Saskatchewan (but on Columbia list) (1829 - 1830); Post master, Saskatchewan (but on Columbia list) (1829 - 1839); In charge, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1831); Clerk, New Caledonia (1831 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1836 - 1839).

Charles Roussain, an enigmatic figure who worked for three separate fur trade companies, was kept on by the HBC to prevent him being troublesome in opposition (HBRS XXX, p. 235). He joined the NWC in 1816 and transferred to the

HBC in 1821; but, in 1824, deserted to the American Fur Company. He returned to the HBC working at Norway House and came to New Caledonia in 1831. Little is known of his work in New Caledonia, but according to A. G. Morice, Roussain wrote in a beautiful hand in French but couldn't spell well (Morice, p. 166). He then worked in the Athabasca area 1834-1839, when he retired to Canada. He re-entered the service in 1843 and was in charge of four posts in the Lake Superior District and Lac La Pluie until August 31, 1849, when he retired again. He never rose above the rank of post master.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2-5; YFASA 9, 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b; HBCABio; Charles Roussain search file PPS: HBRs XXX, p. 235 SS: Morice, History of, p. 166
See Also: Donpier, David (probable Father)

Roussel (Sanssoucis), Benjamin [variation: **Rouselle, Roucelle**] (fl. 1810 - 1818) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Shoemaker, Fort George [Astoria] (October 13, 1813); Shoemaker, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

Shoemaker Benjamin Roussel joined John Jacob Astors PFC in the Montreal area where, on July 23, 1810, he signed a contract with PFC partner, Alexander McKay to work for three years in far off Indian Country. Shortly afterwards, he joined a canoe brigade for New York, where, on September 6, 1810, he sailed on the PFC vessel *Tonquin*. After a tempestuous voyage around the Horn, he arrived at the mouth of the Columbia in the latter part of March 1811. He likely stayed in the Fort George area and, in the winter of 1813-1814, after the PFC took over the NWC, he appears not to have joined the NWC but appears to have returned to Montreal in the spring of 1814. He was re-engaged in 1816 to work in Upper Canada [Ontario] to work as a middleman and in 1818, by his old friend, former PFC clerk, William Wallace Matthews, to work for two years as a middleman and cook at an unspecified location.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48

Roussil, Augustin [1] [variation: **Augustus Roussel, Russie**] (c. 1780 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Terrebonne, Lower Canada - c. 1780

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); **NWC** Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1821); **HBC** Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1825); Blacksmith, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1832).

Augustin Roussil appears to have been a very competent blacksmith who rarely made the journals in his twenty-two years in the Columbia. On May 14, 1810, he joined John Jacob Astor's PFC, through Alexander McKay, making his way with other employees down to New York where he sailed for the Northwest Coast on the *Tonquin* on September 6, 1810 arriving at the mouth of the Columbia in March 1811. In 1813, when the PFC was taken over by the NWC, he joined the latter, and likewise, the HBC, when it took over the NWC. A rare appearance in the journals occurred on February 28, 1814 in Henry's journal - Roussel had been the victim of some kind of injury or ailment; by February 20, he began to move on two crutches and five days later was down to one crutch. For the rest of the time he quietly served at two forts, Fort George (Astoria) and Fort Vancouver; and, in 1825, John McLoughlin stated that should Roussel have an accident, the Fort would be without ironworks. Roussel carried on his work, raising a family until his contract expired in 1832 and he returned east of the Rockies in October 1832. As a gratuity, the "worthy, honest deserving" (FtVanCB 8, fo. 6) Roussil received "6 mos. Wages allowed him in consideration of his long and faithful service" (YFDS 5a, fo. 39b).

Augustin Roussil's family records are not entirely clear but it appears that Augustine had one wife, Rose (?-?), Chinook, and two children, Augustine (1825-55) and Catherine (?-1860).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-12; FtGeo[Ast]Ab 11, 12; YFDS 2a-3b, 4b-5a; FtVanAB 2; FtVanASA 1-2; FtVanCB 1, 8, John McLoughlin's June 23, 1832 Fort Vancouver letter to Simon McGillivray, fo. 6; HBCABio PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48; ChSoc LVII, p. 685, 719
See Also: Roussil, Augustine Jr. (Son)

Roussil, Augustine Jr. [2] [variation: **Russie**] (c. 1825 - 1855) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - c. 1825 (born to Augustine Roussil Sr. and Rose, Chinook [Tchinouk])

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - April 6, 1855

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, South Party (1842 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1843 - 1844).

Augustine Roussil joined the HBC in 1839 under a three-year contract. After that he appears to have been a freeman.

He settled in the Willamette in outfit 1843-1844 and in 1850 was listed as a farmer. Augustine Roussil died on April 6, 1855 at St. Paul.

Augustine Roussil had one wife and six children. On April 29, 1844, he married Anna or Agnes (c.1824-?) [Anne Norwest], Tiyikwari (daughter of Jean Baptiste and Judith Taikwari) in St. Paul. Their children were Joseph (1844-?), Augustin (1846-?), Paul Marie (1849-?), Marie Angle (1851-52), Marguerite (1853-?) and Hyacinthe (c.1855-?). Upon his death, Roussil's widow, Agnes, married William Tison.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 14; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 2a, 2b

See Also: Roussil, Augustin (Father)

Rowand, Dr. Alexander (? - 1889) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America (born to John Rowand and Louise Umphreville)

Death: probably Quebec, Canada

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841); Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841 - 1842); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842).

Alexander Rowand, who studied medicine at Edinburgh University, accompanied his fifty-four year old father, John Rowand Sr., for part of George Simpson's 1841-1842 trip around the world. In 1841 the two went from Red River, went down the Columbia River, and from Fort Nisqually took the steamer *Beaver* north to Fort Stikine. There in September, he disembarked with his ill father for ten days while his father recuperated before both returned south on the steamer. In December, Rowand and his father left the Columbia on the *Cowlitz* for California and the Sandwich Islands. In Honolulu, they and John McLoughlin separated from the Simpson expedition and arrived back on the coast in April 1842 on the *Vancouver* just in time for Alexander to sail north. At Sitka, he rejoined the Simpson expedition, sailed on the RAC steamer *Aleksandr* for Okhotsk and the subsequent trek across Siberia. Rowand kept copious notes and were likely became the basis, at least in part, of Simpson's Round the World publication. Alexander Rowand went on to successfully establish a practice in Quebec from 1847.

When Alexander Rowand died, he left a widow, two sons and four daughters.

PS: HBCA FtStikPJ 1; log of Cowlitz, 1; log of Vancouver [3], 1; FtVanCB 30; PPS: Simpson, Narrative of a Journey SS: HBRS II, p. 240-41

See Also: Rowand, John Sr. (Father)

Rowand, John Sr. (c. 1787 - 1854) (British: English and Canadian)

Birth: Montreal, Province of Quebec - c. 1787

Death: Fort Pitt [Saskatchewan] - May 30, 1854

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841); Passenger, *Cowlitz* (1841 - 1842); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842).

Son of an assistant surgeon who worked at the Montreal General Hospital, John Rowand entered a seven-year apprenticeship with the NWC on May 20, 1803 and worked his way up through the ranks in a variety of posts east of the Rockies. Just prior to amalgamation in 1821, he was made a partner and at amalgamation was made Chief Trader in the HBC. He held posts mainly in the Saskatchewan District until 1841, at which point the now valuable HBC officer, accompanied by his son, escorted Sir George Simpson from Red River into the Columbia. His wife's native heritage, her wealth, and ability to interpret had given Rowand considerable prestige amongst the natives en route. The journey was not uneventful for, along the way, Rowand's horse stumbled, and Rowand cut his face and broke his breastbone. As well, his pants floated away while he was taking his morning bath and they had to be rescued. On the group's flying visit north from Fort Nisqually, Rowand took ill and was left by Stikine between September 20 and October 3. There, he was told of but did not observe the apparently violent behaviour of John McLoughlin Jr., who was later assassinated by his men. The inconclusiveness of Rowand's evidence later only exacerbated the rift between John McLoughlin Sr. and Simpson and led to the formers resignation. At Fort George on December 3, 1841, the party boarded the *Cowlitz* for California and Oahu where the party split up. Rowand and his son returned to the coast in April 1842 on the *Vancouver*. John returned back overland to his post and family at Edmonton House while son Alexander continued with the Simpson's round-the-world journey. Rowand Sr. had built the Big House at Edmonton House, aka "Rowand's Folly" which, for many years was the wonder of the west. It was three stories high and had hundreds of small glass window panes. In May 1854, while accompanying the outward brigade, Rowand died suddenly at Fort Pitt, where his son John Rowand Jr. was in charge. As Rowand had wanted to be buried in Montreal, the body was disinterred in the winter of 1855-1856 and, after being transported circuitously through Norway House, Red River, York Factory, London and Liverpool, it was finally buried in Montreal around the beginning of 1857.

Oral tradition held that Rowand married Louise Umphreville [Umfreville] after she rescued him from a fall from a horse. They had several children.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; FtVanASA 5; FtStikPJ 1; FtVanCB 30; FtVicCB 10; SimpsonCB; PSACWills 1 PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative

Rowland, William (fl. 1846 - c. 1854?) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

William Rowland shipped on with the HBC in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed for the coast on the *Cowlitz*. While running supplies as far north as Sitka, Rowland complained about the food and working conditions and was discharged in Honolulu on December 2, 1847. He may have returned to the area and taken an unnamed native woman as a wife for a William Rowland fathered a son James (1854-?) in Nanaimo.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6; YFASA 27-29; FtVicASA 1

Roy (Lapensee), Bazile [standard: **Lapensée**] (? - 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada

Death: mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - March 22, 1811

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Bazile Roy, brother of Ignace, had a short tragic career in the fur trade. He was likely in the Montreal area on July 18, 1810, when he signed by Alexander McKay into the Pacific Fur Company to work as a middleman for five years. Then, he, his brother, Ignace, and another Roy from Lachine joined a canoe brigade to New York where they boarded the PFC vessel, *Tonquin*. After departure on September 6, they rounded the Horn in a rather tempestuous voyage and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia late the following March. However, on March 22, 1811, while attempting to cross the uncharted bar, Bazile, Olivier Roy and six others, having little sea-going ability, drowned. Alexander Ross gave a somewhat dramatic account of the deaths.

PS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: HBRS XLV, p. 48, 71, 74; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 54-56
See Also: Roy, Ignace (Brother)

Roy, Etienne [standard: **Étienne**] [variation: **Roi**] (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Rivière du Loup, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825).

Etienne Roy worked for the HBC in New Caledonia during outfit 1824-1825 and was probably a member of the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 4; FtStJmsLS 1

Roy (Lapensee), Ignace [standard: **Lapensée**] (? - 1811) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada

Death: mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - March 22, 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Ignace (Jean Baptiste?) Lapensée signed with the PFC July 18, 1810, the same day as his brother Bazile, as well as Olivier Roy; all three men were from Lachine and all three met tragic deaths within a few years. Ignace (Jean Baptiste on the 1810 contract) drowned on March 22, 1811, along with his brother (and six others) while trying to cross the bar at the mouth of the Columbia. He had no sea-going skills. For more details, see Bazile Roy (Lapensee).

PS: SHdeSB Liste PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 71, 74; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 54-56
See Also: Roy, Bazile (Brother)

Roy, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Roi**] (fl. 1823 - 1827) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1826 - 1827).

Jean Baptiste Roy worked for the HBC in the Columbia District in the 1820s and was back in Montreal in 1827.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-6, 8

Roy, Joseph [c] (c. 1802 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1802

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823); Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823).

Joseph Roy came to the Pacific slopes as a NWC employee in 1820. The following year he was likely on the Brigade route when he was retained by the HBC. He worked for the HBC for two years in New Caledonia and, on May 10, 1823, he signed a one or two year contract as blacksmith and middleman. By 1823-1824 he was likely in Western Red River. By 1828 he was in Fort Simpson in the Mackenzie District and he signed further contracts in 1835-1836.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 7; HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 1-3

Roy (Portelance), Joseph [variation: **Roi**] (c. 1794 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near Cedres, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1817); Middleman, New Caledonia (1820); **HBC** Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Bowsman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1826 - 1827).

Joseph Roy (Portelance) joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 1, 1815 to work as a middleman at Fort William. He came west over the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque in 1817, possibly as a member of the brigade and, by 1821, was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC. He worked generally in New Caledonia until 1826-1827, when he picked up his pay in Montreal - indicating his return to that city. He has not subsequently been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 7, 9; HBCA FtGeo[As]AB 4; YFASA 1, 5-6; YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1

Roy (Lapensee), Olivier [standard: **Lapensée**] [variation: **Roi**] (? - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Death: Athabasca River, Alberta - May 25, 1814

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Middleman, Flatheads (October 13, 1813); Middleman, Flatheads (winter 1813 - 1814).

Olivier Roy, also called Lapensée, was signed on to work with the PFC on July 18, 1810 (probably in the Montreal area) by PFC partner, Alexander McKay. After making his way to New York in a canoe brigade, he boarded the PFC vessel, the *Tonquin*, which left New York on September 6, 1810 and arrived at the future Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia the following spring. Olivier did not join the NWC but decided return east. He never made it. While he was on the Athabasca River, he and André Belanger drowned when their canoe upset.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 164

Roy, Thomas [1] [variation: **Roi**] (c. 1795 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Jacques, Lower Canada - c. 1795

Death: probably Oregon, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1822 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Fraser (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1839); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1839 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842).

Thomas Roy, from St. Jacques joined the fur trade in 1819 and during the 1830s worked as a freeman. In outfit 1840-1841 he retired to the Willamette and in 1843, voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government. In 1850 he was noted as being a farmer in the Marion County.

By 1850 Thomas Roy had one wife, Marie (c.1822-?), and three children: André (c.1837-?), Thomas (c.1841-?) and Rosalie (c.1843-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15, 20; YFDS 1a, 3b, 5c-7, 11; FtStJmsLS 1; FtVanAB 4; FtStJmsRD 3; FtVanASA 1-6; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.; HBCABio SS: Holman, p. 116

Roy, Thomas [2] (fl. 1842 - 1849) (Canadian: French)

Birth: in or near Grand St. Ours or Montreal, Lower Canada

Death: possibly Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1843 - 1844); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Colvile (1846 - 1849).

Thomas Roy joined the HBC from the Montreal area in 1842 and retired twice from the Company. He first retired in 1845 and returned to Canada. He rejoined again in 1846 and retired a second time to Canada in 1849.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-24, 26-28; HBCABio

Royal, Langley (fl. 1832 - 1837) (British: English)

Birth: probably Norfolk, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1834); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1835); Steward, *Ganymede* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Langley Royal was an apprentice on the HBC vessel *Ganymede* in 1832 and may have started with it two years earlier. He sailed to the coast in 1832 on a supply run and, after returning to England with the fur returns and a short trip to Hudson Bay and back, contracted with the HBC December 13, 1834 as an ordinary seaman for five years. He returned to the coast on the same vessel and eventually arrived back in London on March 25, 1837. He has not been traced beyond that point.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7; log of *Ganymede* 4; YFASA 15-16; YFDS 6; FtVanASA 3; ShMiscPap 14

Royal, Robert (c. 1796 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Stourbridge, Worcester, England - c. 1796

Maritime officer

HBC Master, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1834); Master, *Nereide* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Master, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

Robert Royal had a twenty-six year career with the HBC naval department, part of which was spent servicing the Columbia Department. He first appeared in 1829-1830 in HBC records as being in command of the chartered vessel *Montcalm*, sailing on the annual supply voyage from England to York Factory. The following year, he was in command of the chartered vessel *Camden*, also supplying York Factory. However, in 1832-1834, he was in command of the HBC ship *Ganymede*, sailing from England to Fort Vancouver and return. In 1834 he also sailed the *Ganymede* from England to Moose Factory, Ungava Bay and return, and the following year, doing the same route as commander of the *Prince of Wales*. In 1836, as master of the barque *Nereide*, he sailed to the coast where he stayed for almost two months before returning to England in charge of the barque *Columbia*, likely in November 1836. That was his last visit to the coast; from 1838 to 1856 he commanded vessels: *Prince of Wales* (1838-1841), *Prince Albert* (1842-1853) and *Prince Arthur* (1854-1856) on supply runs to Moose Factory. On January 1, 1857, while he was living at 6 Jubilee Street, Stepney [London], Middlesex, he retired.

PS: HBCA log of *Ganymede* 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16; YFDS 7; log of *Prince of Wales* I 16; log of *Prince Albert* 1-11; HBCA Robert Royal search file

Roye, Simon (fl. 1850 - 1851) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near “Lashinaits” (Lachenaie?), Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851).

Simon Roye joined the HBC on April 11, 1850 as a labourer for three years. Although he really belonged to the Saskatchewan Department, he picked up his wages in the Columbia in outfit 1850-1851, indicating that he was probably working the Communication Route.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 30

Rudland, William (c. 1815 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: England, United Kingdom - c. 1815

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1853); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1858); Carpenter, Fort Simpson (1862 - 1863).

William Rudland came to Vancouver Island on the *Cowlitz* as a HBC labourer, likely with the intention of staying. On June 20, 1850, at Fort Victoria, he joined the steamer *Beaver* and journeyed north to the Fort Simpson area, choosing to settle there and raise a family while he worked for the HBC. There he did a variety of carpentry work, from making

coffins to repairing vessels. He sent at least one child to missionary William Duncan's early school and himself, being illiterate, attended Duncan's Men's Night School. Duncan later hired Rudland to run his store in his absence but had to caution him to treat the natives less abruptly. Rudland's wife, Mary, also became involved in William Duncan's activities. In August 1862, he was engaged for six months as a carpenter and the following year in January was dismissed as there was no more work for him. From that point he went to live with his native wife with his wife's people.

William Rudland had one wife, Mary (c.1826-?) at least one child, James (1854-?). Sarah (c.1858-?) may have been a daughter or a step-daughter.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 5; YFASA 29-32; log of Beaver 2; FtVicASA 1-7; FtSimpPJ 8-9; BCA FtSimp[N]PJ 1; UBC-SC Duncan SS: Murray, The Devil and Mr. Duncan, p. 107, [Mary's activities] p. 112

Russel, Edward (fl. 1829 - 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830).

Edward Russel is on the HBC records for outfit 1829-1830. He was likely a comer and goer to the Columbia and in 1830, returned to Europe.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9; FtVanAB 26

Russell, Osborne (1814 - 1892) (American)

Birth: Maine, United States - June 12, 1814 (born to George G. Russell and Eleanor Power)

Death: Placerville, California, United States - August 26, 1892

Free trader

CRFTC Trapper, Snake Country (1834).

In his early life in Maine Osborne Russell had a reasonable education and he was able to read and understand French. Around 1830, he ran away to sea but soon deserted in New York, choosing instead to enter the fur trade. In 1834 in Independence, Missouri, he joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's westward bound expedition functioning as the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company. Russell stopped with a small group on the Upper Snake River and built Fort Hall. After wintering over and receiving a discharge from Wyeth, he joined Jim Bridger's brigade of old Rocky Mountain Fur Company men. By 1837 he was a free trapper working out of Fort Hall, which had been taken over by the HBC. Around this time, Russell went through a kind of religious conversion, joined the Elijah White wagon train and settled in the Willamette Valley, thus beginning the second stage of his life. Shortly after voting for a Provisional Government in May 1843, he lost the sight of one eye in a blasting accident and decided to study law. Nicknamed "Judge", he became a member of the Executive Committee of the fledgling government and made a formal land claim in 1845. That year, however, he suffered political defeat and so began to write his Journal of a Trapper. In 1847 he briefly re-entered politics, becoming amongst other things, a member of the territorial legislature. In September 1848, caught by gold fever, Russel moved to California where he was to live out the rest of his life around the Sacramento area. There he started a series of businesses from a boarding house to a provision store business to operating two trading vessels between Sacramento and Portland. After Russell's partner ran off with one of the vessels and company funds, Russell was financially ruined and spent the rest of his life trying to pay off debtors. At the age of seventy-eight, paralyzed from the waist down, he died at the county hospital in 1892.

Published manuscript: Osborne's Journal of a Trapper was published more than once, the most comprehensive edition being under the editorship of Aubrey L. Haines, and from his introduction of which most of the above information has been drawn. Haines route maps are invaluable. Osborne's writing reflects the eye of an articulate observer, honest observations for the time.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 33 SS: O. Russell, p. v-xv; DAB Ghent; Holman, p. 115

Rutherford, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Thomas Rutherford made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Ryan, William (c. 1794 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably England, United Kingdom - c. 1794

Maritime officer

HBC Untraced vocation, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Captain, *Vancouver* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Captain, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832); 1st mate, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Captain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833 - 1834); Mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1834 - 1835); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

William Ryan joined the HBC on September 1829, sailing the HBC brig *Isabella* to the Columbia River. On May 2, 1830, while entering the Columbia, he mistook Chinook point for Cape Disappointment, and came in through the breakers south of the channel. On shore, Donald Manson could see that the *Isabella* was going into the wrong channel and tried to direct it by lighting a fire on Clatsop Point and Sandy Island but Ryan, thinking that the fires were made by natives who would murder his crew, dismissed the fires. Consequently, the *Isabella* hit bottom, lost a rudder, drifted into the breakers and stuck fast. Ryan and crew secured the boat with an anchor and threw much of the cargo overboard to lighten it. Not realizing that the tide would raise the boat and feeling that the ship would be imminently broken up, Ryan and crew abandoned her and began to make their way to Fort Vancouver. The next morning, natives sent by Manson found the boat abandoned but that evening the cable snapped and the *Isabella* drifted onto a spit where she was wrecked. George Simpson ascribed Ryan's error in judgement to a lack of talent even though he thought he was a man of character (HBCS XXX p. 225). John McLoughlin Sr. found him to be the opposite. Nevertheless, on November 18, 1830, Ryan captained the *Vancouver* to Oahu with a load of lumber and by April of the next year, was sailing the same vessel to Fort Simpson. On November 1, 1831, he departed for England as captain of the *Ganymede*. He arrived back safely in 1832, but the Governor and Committee had lost confidence in him and so he signed a further contract on September 15 as a 1st mate for three years on the returning *Ganymede*. He began wages in the Columbia on July 18, 1833 and was transferred from the *Ganymede* to the Columbia Naval Service. Between 1833-1835, his movements are unclear; but, he is on record as leaving the Columbia aboard the *Dryad* on October 1, 1835, where he is presumed to have retired upon reaching England.

William Ryan had a wife but her name has not been traced.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanAB 31; FtVanCB 6, 11; YFDS 4b, 5b-6; log of *Ganymede* 1; YFASA 11, 13-15; FtVanASA 3; SimpsonCB PPS: HBCS IV, p. 233, 355; HBCS XXX, p. 225

Rye, Edwin (c. 1816 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Cornwall, England - c. 1816

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Apprentice, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1832); Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1833); Apprentice, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836).

Edwin Rye was hired as an indentured servant by HBC secretary William Smith from the Greenwich Hospital for £100 on November 1, 1830. He had been educated at the Upper School of the Hospital and was to serve as an apprentice seaman for the Company. Rye left England aboard the brig *Eagle* on November 10, 1834 and made a return on the *Columbia*. He has not been traced beyond his arrival in London on May 10, 1837, the end of his apprenticeship.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; YFASA 11-14, 16; YFDS 4b-5c; FtVanASA 3; log of *Columbia* 1

Sabiston, James (c. 1829 - c. 1880) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly in or near Stromness, Orkney - c. 1829

Death: probably Cariboo District, British Columbia - c. 1880

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, ship *Prince of Wales II* (1850); Labourer, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, New Caledonia (1852 - 1858); Post master, Stuart's Lake (1860 - 1861); Post master, Thompson River (1861 - 1862); Post master, Fort Alexandria (1862 - 1865); Post master, Thompson River (1865 - 1866); Post master, Shuswap (1866 - 1869).

According to family tradition James Sabiston, who joined the HBC from Stromness May 30, 1850, had been a teacher in Orkney before he decided to leave the islands. On June 18, 1850, he sailed on the *Prince of Wales* to York Factory, where he arrived on August 20. From there he made his way to the New Caledonia area where he worked at a variety of posts until at least 1869. He was in charge of the Savona warehouses until 1873.

James Sabiston took as a wife, Yatchinma [Matilda], Carrier, who had previously been married to William Fordyce, a Shetlander. Matilda brought one daughter into the marriage but James and Matilda had no children.

Several sites are named after James Sabiston: Sabiston Road, Sabiston Creek and Sabiston Lake.

PS: HBCA log of *Prince of Wales II* 1; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-16; FtVicCB 18, 23, 27; FtAlexPJ 10; FtAlexPJ 10; HBCABio SS: "Area Glimpses in 1870's," Kamloops Daily Sentinel, Sept. 10, 1986; Sabiston descendant

Sabiston, John [a] [variation: John Flett Sabiston] (1828 - 1902) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Walls or Kirkwall, Orkney - 1828**Death:** Nanaimo, British Columbia - April 17, 1902**Fur trade employee****HBC** Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1858).

The life of John Flett Sabiston came full circle in the New World. In 1842 in Orkney, seventeen year old Sabiston transported Captain [later Sir] John Franklin, who was visiting on the *Erebus*, from Stromness to Kirkwall and back again. Twenty-five years later in Nanaimo, a forty-two year old Sabiston, now a pilot, found himself rowing a still-grieving widow, Lady [Jane Griffin] Franklin, and her travelling companion niece, around some islands off Nanaimo. For Sabiston, this was just one of many episodes in his textured life. In 1849 he signed on with the HBC in England as a sponsored settler and subsequently arrived in Victoria on the *Norman Morison* in March 1850. Like many of the sponsored settlers, Sabiston began work with the HBC probably to pay off travel debts. He was first assigned to the steamer *Beaver*, thence to Fort Simpson where he spent the following four years. In 1857 the literate Sabiston was recruited by missionary William Duncan for his Men's Night School; his son John was recruited for the day school. At Simpson he took a wife but, by 1858, when both Sabiston and his wife decided to make a business out of selling HBC rum to the natives and freely giving away HBC blankets to those whom they felt deserved them, William Henry McNeill decided to send both of them away on the first possible ship. Sabiston's wife was temporarily banished from the fort; she took all her children and an immense quantity of property out of the fort and went to live in the Indian lodges. Because Capt. Dodd of the steamer *Beaver* would or could not take them as passengers, on September 29, 1858, Sabiston, his family and thirteen canoe loads of natives went south on a rough trip, narrowly avoiding trouble with the Bella Bella natives. Sabiston then began a new life in Nanaimo being placed in charge of the HBC sawmill and was later foreman of all outside labour. He went on to work for the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company and in 1867 he became a pilot. According to Dryden, his first work after leaving the coal company was piloting the steamship John L. Stephens from Nanaimo to Sitka with United States troops for Alaska. In the 1870s he took command of the sealer *Wanderer* working the area of Barkley Sound. John Sabiston died in Nanaimo on April 17, 1902.

John Sabiston's family life is complex for he appears to have had more than one wife and an untraceable number of children. On February 14, 1858, with an unnamed native wife (?-?) at Fort Simpson he appears to have had Isabella (c.1858-?) or another unnamed child. Another child was likely John (1853-?). On March 6, 1859 in Nanaimo, he married Jane Taylor (c.1836-?), who was born in Canada. William Thomas (1874-?) was the adopted son of John Sabiston and Margaret. Another son was John (?-?), who predeceased his father.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; log of *Beaver* 2; FtVicASA 1-6, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; log of *Princess Royal* 5; BCA BCCR EbMCNan; BCGR-Nanaimo Free, Feb. 1, 1879, p. 3, April 18, 1902; UBC-SC Duncan PPS: Cracroft, p. 126-27 SS: Mouat, p. 213; Lewis & Dryden, p. 40-41; Murray, p. 18

Sabiston, John [b] (fl. 1853 - 1859) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Walls, Orkney, Scotland**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1858).

John Sabiston [b], who worked for five years in central British Columbia, most likely took the *Princess Royal* back to the British Isles which sailed March 27, 1859 from Victoria.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7, 9; log of *Princess Royal* 5

Sabiston, Joseph (fl. 1844 - 1848) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney**Fur trade employee****HBC** Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1844); Labourer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848).

Joseph Sabiston joined the HBC from Stromness in 1844 on a five year contract sailing to York Factory that year. However, he worked for only one outfit on the Pacific slopes.

PS: HBCA log of *Prince Rupert V* 2; YFASA 27

Sabiston, Peter [variation: Sabaston, Sabeston] (c. 1833 - 1892) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - c. 1833**Death:** Nanaimo, British Columbia - September 29, 1892**Fur trade employee****HBC** Steerage passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1857 - 1858).

A young eighteen-year old Peter Sabiston joined the HBC in Orkney in 1851 to serve as an agricultural labourer on Vancouver Island. On May 28, 1851 he left England on the *Norman Morison* and sailed around the Horn, arriving at Fort Victoria on October 30 of that year. The change of locale must have been a shock for in short order, he ran away from Victoria to the northerly coastal Fort Simpson. There, under the pretext of being ill, he avoided working at all costs much to the consternation and cynicism of his bosses. In fact, at the fort, Sabiston, along with fellow Orcadians James Leask and William Garrioch, tried to precipitate an unsuccessful strike for more provisions of pork and flour. His unhappiness at Fort Simpson ended around 1857 when he apparently abandoned his native wife and headed south for Nanaimo. For then next year, he appears to have done some non-contract work for the Company but eventually settled into farming and remarried. In 1859 he purchased eighty-eight acres [35.6 ha] in the Mountain District. In January, 1877, he tried to run for office in Nanaimo - not only was he defeated but he was also called an "oppositionist" by his successful opponent (Colonist, p. 3). In 1881, a settled Peter Sabiston went on a three month visit with his wife to San Francisco and in 1886, they visited the Orkneys possibly to visit an ailing father. By 1884 he was a one of the directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company. He died in Nanaimo, aged fifty-nine, around September 29, 1892.

Peter Sabiston had two or more wives and at least two children. At Fort Simpson, he had an unnamed native wife and two children, one living to 1853 and another, 1857. On February 16, 1863, a licence was issued for the marriage of Peter Sabiston and Lucy Bate, whom he married on April 19, 1863 in Nanaimo.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; BCCR StPaulNan; Van-PL Colonist, January 25, 1877, p. 3; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Nanaimo-Noonas Bay sub-district; BCGR-Nanaimo Free, Nov. 16, 1881, p. 3, Oct. 4, 1884, p. 3, April 28, 1886, p. 3, Mar. 7, 1888, p. 3, Sept. 29, 1892 p. 3
See Also: Leask, James; Garrioch, William L.

Sacahandsta, Thomas (fl. 1816) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816).

Thomas Sacahandsta first was on the Pacific slopes in 1816 as an employee of the NWC. That same year, cash was paid to his mother by the NWC. He may have been part of the Brigade.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Saganakei, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Saganakee, Sakanakee**] (fl. 1813 - 1822) (Native: Nipising)

Birth: possibly Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada

Freeman

NWC Hunter, Kootenae House (1810 - 1811); **Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria]** (winter 1813 - 1814); **Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls]** (1821 - 1822).

Jean Baptiste Saganakei, described by Franchere as an "old Indian," is noted in the Columbia records because of a particular incident. Saganakei first appeared in the Columbia with James McMillan and Nicolas Montour when they travelled to Kootenae House, at the head of the Columbia River, in 1810-1811. While at Fort William in 1813 he renewed his services for one year and by January, 1814, was back in the Columbia. On January 3, 1814, he struck out from Astoria for Kootenae House; around January 8th while portaging the falls on the Columbia with Alexander Stewart and others that the local natives, who were enacting their traditional right of tariff extraction, first stole goods from the Nor'westers and then attacked in force. In the melee, Saganakei hid behind some rocks to "kill some of the thieves", and received an arrow in his side (ChSoc XLV, p. 139). Thinking he was dead, the group abandoned him and fled in their canoes. After staying behind the rocks for a night, he began to make his way back to the Fort downstream. As he had lost his flint, he could not hunt and soon found himself making a raft to cross the river. In weakened condition, he finally reached a native village and was seized. His freedom was bought with several blankets and he was taken by to Fort George in pitiful condition. Saganakei appeared to stay in the area, probably as a freeman trapper, for he was noted, in 1820, as going east over the Rockies. He must have returned for he was still active in 1821-1822.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 632, 632n, 638, 638n, 643; ChSoc XLV, p. 139, 141

Sago, Frank (fl. 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815 - 1816).

Frank Sago signed on with the NWC schooner *Columbia* on March 26, 1815 in Macao and was a crew member when the ship on was on the Northwest Coast trading for furs. He was paid off in Macao on February 29, 1816 but stayed with the schooner for an undetermined length of time.

Sagoganiukas, Ignace [variation: **Sagoganeukas**] (c. 1816 - 1850) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably in or near Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Death: probably Fort Colville area, Oregon Territory [Washington] - March 9, 1850

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, New Caledonia (1837 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, New Caledonia (1841 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Boute, Columbia Department (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Colville (1848 - 1850).

Ignace Sagoganiukas joined the HBC in 1836 and worked on the Pacific Slopes for the next fourteen years. In 1848-1849, he did not work the full outfit, possibly because of illness, for he died the following year of unstated causes, likely in the Fort Colville area.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7, 19; YFASA 19-20, 22-29

Sagogetsta, Charles (? - 1852) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bote on Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman and bote on Fraser River, New Caledonia (1838 - 1839); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1843); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1852).

Charles Sagotetsta joined the HBC from Lachine in 1836 and went east of the Rockies in 1844 at the end of his contract. He made it back to the area but was discharged on July 10, 1852, soon after which he died of unstated causes.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7, 9; YFDS 8-9, 22; YFASA 19-20, 22-23; FtVicDS 1

Sagohandsta, Louis [1] [variation: **Sacohandsta**] (fl. 1818 - 1830) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821).

Louis Sagohnandsta [1] is possibly the same as or related to Louis Sagohandsta [2]. In 1818, he was noted as being on a brigade with Angus Bethune and James McMillan and receiving advances in the following spring; he appeared again in 1821, indicating that he was likely a member of the Brigade. He likely re-joined the HBC on March 11, 1829 as a steersman and bowsman for three years in the Northern Department and by the following summer he was a summerman in Montreal.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 3, 7

Sagohanosta, Louis [2] [variation: **Sagohansta, Sagohandsta**] (c. 1798 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1836 - 1838).

Louis Sagohanosta [2] was on the Pacific slopes in 1835 and returned to Montreal in March 1838 at the end of his three-year contract. In June 1837 he was described as an old man who was often very ill; for that reason he may be the above Louis Sagohandsta [1].

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-5; YFASA 9, 15, 17-18; FtSimp[N]PJ 3

Sagoshaneuchta, Louis (c. 1805 - 1837) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Death: Columbia Cascades (Rapids), Pacific Northwest - March 18, 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Langley (1832 - 1834); Boute, Fort Nisqually (1835 - 1836); Boute, Fort Nisqually (1836 - 1837).

Louis Sagoshaneuchta joined the HBC in 1831 and served for six years at mainly two posts before he drowned at the

Cascades on the Columbia River in the spring of 1837. He was buried two months later on May 9, 1837 at Fort Vancouver by Rev. Herbert Beaver, the Anglican priest.

Louis Sagoshaneuchta had one wife, Marie Anne, Nisqually (?-?) and two recorded children, Catherine (1834-?) and Ignace (1837-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-4; YFASA 9, 11-15; YFDS 4b-7; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1a

Sagoyawatha, Thomas (Big/Grand Tomo, Toma) [variation: **Sagoyawaha, Sagiowatti, Sagarawetti, Sakoihoite**] (1811 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably St. Regis, Lower Canada - 1811

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1838 - 1843); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1844 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1847); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Axeman, Nanaimo (1853 - 1858); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1858 - 1861); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1862).

Thomas Sagoyawatha, who bears the family name of the great Seneca Iroquois orator and Iroquois nationalist, "Red Jacket", or Sagoyewatha, joined the HBC in 1836 from St. Regis and afterwards spent almost his entire career on the coast. He had the reputation of being quarrelsome and was often involved in brawls. On July 21, 1851 Sagoyawatha was shot and almost died in the Victoria area in an altercation with George Newman, the motive for which was unclear (BCGR-CrtR.Misc). In another fight with a native, one of his fingers was bitten off (NanJ, p. 59). He raised a family but his movements after 1862 are unclear.

On April 29, 1850, Thomas Sagoyawatha married Josephine (?-?), Kakaish (?) and had three or four recorded children. Their children were Joseph (?-1850), Thomas (?-bap.1853-?), and Mariam (?-?) who may be the same as Marie (?-bap.1855-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7, 17, 23; YFASA 19-20, 22, 24-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1, 6-11; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Misc G.38.81; BCA PJ NanJ; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Bate, p. 1; Wright, p. 226-27

Sagoyenhas, Joseph (c. 1816 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Fur trade employee

PSAC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1844).

Joseph Sagoyenhas joined the HBC from Sault St. Louis in 1836. His contract ended in 1844 at which point he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7; YFASA 19-20, 22-23; PSACAB 3

Sakoereka, Baptiste (fl. 1822) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Spokane House, Columbia District - 1822

Freeman

U.A. Freeman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1822); Freeman, Lesser Slave Lake (1822).

Baptiste Sakoereka was found working as a freeman around Fort Spokane when he died in the summer of 1822.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Sakoiarokon, Pierre [variation: **Sakorarokon**] (c. 1809 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Boute, New Caledonia (1837 - 1838); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842).

Pierre Sakoiarokon joined the HBC in 1833 and served as a bote on the Athabasca River on his way out to the Columbia in 1834. He appears to have served on the Brigade and, at the end of his contract, is on record as going over the Rockies in March, 1838. From July 1, 1838, he worked out a three-year York Factory contract east of the Rockies.

However, in 1841-1842 he re-appeared on an August 1, 1841 Norway House contract in which he was exempted from carrying a load across the mountain indicating a possible infirmity.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14, 21; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-7

Salioheni, Ignace [variation: **Soliohone, Serianane**] (fl. 1813 - 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Freeman

NWC Steersman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (spring 1820); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1822).

Ignace Salioheni was working for the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] as early as 1800 and, by 1804 he was at Fort des Prairies. He likely worked as a steersman and guide with David Thompson in 1811 and was re-engaged by the NWC as a steersman in the Columbia in 1813. He spent the winter of 1814 with his family at the Willamette post which he left in March, 1814 for Fort George [Astoria]. On April 4, 1814, he left Fort George as a guide for William Wallace's brigade canoe up the Columbia, a river with which he was familiar. Ignace's wife and children were left at Fort George [Astoria] and, according to Henry she was a strong character who vigorously defended her family on April 19, 1814:

[There was a] battle between Mrs. McDougall and Ignace's woman regarding the latter's children, who were playing with some trifling things, when the former lady, who is haughty and imperious, took the playthings from them and set them bawling; the consequence was a slap from the mother. Royalty was offended, and a dreadful row ensued. Some women landed in the bay, unknown to me; but hearing of it, I ordered them off (Coues, p. 891).

Three weeks later, on May 6, Ignace's wife and family were sent outside the fort to the house with the Nepisangués to make room for storage inside the fort. After guiding the canoe up the river, Salioheni no doubt returned to Fort George but his movements for the next six years have not been traced. He probably stayed on the Pacific slopes as a freeman with his family for he appeared at Fort George in the spring of 1820. In 1823, it was noted that he had been a freeman who may have deserted, for he failed to come out of the Snake Country in the fall of 1822.

The names of Ignace Salioheni's wife and family have not been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; NAC Keith, p. 44; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; FtSpokRD 1 PPS: Coues, p. 860, 875, 891, 908, 1009

See Also: Salioheni, Ignace's stepson (Step-Son)

Salioheni, Ignace's stepson [variation: **Soliohone**] (fl. 1822) (possibly Native or Mixed native descent)

Birth: probably West of the Rockies

Freeman

HBC Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1822).

Ignace Salioheni's stepson was likely a young man when he and his step-father failed to emerge from the Snake Country in the fall of 1822.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; FtSpokRD 1

See Also: Salioheni, Ignace (Step-Father)

Sam (fl. 1840 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

Sam joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 on a three-year contract. He was first assigned to Fort Taku, which was being constructed at the time. He worked on this northerly coastal fort on the Alaskan panhandle for three outfits before he was transferred to Fort Victoria. There he worked until November 23, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu and was given his final wages on December 31 in Honolulu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-24; FtVanASA 6-7; SandIsAB 3

Samuel (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Seaman, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Samuel shipped aboard the *Convoy* [Wm. H. McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 as a labourer, Samuel and the vessel traded for a season on the Northwest Coast, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy*.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Samuelson, Matthias (fl. 1854 - 1855) (probably British)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1854 - 1855).

Matthias Samuelson was found working in outfit 1854-1855 on a contract that ended in 1859. He appears not to have completed his contract for he left for "home" (most likely the British Isles) in May, 1855.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2, 3

Samuhumu (fl. 1840 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1849).

Samuhumu joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He spent his entire working career at Fort Vancouver until he deserted on July 20, 1849, likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-29; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 20

Sancisse, Michel [variation: **Sansouce, Sanscousie, Sansouci, Sanssousie, Sanscousis**] (fl. 1821 - 1822)
(Undetermined origin)**Birth: probably La Prairie, Lower Canada****Fur trade employee**

HBC Bowsman or steersman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

Michel Sancisse had spent some time in the fur trade before he was found working for the HBC in New Caledonia in outfit 1821-1822. A total of twenty-three NWC contracts, dating as early as 1797, were found under the name Michel Sansoucy from La Prairie, probably representing two or three separate people of the same name working at a variety of locations. If anything, it indicated a strong family tradition in the fur trade. Michel Sancisse has not been traced after 1822.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA YFASA 1

Sangster, James (? - 1858) (British: Scottish)**Birth: Port Glasgow, Scotland****Death: Esquimalt, Colony of Vancouver Island - October 18, 1858****Maritime officer**

HBC Boy, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); 2nd mate, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1835); 2nd mate and 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); 1st mate, Columbia Department (1836 - 1837); 1st mate and master, *Lama* (brig) (1837 - 1838); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1840); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1843); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); 1st mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1846); 1st mate and clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Officer, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Commander, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1851); Pilot (maritime), Driver (sloop) (1849); Commander, *Una* (brigantine) (1851).

James Sangster joined the HBC ship *Eagle* on September 8, 1827 as a ship's boy and sailed on the supply voyage to Fort Vancouver and back. He renewed again on September 24, 1831 for three years as a seaman and returned to the Columbia on the brig *Eagle*. Over a twenty year career, he worked his way up to ship's commander servicing the coast, the Sandwich Islands and, occasionally, London. He was a likable, competent, skilled officer and commander, had his share of work stoppages but was, according to George Simpson, "...a confirmed drunkard" (HBRs XXIV, p. 135). After he retired on July 6, 1851, he purchased twenty acres [8.1 ha] in Esquimalt and became pilot in general, harbourmaster, Collector of Customs and Victoria's first postmaster. Being a man of the sea, he would sit on top of Beacon Hill [Victoria] with spy glass in hand looking for any Company or other ship rounding Rocky Point. When he became Postmaster, he assumed the Fort house previously inhabited by James Yates and had a wicket-like window installed so that he could pass mail through it (the house later became John Sebastian Helmken's office). Sangster didn't want people coming into his house asking for mail or seeing him shaking after drinking. He built a house in Esquimalt where he had a small garden. However, the years of drinking took their toll, his health began to fail and, in

October 1858, he committed suicide by cutting his own throat and was buried three days later. (Movements on his estate appeared until 1865 indicating that relatives may have been accessing his account.)

Sangster's Plains are named after James Sangster.

One undelivered 1840 letter from his sixty year old mother M., from Bow Common, rests in the HBCA. A needy widow living at Bow Commons, she pleaded to her son for more money.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Eagle 1; YFDS 5a-5b, 6, 8, 11, 22; YFASA 12-15, 17-20, 24-32; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3-8; FtVicASA 1-4, 8-12; FtVanCB 33; log of Cadboro 6; MiscI 5; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; BCCR CCCath; TacP-FtNis Huggins PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 149-51; HBRS XXIV, p. 135; Helmcken, p. 125-126

Sanicce, Lardemarke (fl. 1825) (possibly Native or Mixed descent)**Free trader**

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Lardemark Sanicce appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Sanicce, who probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 1

Sans Facon, Francois [standard: **François Sans Façon**] (fl. 1810 - 1825) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)**Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]****Freeman**

NWC Freeman hunter, Flathead District (1810); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

François Sans Facon met David Thompson in 1810 at a camp in the Clark Fork and Flathead Rivers area. At that time, Thompson purchased furs from Charpentier to pay the latter for his burying the unfortunate Mr. Courter and to settle Courter's estate. He appears to have stayed in the area, for in 1824-1825 he was part of the Snake Expedition. He was last recorded on May 25, 1825 assisting P. S. Ogden when many of the expedition members were deserting to Johnson Gardner of the American trapping group.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; ChSoc XL, p. 302-03

Sanson, Michel [variation: **Sampson, Samson**] (fl. 1813 - 1815) (probably Canadian: French)**Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]****Death: Pacific Northwest - February 23, 1815****Fur trade employee**

PFC Blacksmith, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1811 - 1812); Blacksmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1815).

Michel Sanson may have been working in the fur trade before he became a member of Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition, possibly in 1810. His overland party, led by Donald McKenzie, arrived at Astoria via canoe on January 18, 1812. There he worked as a blacksmith, made blanket capots for Indian trade from blankets that could not be traded and made charcoal. On October 23, 1813, when the PFC was bought out by the NWC, Sanson joined the latter and continued working in the area. On February 23, 1815, Sanson and two others were killed by natives.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 10; NAC Keith, p. 25

Sansouce, Joseph [variation: **Sansouci**] (c. 1805 - c. 1883) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably St. Eustache, Lower Canada - c. 1805****Death: possibly Salem, Oregon - c. February 5, 1883****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1844); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Middleman, Champoege (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Willamette (1850 - 1851).

Joseph Sansouce joined the HBC from Lower Canada in 1833. After reaching the coast, he went to Fort Simpson where he was in on building the second site on Dundas Island. There, on November 15-16, 1837, when he was sent out with a boy to shoot a deer, he was clad only in a shirt and trousers and was without a capot. He got lost and came back cold and hungry the next morning (FtSimp[N]PJ 3, fo. 154d-155). Luck wasn't with him in June 1838 when he was practice shooting. The bullet glanced off a post and wounded the local surgeon, John F. Kennedy in the hand (FtSimp[N]PJ 4, fo. 22d). Sansouce went east of the Rockies to Canada in 1840 but returned to the Columbia. During his eighteen year career with the Company, he worked at a variety of locations throughout the Columbia. He must have been quite successful for in 1850 he was listed in the Willamette as a labourer, living by himself with \$5,000 worth of

assets. He retired the following year, 1851 and appeared to carry on transactions with the Company until 1853.

Sansouci's later life is hard to follow. He possibly had a family with an Umpqua woman for younger Sansoucis' (Jenny, Marianne and Paul Umpqua Sansouci) show up on the Grand Ronde Reservation in Oregon in the 1860s. On April 6, 1860, Joseph himself appears to have been a witness for a friend, John Larrison, who was buried in St. Louis. A San Souci, possibly Joseph, died on February 5, 1883 in Salem, Oregon, and was buried the following day. In both church entries, he was known by his last name only.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 20, 22-25, 27-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-7, 9; FtSimp[N]PJ 3-4; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co PPS: CCR 3a, 6a, 6b

Saondaquequa, Lazard (fl. 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

U.A. Freeman trapper, Snake Country (1822).

It is not known when Lazard Saondaquequa came to the Pacific slopes but in September 1822, he was found to be a member of Pierre Tevanitagon's independent band of Iroquois trappers. He and other members, Charles Onahariohou and Michel Atihatarenes, would have sold furs to the HBC.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4

Sassanare, Francois Xavier [standard: **François Xavier**] [variation: **Sachsannarie, Sasanarie**] (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Freeman

NWC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1819); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman trapper, American Party (1825 - 1825).

François Xavier Sassanare may have joined the NWC [McTavish, Frobisher & Co.] from Sault St. Louis as early as December 26, 1800. Before crossing the Rockies, he worked at Michillimackinac and Fort William and just when he came over has not been traced but he is noted as having deserted from Donald McKenzie in the Snake Country in the fall of 1819. In 1824 at Prairie de Cheveaux (near Flathead post) he joined Alexander Ross' Snake Country trapping expedition. Although Ross considered him a "good trapper", (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 2) Ross quickly changed his mind and by March 30, 1824 felt that Sassanare had not been worth equipping for the expedition; (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 11) this was not unusual as Ross was at odds with most of the Iroquois on the trip. By August 3, 1824, he sarcastically noted that Sassanare's idea of "fair dealing" was to give away one year's worth of hunt at one time (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 41d). As a result of this, Sassanare wanted to leave the party the next day with his now starving family (along with Crevais and his equally famished family) and go back to the Salmon River area so as to get fish but Ross talked them out of it. By September of that year, Ross was saying that Sassanare was "a leading character among the black squad" and that he should be "sent to some distant post" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 51). In spite of these conflicts, Sassanare returned to Flathead post where he joined Ogden for his 1824-1825 Snake Country expedition. With Ogden he apparently carried on without incident until May 26, 1825, the day after a large number of the freemen deserted the party at Weber River. Then, Sassanare and Crevais reported that their traps had been robbed but, actually, they may have sold their furs to the Americans. Finally, on May 29, 1825, Sassanare, being only one of many, deserted. His desertion was recorded by William Kittson in the following way:

Another scamp left us on the road, it is not surprising he being an Iroquois by the Name of Fras. Sasanare. He took nothing with him but his riding horse. Left wife and furs behind. Fair weather. Plenty Buffaloes and many killed (SnkCoPJ 3a, fo. 20).

The fate of François Xavier Sassanare has not been traced nor have the names or fate of his family.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a

Satakarass, Pierre [variation: **Satakarras**] (c. 1788 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1788

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

NWC Boute, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Boute, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823); Boute, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Steersman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Boute or steersman, Thompson River (1826 - 1830); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Boute, Snake Party (1831 - 1833); Middleman and boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Boute, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Colville (1836 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Langley (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1844); Middleman, Willamette (1844 - 1845);

Untraced vocation, Oahu (1845 - 1846).

Pierre Satakarass joined the fur trade in 1795. By 1820 he was on the Pacific slopes acting as a steersman on the brigade to Fort William and in the late fall of 1822, helped to establish a new post at the end of Babine Lake. He appears to have worked on contract until 1831 after which he worked as a freeman. While he was at Thompson River in 1827, clerk Archibald McDonald noted that Satakarass was a "... good quiet Iroquois" but not adapted for duty of Thompson River (HBRX X, p. 229). He appears to have worked for about fifty years in the fur trade and eventually retired to the Willamette on July 31, 1844. In outfit 1845-1846, while not working for the Company, he appears on record as being in Oahu. This may be a misprint.

PS: HBCA NWC Servants' Contracts F5/3; NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-5, 7-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-25; YFDS 1a, 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 15; HBCCont; FtBabPJ 1; FtStJmsLS 1; FtVanAB 10; FtKamPJ 2; FtVanASA 1-6 PPS: HBRX X, p. 229

Satakarata (Rabesca), Francois [standard: François] (c. 1831 - c. 1854) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: probably Nanaimo, Colony of Vancouver Island - c. 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Victoria (1845 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1848); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1850); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1851).

As François Satakarata joined the HBC October 7, 1845 as an apprentice, he was probably around fourteen years of age at the time. In 1851 or 1852, after working for the HBC at both Fort Victoria and on the *Beaver*, he began work at Nanaimo where he was an axeman involved in the construction of various buildings, including the sawmill. There he led a rough life and, as a result of getting into many fights, developed a very disfigured face. He met his death by drowning at an unspecified date, probably after 1854, as his name, with no movement on his accounts, was carried on HBC accounts from that date to 1857.

François Satakarata had one wife, Marie, native, whom he married on January 7, 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-31; YFDS 16; log of Beaver 2; FtVicASA 1-3; FtVicCB 10; BCA BCCR StAndC SS: Bate, p. 3
See Also: Satakarata (Rabesca), Louis (probable Relative)

Satakarata (Rabesca), Louis (c. 1794 - 1852) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: Fort Victoria (Victoria), British Columbia - September 1, 1852

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1814 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1845); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1845 - 1849); Middleman or labourer, Fort Victoria (1849 - 1850); Middleman and labourer, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Victoria sales shop (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria sales shop (1852).

Louis Satakarata joined the NWC in 1814 and presumably served in the Columbia until 1821, when he joined the HBC. He then served out his career in Fort Langley and Fort Victoria until his death on September 1, 1852. Transactions were carried on his account until 1858, indicating the presence of family members in the area.

Louis had at least one recorded son, François (c.1831-c.1853). Other daughters may have been Theresa (?-?) and Louise (c.1820-1850).

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 2a, 3a, 6-7, 23; FtVanASA 1-6; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-5; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: CCR 3a

See Also: Satakarata, Francois (probable Relative)

Saucier, Norbert (fl. 1849 - 1853) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853).

Norbert Saucier joined the HBC in 1849 and worked until April 1, 1853, after which he departed the area. As his account was active for the next two years, he may have stayed in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVicDS 1; FtVanASA 9; FtAlexPJ 9

Saunders, Charles (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Surgeon, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Charles Saunders made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison* as a ship's surgeon. During the voyage, he would have had to attend to the considerable number of immigrant labourers destined for Vancouver Island and the large crew. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Saunders, John Alexander [variation: *Sanders*] (c. 1801 - 1876) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1801

Death: Portland, Oregon - April 20, 1876

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, American Party (? – fall 1827); Freeman trader, Ogden's Snake Party (1828 - 1829); Freeman trapper, Ogden's Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1841+).

John Alexander Saunders, known as Jean Pierre Alexander Sanders in the Catholic Records, entered the service of the HBC in the Columbia in 1828 as a trapper. It is possible that he was with the American camp until the fall of 1827 and subsequently joined Peter S. Ogden in the Snake Country on March 3, 1828. He stayed on and was with Work's Snake party and separated from the party under a group headed by Alexander Carson on September 7, 1830. He may have continued under John Work in the Snake country but reappeared at Fort Vancouver in 1832. He served as a middleman in Fort Vancouver until June 1, 1841, when he became a settler in the Willamette River Valley and by 1842 was running a productive farm on fifty enclosed acres [20.2 ha]. There is some confusion over the time and date of the death of Saunders. In April 1876, a "70" year old Jean Pierre Alexander Sanders died at Portland and was buried in Gervais in April 20, 1876.

John A. Saunders appears to have had three successive wives and twelve recorded children. His first wife was Catherine Chinook (?-c.1836). His daughters by Catherine were Marie Anne, (c.1831-?) and Marie Sophie (1834-72). On December 29, 1838 after the apparent death or departure of Catherine, he married Susanne (Veronica?) Gameville/Yamhill 'Kope'/Klou (c.1821-42). His children by Susanne were Marguerite (1837-?), André (1839-?) and Veronica (1840-?). On May 23, 1842, two months after the death of Susanne on March 22, 1842, he married a fifteen year old Lisette (c.1827-63) from above the Grand Dalles. Their children were Jean Baptiste (1845-?), Marie Christine (1847-?), Elizabeth (1849-50), Joseph (c.1853-58), François (1856-?), Elizabeth (1858-?) and Esther (1861-?).

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 7, 9; YFDS 3a, 5a-7; YFASA 12-15, 19-20; FtVanASA 2-6; FtVanCB 9; HBCABio; OHS 1842 Census
PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a, 3b, 3c

Saunders, John N. (fl. 1858 - 1871) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Bow, Middlesex, England

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1858 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Langley (1859 - 1860); Clerk in charge, Fort Alexandria (1860 - 1862).

John Saunders joined the HBC on September 1, 1858 as a clerk for five years and worked at Forts Langley and Alexandria. Latterly, his management of the place was called into question when so many quit or were discharged under him. Even though he requested to be released from his contract in the spring of 1862, he appeared to work until 1863 at which point he took up ranching in the vicinity of Fort Alexandria. By 1865, correspondence between Saunders and William Manson, then in charge of Alexandria became very heated over the ranching of Saunders horses on HBC land. In 1860, while Saunders had been working in New Caledonia, Saunders pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] in the area south of Fort Langley; however, there is no evidence that he ever settled on the claim. However, on Nov. 12, 1861, he and two others pre-empted 480 acres [194.2 ha] on more familiar territory fifteen miles [24.1 km] from Alexandria on the Fraser River. By 1871, he appears to have been mining in the Williams Creek area.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVicASA 6-11; FtAlexCB 1; FtVicCB 18, 23; HBCABio SS: Mallandaine, p. 77 SS: Laing, p. 170, 322

Saunders, Palm (fl. 1832 - 1856) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: Moose River HBC District [Ontario] - 1832

Fur trade employee

HBC Boue on Athabasca River, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer)

(1845 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846).

Palm Saunders joined the HBC in 1836 and functioned as an apprentice labourer for the next six years at Rupert River. He worked as an apprentice labourer in the Moose District and Lake Superior before coming to the Columbia in outfit 1844-1845 with a contract that was to end in 1848. On his way out he acted as a route on the Athabasca River. He worked on the steamer *Beaver* until 1846 and in 1847 returned to Red River. From there he went to Oxford House where, in the final year of his contract and only a few weeks after his arrival, he became completely rebellious, struck an inoffensive young lad and threatened murder and vengeance who would not stop work with him. The officer in charge, Laurence Robertson, tried to reason with him but Saunders damaged the seed potatoes, again threatened Robertson and went to bed in an act of defiance. Palm Saunders was then ejected from the post. Nine years later, on March 10, 1856, he signed an additional contract at the Fort Gary/Red River Settlement to act as a fisherman for one year.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25; YFDS 15-16; Laurence Robertson's June 1, 1847 Oxford House letter to William Mactavish, B.239/c/4, [rebellion] fos. 12-14d; HBCCont; HBCABio

Saunders, Richard (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Richard Saunders made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Saurenrego, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Sauenrego, Sawenrego, Sowenrege**] (fl. 1824 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman trapper, American Party (1825).

Jean Baptiste Saurénrego first came on fur trade records on February 10, 1824, when he was camped on the Prairie de Cheveaux outside Flathead Post. On that day he joined Alexander Ross' nine month HBC Snake Country trapping expedition, in spite of the fact that he was deemed unfit for Snake Country. He wasn't alone, for practically all the Iroquois were similarly described by Ross who was nearing the end of his fur trading career. After his return, he joined Ogden's 1824-1825 expedition into Snake Country. However, on May 24, 1825, he deserted Ogden's party for the American party, leaving his debts unpaid.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a

Sauve (Laplante), Laurent [standard: **Sauvé**] (1794 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Aux Deboules (Deboulie), Lower Canada - 1794

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - August 2, 1858

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Cowherd, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1834); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1837); Cowherd, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Cowherd, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1844 - 1846+).

Laurent Sauvé (Laplante) joined the fur trade around 1817. A July 7, 1822 contract signed at Norway House shows him working in the Mackenzie River area. In 1823-1824, he appeared in the New Caledonia area from another district, probably Mackenzie, for in the following outfit, he was back in the area. He was in on the construction of Fort Langley but spent most of his career in the Fort Vancouver area. He was placed in charge of the HBC's dairy herds (one-hundred cows with three-hundred additional cattle) on Wappato Island, which was renamed Sauvie's Island after him. He retired in 1844, moving to French Prairie where he carried on with his own farm; and, in outfit 1844-1845 he ran an account with the Company. He died in 1858 and was buried in St. Paul.

Laurent Sauvé had two successive wives and two children. He first married native Josephite, Tlalam/Tsik, (?-1848), by whom he had two children, Catherine (c.1839-52) and John (?-1848). Following her death, around May, 1848, he married Françoise Walla Walla/Cayouse on April 9, 1850, widow of Thomas Tawakon and Paul Builbault.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 1a, 2a, 3a-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFASA 1, 4, 7-9, 11, 13-15, 19, 20, 22-25; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 2b SS: McArthur, Oregon Geographic Names; Spencer, p. 43-47
See Also: Sauve, Leon (probable Relative); Champagne, Joseph (Son-in-Law)

Sauve (Laplane), Leon [standard: **Sauvé**] (1802 - 1833) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - 1802

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - May 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1829); Middleman, Thompson River (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Ploughing, Fort Vancouver (1833).

Leon Sauvé (Laplane) joined the HBC in 1825 as a middleman and was working as a freeman in 1830-1831. He died at Fort Vancouver in May, 1833 of unspecified causes.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-9, 11-13; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-5b; FtVanCB 9

See Also: Sauve, Laurent (probable Relative)

Savage, Frederick (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Frederick Savage made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast he liked what he saw and wanted to stay and so married Jane Froud, the former dairy maid to Thomas Skinner. However, because he could not find a substitute cook to replace him for the return voyage, Savage and his new bride had to make the return voyage together to the British Isles. They did not appear to return to settle. (It is possible that he was related to William Savage, whose wife was also a milk maid.)

Frederick Savage married Jane Froud on February 19, 1853 in an Anglican ceremony in Victoria.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicCB 6

Savard, Joseph (c. 1819 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1840 - 1841); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1842 - 1843); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1845).

Joseph Savard was at Fort Vancouver when he joined the HBC's *Columbia* as a seaman in 1840. He spent the majority of his time on coastal work from California to Alaska and returned east of the Rockies to Canada in 1845; his contract ended in 1846. There is a possibility he stayed at Nisqually until 1846.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20, 22-24; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-7; S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 167-68

Savoie, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Sovoie**] (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837).

Montrealer Jean Baptiste Savoie (Sovoie) joined the HBC in 1836 on a three-year contract. However, in 1837, presumably before the end of his contract in 1839, he deserted at the American Rendezvous.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3-4; YFDS 7; YFASA 17

Sawagata (Sagogetsu), Charles (c. 1851 - 1853) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1851 - 1853).

Charles Sawagata appears to have joined the HBC in 1850 on a contract that ended in 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32

Sayer, Pierre Guillaume (c. 1796 - c. 1849) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fond du Lac [Saskatchewan] - c. 1796 (born to John Sayer and Obemau-unoqua (Nancy?))**Death:** after May 1849**Fur trade employee****HBC** Bowsman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827).

Pierre Guillaume Sayer made legal history in Canada. According to his biographer, when his father returned to Lower Canada in about 1806, Pierre stayed in the Fond du Lac region with his mother, integrating with other mixed descent children. He joined the NWC in 1818, the year his father died, and came to New Caledonia from Athabasca in 1825. He appeared to get in trouble more than once for around that time he forfeited his wages, having deserted at Fort Laloche on September 1, 1825 along with friends Peter Grant and Ignace McDonell. The three obviously made their way into New Caledonia for according to William Connolly's undated Fort St. James journal entry in outfit 1825-1826, Sayer was hanging around with his three friends of British parentage:

Three Rascals are Pierre Guillaume Sayer, Peter Grant and Ignace McDonnell all three half Breeds. They stole three new Guns out of a case which they broke open (FtStJmsPJ 5).

Understandably, he did not receive wages in outfit 1825-1826. After one more outfit on the Pacific slopes, he returned to Red River where he married and began to farm. In the 1840s he was caught taking furs and selling them within the HBC monopoly. When he came to trial in 1849, he claimed the furs he sold in Pembina (ND) were exchanges for presents with relatives. Although he was found guilty, he was not punished as he firmly believed that the Metis had been "permitted to trade freely" (Morton, p. 777) from 1821. Sayer's acquittal effectively broke or severely damaged the HBC monopoly.

In 1835 Pierre Guillaume Sayer married Josette Frobisher, the mixed descent daughter of Alexander Frobisher and a native woman. They had seven boys and six girls.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5a; YFASA 4-6; YFDS 1b; FtStJmsPJ 5; HBCAbio SS: DCB Morton; Morin; Sprague & Frye; Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 80

Sayer, Robert [variation: **Thomas**] (fl. 1830 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830); Apprentice, Naval Department (1830 - 1832); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1834 - 1835).

Robert Sayer, a Greenwich Hospital apprentice variously called Robert and Thomas in the records, joined the HBC as an apprentice seaman around 1830, likely coming to the Northwest Coast on the *Dryad*. There, stationed at Fort Simpson, he served out his apprenticeship in coastal shipping until April 30, 1834, when he joined the *Nereide* and eventually departed on it for England. He would have arrived in London in May 1835.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; log of *Nereide* 1; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5c; YFASA 11-14

Scarborough, James Allan (1805 - 1855) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Stafford, Essex, England - 1805 (born to James and Anne Scarborough)**Death:** probably Chinook, Washington Territory - February 4, 1855**Maritime officer****HBC** 2nd mate, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); 2nd mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831 - 1832); 1st mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1832); 2nd mate, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); 1st mate, *Lama* (brig) (1833 - 1836); 1st mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1838); Captain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838 - 1847); Captain, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847 - 1850).

James Scarborough joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 and was appointed second mate and boatswain of the *Isabella*. (The ship was lost the following year.) In 1832 John McLoughlin Sr. claimed there were several complaints about him because he didn't have the respect of the men and appeared to be fond of liquor. In spite of the implied incompetence, his sketch of Camosun Harbour (Victoria) was considered good enough to be copied by Lieut. M. Vavasour of the Royal Engineers. Also he was cleared of any charges of misconduct in the mutiny on the *Beaver* in 1838. In 1842, George Simpson was annoyed that Scarborough took his family on board the *Cadboro* when it was against Company rules. He was continually promoted and, by 1849, already had a functioning farm at the mouth of the Columbia. He was discharged July 23, 1850 when he began to act "as one bereft of reason" (FtVanCB 39, fo. 47d) and went to his claim at Chinook Point. He then acted as a bar pilot until his death. He died intestate, a widower, in 1855, and was survived by Edwin and Robert, two of his four sons, who were left in the care of James Birnie. His farm, a conspicuous landmark for approaching vessels, consisted of fruit trees and a large herd of cattle and was reputedly cultivated by his wife. He introduced pigs and Shanghai chickens from China and also took pains to bring ornamental shrubbery, perhaps introducing the "Mission Rose." Stories persist, most likely because of his sea-faring background, of his lost grave and a

buried treasure.

James Scarborough had one wife and six children. On October 30, 1843, Scarborough formalized his marriage to Paley TemaiKamae/Ann Elizabeth (c.1812-52), a native Chinook, at Fort Vancouver. Their recorded children were James (1842-?), John (c.1843-?) Charles (c.1845-49), Xavier (c.1846-?), Edwin (c.1847-?) and Robert (1851-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2—9; YFASA 11-15, 17-20, 24-30; YFDS 4b-7, 18, 21; log of Dryad 1; FtVanCB 8, 23, 39, P. S. Ogden's June 19, 1850 Fort Vancouver letter to A. Barclay, fo. 47d; Scarborough's sketch of Camosan [Victoria] harbour HBCA, map folder, 408; HBCA log of Columbia 10; Wills; HBCA James Allan Scarborough search file; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. PPS: ChSoc IV, p. 355-56; ChSoc VI, p. 294; Labonte, p. 265; CCR 1b, 1c SS: Hussey, Chinook Point, p. 17-21

Scarth, James [variation: **Jimmie**] (c. 1790 - early 1870s) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably **Leith, Edinburgh, Scotland - c. 1790**

Death: probably **Washington Territory, United States - 1870**

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1841); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1851); Carpenter, Fort Nisqually (1851 - 1853); Pensioner, Fort Nisqually (1851 - 1853); "Blind", Fort Nisqually (1853 - 1855); Pensioner, Fort Nisqually (1855 - 1867).

James Scarth spent his younger years as a foreman in a shipyard of the East India Company in one of the large river cities in the East Indies. Part of his job was marking teak trees in the forest to be cut up for ships. On September 17, 1839 when he was in his late forties, he joined the HBC as a ship's carpenter. During the next ten years at Fort Vancouver he worked on ships that moored near the fort as, for example, on November 25, 1844 he was noted as cutting planks for the schooner *Cadboro* and March 5, 1845, doing carpentry work on the same ship. During these years, he also worked out of Fort George/Astoria. In 1845 he built a model of a ship to replace the aging, leaky *Cadboro*. What transpired, his pride and joy, was the eight-four ton schooner *Prince of Wales* which sailed very well, although many people "thought her a very ugly dry-goods-box like craft, more like a barge than a ship" (Huggins, p. 156). By 1851, although he was still listed as a ship's carpenter, he may have begun to go blind (he was quite blind by 1853) and was rewarded for his previous good work with the use of a little house near the beach store at Fort Nisqually. Now married and sporting a gray mane, the pensioner spun wildly entertaining tales of his early life in India and Burma, where he claimed he was part of the Burmese War. According to Huggins, people came from long distances just to pry him with alcohol for his stories. Sometimes the alcohol, which he also distributed, got the better of him for, on February 3, 1853, "Jimmie", as he was referred to at this time, was beaten up and severely injured by Gukynum (Cut-face Charlie) when the latter found himself cut off from Jimmie's supply. Gukynum was arrested, taken to the bastion and flogged. Tough old Scarth healed and for the next three years continued living with his wife and child in his little house, receiving and entertaining friends. On October 21, 1856, he was brought up from the house on the beach into Fort Nisqually as wife Nancy had left him and he had no one to care for him. Three years later she died and Jimmie lived within the fort until at least 1863. He died in the early 1870s.

James Scarth had one wife and one recorded daughter. On July 9, 1850, probably in Victoria, he married Nancy (c.1812-59), a native who had been a slave amongst the Chinook Indians. Nancy died on July 5, 1859. They had a daughter who was also called Nancy (c.1847-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 9-17; YFDS 11; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 9-15; log of Cadboro 5; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; BCA BCCR CCCath; TacP-FtNis Huggins PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 7; Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget," p. 155-58 SS: S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, p. 174-180

Schmidt, John (fl. 1851 - 1852) (probably British or German)

Birth: probably **British Isles**

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

John Schmidt made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Schrivver, Charles (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably **United States of America**

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

Charles Schriver joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company on the Pacific slopes to function in opposition to the HBC. Schriver, who may have

joined the expedition en route, left the expedition on the upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build a CRFTC trading post which they called Fort Hall. Schriver may have gone out on hunting parties that fall and winter from the post and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Schuyler, Robert Sutton (fl. 1840 - 1842) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1842).

Robert Schuyler served out his apprenticeship from London on the HBC's vessel *Columbia*. He made two return voyages to the coast.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 3; ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 11; YFASA 20-21; FtVanASA 6-7

Scott, Hiram (? - 1827) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: "Scott's Bluff" [Nebraska]s – Fall of 1827

Fur trade employee

Ash. Fur trader, Rendezvous (1827).

Accurate details of Hiram Scott's later life are difficult to come by as the story of his last years is somewhat legendary. According to Gowans, on April 12, 1827, Scott and James Bruffee left St. Louis in charge of a group of forty-six of Ashley & Co.'s men heading for the 1827 Rendezvous. Others have put Scott's adventure before. The group dragged along a four pounder cannon on wheels for protection. On the return from the Rendezvous on the Platt River, Scott became so ill that he was left behind by Bruffee with two companions who were to take him out. Bruffee waited downstream but finally gave up and continued on his way. When Scott and his two companions finally arrived at Bruffee's location, Bruffee had already left. As Scott was in a bad way, he was left to die and was devoured by wolves. Another version has Scott's two companions deserting him and an ill Scott crawling sixty miles [96.6 km] before he died. His bones were found the following year by William Sublette and David Jackson; this area was then named Scott's Bluff [Nebraska].

PS: MHS Campbell SS: Irving, The Adventures of Captain, p. 41-42; Gowans, p. 33, 36, 37; Chittenden, p. 467-68

Scott, John (c. 1827 - ?) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1827

Fur trade employee

HBC Officer's servant, Fort Colville (1845 - 1847); District cook, Fort Colville (1847 - 1848).

John Scott joined the HBC from Montreal in 1845 on a three-year contract retiring in 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-27; YFDS 16-18

Scott, John [b] (? - 1849) (British)

Birth: Stanay or Stranay, British Isles

Death: Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest - 1849

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1847); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849).

John Scott [b], from Stanay or Stranay (York Factory 1849-1850), joined the HBC in 1847 and came over the Rockies in 1848. His contract was to have ended in 1852, but his career was cut short as he died in 1849 of unspecified causes.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 8; YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19

Scott, Thomas (1801 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Harray Orkney, United Kingdom - March 15, 1801 (born to Magnus Scott and Marjery Anderson)

Death: probably Orkney, United Kingdom

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1842); Blacksmith, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1847).

Thomas Scott was forty-one years old when he was hired by the HBC on June 1, 1842 on a five-year contract. Up to that time he had been living with his father as a blacksmith on their Fursbreck farm. Scott's reasons for signing up were

no doubt to acquire capital to start a family for, on March 15, 1842, three months before he signed up, he married in Harray. The newly married Scott left his pregnant wife on June 29th, and sailed to York Factory to begin the journey overland. He arrived at Fort Vancouver in outfit 1844-1845 where he worked at any one of the four forges and four anvils with the other smithies in the blacksmith's shop within the palisades. At the end of his contract in 1847, after more than two uneventful years of making nails and other such items at the fort, he made his way back over the Rockies and returned to the British Isles on the ship *Prince Rupert*. Back in the Orkneys, he purchased land and, by 1861, was living in Sunnybank with his wife and children.

Thomas Scott had one wife and four children. On March 15, 1842, he married Mary Smith (c.1817-?) and together they had four children: Jane (c.1843-?), Margaret (c.1850-?), Mary (c.1853-?) and Thomas (c.1854-?).

PS: OrkA OPR; OrkA Cen1841, Orkney-Harray, Cen1861 Orkney-Birsay; HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 1, 8; HBCCont; YFASA 24-27

Scouler, Dr. John [variation: **Scoller**] (fl. 1824 - 1826) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Glasgow, Scotland

Maritime officer

HBC Surgeon, *William & Ann* (brig) (July 25, 1824 - 1826); Naturalist, *William & Ann* (brig) (July 25, 1824 - 1826).

Dr. John Scouler, of Glasgow, was noted for his observations, largely of fauna on the Pacific Northwest coast, while he was surgeon aboard the *William & Ann* [Capt. Henry Hanwell, Jr.]. In 1824, Scouler was hired as a surgeon by the HBC which, by allowing the Glasgow doctor to pursue his hobby of exploring the natural history of the area, would further the company's commercial interests. He left Gravesend on July 25, 1824 on the *William & Ann* in the company of Scottish botanist David Douglas who, although he had been hired by the Royal Horticultural Society, was also under the aegis of the HBC. After arriving at Cape Disappointment on April 3, 1825, the ship took almost a week to enter the Columbia because of bad weather. Subsequently, Scouler stopped at both Forts George [Astoria] and Vancouver and, on April 30, at Oak Point, where, because the doctor ran into one of the Gervais brothers taking his very ill daughter to Fort George, wrote a prescription so that Fort George clerk, Alexander McKenzie, could administer the correct medicines. The fate of the child is unknown. Scouler stayed on the ship and, in June, while Douglas headed inland, Scouler sailed up the coast, stopping at the Queen Charlotte Islands, where, on July 26, 1825, he met Captains John Kelly of the *Omyhyhee* and Seth Barker of the Volunteer. After sailing to Dundas Island and the Nass area, he headed south to Nootka, where, on July 30, he met Macquinna and his two sons. The Nootka chief recognized a picture of John Meares which Scouler had with him (probably the lithograph portrait of Meares from his, *Voyages*, published in 1790). At the beginning of August, he arrived back at Fort George on the *William & Ann* but sailed north again. On August 28, off Tatooche Island, a slave, who had been sold to the local natives by the notorious Captain George Washington Ayers, came aboard. Some time after October 22, 1825, after gathering more specimens and making more observations along the coast, Scouler sailed back to England on the *William & Ann* with many of Douglas' specimens, while Douglas remained in the area. During his stay, the HBC was pressed into service collecting specimens for John Work, who was noted as having gathered seeds and flowers for Douglas, and quite possibly Scouler. Scouler has not been traced after arriving back in the U.K.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 3a; FtVanPJ 1; log of William & Ann 1 PPS: Scouler, "Account of a Voyage"; Scouler, "Journal of a Voyage", p. 159-205; Scouler, Observations on, p. 215-50; Scouler & Douglas, p. 378-80; D. Douglas, Journal, p. 77, 146

Scudder, Thomas (fl. 1852 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Steerage passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853); Shepherd, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1854); Shepherd, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1857); Labourer, Belle Vue Sheep Farm (1854 - 1857).

Thomas Scudder came to the Pacific Coast along with HBC sponsored settlers on the *Norman Morison*. After arriving in January 1853, he worked briefly at Fort Victoria before starting work on San Juan Island as a shepherd. He goes of record in 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 3; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-5; BelleVuePJ 1

Seguin (Laderoute), Xavier [variation: **LeDeroute**, **Lad route**] (1800 - 1864) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - 1800

Death: Washington Territory, United States - December 17, 1864

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia District (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Middleman, Snake Party (1825 - 1827); Member, York Factory Express (HBC) (1827 - 1828); Middleman, South Party (1828 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Farmer, Willamette (1836 - 1837); Settler,

Willamette (1837 - 1842).

Xavier Seguin joined the fur trade in 1819 from Vaudreuil and was with the HBC as early as 1820-1821. He went to the Columbia in 1822 and worked on various expeditions, gave a one year notice of his retirement in 1828, and became a freeman in 1831. Little is recorded of him except in December 1826, when he fell behind and Alexander Roderick McLeod had to go to his assistance. He eventually settled in the Willamette Valley in the late 1830s, and later voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government in 1843. He settled on a claim near Fairfield in 1847 and was listed as a farmer in 1854. Xavier Seguin (Laderoute) died in 1864.

François Xavier Seguin (Laderoute) had two successive wives and fifteen recorded children. Laderoute's first wife was Julie Gervais (c.1820-45), daughter of his neighbour, Joseph Gervais. According to the Catholic Records, he was "married by Jason Lee, the Methodist missionary, in 1838 and frequently mentioned by him." The marriage was later reenacted by Father Blanchet on January 23, 1839. Their four recorded children were Joseph (c.1835-?), Victoire (c.1837), Isadore (1841-?), and François Xavier (1844-?). After Julie died on July 11, 1845, he chose Marie Anne Ouvre as a wife. The eleven recorded children by Marie Ann were Julien (1846-?), Julie (1847-48), Louis (1849-?), Gedeon (1851-?), Christine (1853-?), François (1854-?), Charles (1856-?), William (1859-?) David (1861-?), Marie (c.1863-?) and Hyacinthe Jeremie (1864-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-14; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 2a-3b, 4b-5b, 6, 10-11; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: HBRS XIII, p. 261; HBRS XXIII, p. 197; E. Ermatinger, p. 105, 113; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a SS: Holman, p. 116

Seirer, Toussaint [variation: **Seirez**] (c. 1804 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1804

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1837 - 1840).

Toussaint Seirer joined the HBC in 1837 from Lachine on a three-year contract and returned east in the fall of 1840.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-5; YFASA 17, 19-20

Selahoanay, Rhene [standard: **Rhené**] [variation: **Salahoang, Salahong, Selahoany**] (c. 1791 - 1854) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lac Des Deux Montagnes [Lake of Two Mountains], Lower Canada - c. 1791

Death: Fort Alexandria - January 15, 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Steersman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Bowsmen, New Caledonia (1825 - 1830); Canoe maker, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Bowsmen, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Bowsmen, New Caledonia (1832 - 1835); Bowsmen, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Boute, New Caledonia (1836 - 1842); Guide, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844); Guide, Fort Alexandria (1844 - 1845); Guide and bote, New Caledonia (1845 - 1847); Boute, New Caledonia (1847 - 1850); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Boute, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Rhené Selahoanay worked off and on as a freeman for the HBC. He worked generally as a bowsmen but in outfit 1829-1830 was given a gratuity for making canoes. He was a guide on the Fraser River in 1845-1846. At his death in 1854, Douglas declared him an old and faithful servant; Selahoanay's possessions were sold and the proceeds went to his estate. Movement on his account for the next three years indicated surviving family in the area.

Rhene Selahonay had an unnamed wife and one child Jean Baptiste (c.1836-?). His wife died May 21, 1844 at Fort Alexandria having suffered for a long time from "common leprosy in the country" (FtAlexPJ 6, fo. 4d). Jean Baptiste appears to have worked casually for the HBC.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-5, 7-9, 11-15, 17, 19-20, 22-32; FtAlexPJ 6, 8; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 1a, 3a-7, 16; FtVicASA 1-6; FtVicCB 10; BCA FtAlex 1

Sereurier, Jeremie [variation: **Jerrimie, Jeremiah, Gereme Serurier, Surrurier, Serrurier**] (c. 1831 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1831 (born to Pierre Serrurier and Françoise LaSalle)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Woodcutter, Fort Simpson (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1853); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1860); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1862); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1864 - 1865); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1869).

Jeremie Sereurier joined the HBC in 1848 and came west over the Rockies that year. He spent most of his twenty-three

year career with the Company at Fort Simpson where he deserted several times, each time voluntarily returning to work. In the latter years, his work was sporadic. He may have moved in part to Metlakatla and periodically visited Victoria where he looked after family matters.

Jeremie Sereurier appears to have had two wives and four recorded children. At Fort Simpson his wife delivered a baby girl (1852-1852) and male twins (1853-?), one of whom died (1853-1853). On January 3, 1854, while on a visit to Fort Victoria, he married Lucie (?-?), Nass. On April 21, 1863, while on another visit to Victoria, a daughter, Lucie (?-?) was baptised. There may have been other children. By 1872, he was a widower and married Betsey (Wesquatahs), Gitlan on February 12, 1872 at Metlakatla, B. C. No further children have been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19-20; FtVicASA 1-10, 12-14; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; BCA BCCR StAndC; Diar-Rem Morison; BCGR-Marriage

Servant, Jacques (c. 1796 - 1854) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Vaudreuil, Lower Canada - c. 1796 (born to Jacques Servant and Josephte Charlebois)

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - June 2, 1854

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817); Middleman, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Thompson River/Fort Okanagan (1822 - 1823); Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1826); Middleman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Colville (1828 - 1834); Boute, Fort Colville (1834 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Nez Perces (1837 - 1839); Middleman and boute, Fort Nez Perces (1839 - 1840); Boute, Fort Nez Perces (1840 - 1841); **NWC** Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1854).

Jacques Servant joined the fur trade in 1817 but his family tradition says that he came a few years earlier with Etienne Lucier and Louis Labonte and with Astorian overlander Wilson Price Hunt although he shows up on neither the Hunt overland records or the 1813-1814 Astoria/Fort George records. He is on record, however, crossing the Rockies onto the Pacific Slopes with Jacques LaRocque in 1817. He subsequently appeared on record in 1821 in New Caledonia, worked approximately eleven years in Fort Colville and four years at Fort Nez Perces. He worked with the HBC until November 30, 1841 at which point he became a settler in the Willamette. He still maintained his loyalty to the HBC for he voted against the establishment of a Provisional Government in 1843. Servant took a claim in the central area of French Prairie in the St. Paul parish, raised a large family and died at St. Paul in 1854 at his residence.

Jacques Servant had one wife and eight recorded children. On January 8, 1842, he formalized his marriage to Josephte Sinemaule (c.1815-?), Nez Perce (also called Okanogan). Their children were Marie Anne/Magdalen (c.1825-1863), Marie (c.1830-?), Marguerite (c.1833-1848), Antoine (c.1836-?), Angelique (1838-1849), Pierre (c.1841-1887), Elizabeth (1843-1845), Josette/Josephte (1845-1857) François Xavier (?-1847), and Moise (1850-1879). His widow married Pierre Lacourse I on August 4, 1856.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 9; YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-21; FtKampPJ 1; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 12; FtVanASA 1-6; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.; OHS Statesman, June 13, 1854, p. 3 PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 2c SS: Holman, p. 116
See Also: Jeaudoins, Charles (Son-in-Law); Lacourse, Pierre (Relative)

Seton, Alfred (c. 1793 - 1859) (American: Scottish)

Birth: New York, New York - c. 1793 (born to James and Mary [Hoffman] Seton)

Death: New York, New York - May 22, 1859

Fur trade employee

PFC Passenger, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Employee, Snake Country (1812 - 1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814).

After studying two years at Columbia College, and because he came from a genteel New York mercantile family, Alfred Seton joined John Jacob Astor's PFC for five years in the hope that he could return an independent gentleman. He arrived at Fort Astoria on May 9, 1812 on the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle]. Upon his arrival, he headed north with David Stuart, William Wallace Matthews and Donald McGillis to establish a post on the Thompson River. In late spring or early summer of that year, he went with Donald McKenzie to the Snake River area, returning in January, 1813. He spent the rest of the winter at Wallace House in the Willamette and, on March 20, he returned to Fort Astoria. In the last part of 1813 and the first part of 1814, he was in the interior. On April 2, 1814, he left on the *Pedlar*, was captured in California and taken to San Blas, crossed the Isthmus and arrived in Carthagena, Colombia poverty stricken. He told his story to British naval Capt. Benthams who gave him a passage to Jamaica. From there he managed to get to New York where he carried on trade with South America. By 1828 he was a fur merchant in Manhattan and in the 1830s, was the principal backer of Captain Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville's expedition (1832-1835). In 1841, Seton left the fur business for the marine insurance business when he and a group of New Yorkers formed the successful Sun Mutual Insurance Company. He held various positions within the Company and the underwriting trade until 1859, the year he died.

Alfred Seton had one wife and at least two children. In 1819, he married Frances Barnewall (?-?). The children's

names have not been traced.

Published Manuscripts: Seton's 1811-15 journal was lent to (and apparently kept by) Washington Irving when the latter was composing Astoria between 1834-36, and resurfaced only in 1847 as a water-stained mice eaten notebook, now faithfully restored. Seton also wrote of his adventures in two installments (May and July, 1835) called "Life on the Oregon," in the American Monthly Magazine edited by his cousin, Charles F. Hoffman.
PS: HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: R. F. Jones; ChSoc LVII, p. 659, 672, 692, 692n, 698; ChSoc XLV, p. 112, 115, 118, 128, 145, 194-95; Seton, "Life on the Oregon" SS: Irving, The Adventures of Captain, p. 17

Seutchineele, Pierre (fl. 1825) (probably Native or Mixed descent)

Free trader

U.A. Freeman trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Pierre Seutchineele appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Given his name, he is likely a native from one of the east coast or Great Lakes nations. Nothing else is known of Seutchineele, who probably attended other Rendezvous as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 1

Sevaret, Lewis (? - 1817) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Fort George [Astoria], Oregon - January 7, 1817**Other**

NWC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1817).

Nothing is known of Lewis Sevaret, other than he died at Fort George January 7, 1817.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 4

Sevigny, Augustin [variation: **Sevinger**] (fl. 1849 - 1853) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853).

Augustin Sevigny joined the HBC in 1849 and departed Thompson River on April 1, 1853 a short time after the end of his contract. Movement on his account for the next two years indicate that he may have stayed a short time in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-3; FtVanASA 9; FtAlexPJ 9

Shaegoskatsta (Le Frise), Louis [variation: **Shoegoskatsta, Shoegosthansta, Shargashatsh, Maranda**] (1796 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - 1796**Fur trade employee**

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1818); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Pacific slopes (1822 - 1826); Boule or steersman, Thompson River (1826 - 1827); Middleman and boule to York Factory, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1844).

Louis Shaegoskatsta, with the nomenclature of le frise or "curly", entered the fur trade around 1815 and first appeared on record in the Columbia in 1816 with wages going to his mother. In 1827, at Thompson River, Archibald McDonald noted that Shaegoskatsta was "a most submissive man, but not adapted for the duty of this place" (HBRS X, p. 229) and in 1828, he gave a one year notice to retire from his regular contract. From that time on, he spent the majority of his time on southern expeditions and was a freeman in 1832. It was around this time that he met his wife Churatheia or Louise, a Kalapuya native. When he retired around 1844-1845 he appeared to use the name Maranda and appeared to stay in the area until 1847 but then disappeared from record.

Louis Shaegoskatsta had one wife and two recorded children. On July 12, 1839, he legitimized his marriage to Louise, Kalapuya or Churatheia (c.1814-?). Their children were Marie Anne (c.1832-?) and Michel (c.1836-?). Marie Anne later married Joseph, the stepson of Jean Baptiste Brulez and, upon Joseph's death, Jean Baptiste Vautrin.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 2-9, 11-16, 19-20, 22-26; FtKamPJ 2; YFDS 2a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105, 113; HBRS X, p. 229; CCR 1a, 2b

Shanagrate, Louis [standard: **Shanagraté**] [variation: **Shanagaraté, Shanagoronte**] (? - 1835) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Death: Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest - September 1835**Freeman**

NWC Employee, Columbia Department (1816 - 1818); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Hunter, Snake Party (1826 - 1827); Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1835).

Louis Shanagraté joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on June 1, 1814 to serve as a steersman at Fort William. Two years later, he was in the Columbia, having his wages paid to his wife. Thereafter, his appearance in the records was sporadic but, as a freeman he likely depended, to some extent, on trade with the HBC to support his family. He worked on the Snake Expedition of 1826 as a hunter but spent much of his time getting food for his family. He died of a burst blood vessel in his lung around September 1, 1835 for that was the date that Dr. John McLoughlin called on Jason Lee to perform the service. According to Hussey, he likely had a farm at Champoege.

Upon his death he was a widower and left three children, Isabel (?-1837), Joseph (?-?) and Nicholas (?-1835) and four Indian slaves, Look-tu (?-?), Car-toosh (?-?), Mah-loo-ah Ahikalt (?-?) and Solomon (?-?), in the care of the Protestant Mission on the Willamette. Shortly after the slaves died or ran away and two of his children also died.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWC 1, 2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; John McLoughlin's March 20, 1827 letter to George Simpson, fo. 52d; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 3a-3b, 4a-6; YFASA 11, 13-16; HBCABio PPS: Shephard, p. 84-85 SS: Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 76; Munnick, p. 26

Shannon, James (fl. 1822 - 1823) (possibly American)**Birth: probably United States of America****Maritime employee**

U.A. Seaman, *Onyhee* (brig) (1822 - 1823).

James Shannon was first tracked in the Sandwich Islands on January 21, 1822 when he was hired by the new captain of the *Onyhee*, Eliab Grimes. Just how he got to Oahu is unknown. Shannon was with the vessel as it traded on the Northwest Coast in 1822-1823.

PS: CU-B log of Inore/Eagle SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Sharing [variation: **Shaving**] (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1840 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846).

Sharing joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 and worked at Forts Nez Percés and Vancouver and as a woodcutter on the *Beaver*. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until December 31, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu, where he was paid off.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-25; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 16; SandIsAB 5

Shatackoani, Jacques [variation: **Sho-ta-co-any**, **Shota-co-any**, **Shatackhoane**, **Shaseaseroani**, **Thathaine**] (fl. 1810 - 1830) (Native: Iroquois)**Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada****Freeman**

NWC Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Bowsman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1819); **HBC** Freeman, Fort George [Astoria] (1822 - 1823); Bowsman, South Party (1828 - 1830).

Jacques Shatackoani joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on May 6, 1810 to work in Temiscaming. While in Montreal in 1811 he signed a further contract and was at Fort George [Astoria] during winter 1813-1814; he left April 4, 1814 in the ten-canoe Brigade for Fort William and Montreal. He probably continued working on the Brigade for the NWC but, with amalgamation, found himself a freeman in 1822. He was last on record as a member of Roderick McLeod's Southern Expedition of 1828-1830. He may have left a family for, according to Catholic records, several progeny were born to an "Iroquois Jacques."

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; YFDS 3a-3b PPS: CCR 1a, 1b; Coues, p. 875

Shatagaronishe , Pierre (fl. 1817) (Native: probably Iroquois)**Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]****Fur trade employee**

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817).

Pierre Shatagaronishe crossed the Rockies onto the Pacific slopes with Joseph LaRocque's groups in 1817.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2

Shaw, Andrew (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Andrew Shaw made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Shaw, Angus (c. 1829 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Harris, Outer Hebrides, Scotland - c. 1829**Fur trade employee****HBC** Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Thompson River (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1858).

After sailing from Stornoway to York Factory and making his way overland, Angus Shaw worked for the HBC for a period of eight years.

PS: BCA FtAlex 1; HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-6

Shaw, William (fl. 1815 - 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime officer**NWC** Gunner, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

William Shaw signed on with the NWC schooner *Columbia* as a gunner on July 19, 1815, probably at Fort George [Astoria] for its travels on the Northwest Coast. He replaced Antoine Guinette who was discharged. Shaw was paid off on February 29, 1816 in Macao or Canton at which point he went to Amsterdam on the ship *Isabella* bound for Boston.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 5

Shepard, Cyrus (1799 - 1840) (American)

Birth: Acton or Phillipston Massachusetts, United States - August 14, 1799 (born to Stephen Shepard and Prudence Adams)**Death: Willamette Valley, Oregon Territory - January 1, 1840****Other****Wyeth** Member, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834); **HBC** School teacher, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835).

Cyrus Shepard, from a Massachusetts farming family, taught school at Marlborough Massachusetts where he became a Methodist. As a result of this, in 1834, he became a lay member of Jason Lee's Methodist Episcopal Mission to Oregon which came west with the Wyeth expedition of that year. After arriving, he replaced Solomon H. Smith as teacher at Fort Vancouver, when the latter moved to the Willamette, and taught about thirty mixed descent youth the sciences and religion. The pupils who had made the most progress were the three Japanese sailors who were rescued from the Macah natives. After a year of teaching, Shepherd went to the Willamette where his Methodist mission school for Indians succeeded Smith's school on French Prairie. Shepard became seriously ill in the autumn of 1839 and, because of complications arising from an amputated leg, died in January 1840. He was buried the following day in a very large funeral.

Cyrus Shepard had one wife and two children. On July 16, 1837 (?) in Oregon, he married Susan Downing of Lynn, Massachusetts, to whom he had been previously engaged. They had two daughters, Allna Maria Lee (1838-67) and Alice Adams (1840-1909).

Manuscript: The original and typewritten transcript of "The Journal of Cyrus Shepard's Trip Across the Plains with the Wyeth Expedition in 1834 and His Life and Labours Among the Indians of Oregon Territory, March 3, 1834 to December 20, 1835" are in Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University. The Clark County Genealogical Society published the transcript in 1986.

PPS: Carey, "Introduction to the Mission", p. 264 SS: Pollard, p. 286; Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 177; Gilman and Angel, Diary of Cyrus Shepard

Shoosmith, Stephen F. (fl. 1834 - 1835) (possibly British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

Stephen Shoosmith was engaged by the HBC in Oahu likely in the latter half of 1834 and sailed to the Coast. The following year, in June 1835, he was discharged in Oahu from the *Dryad*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-6

Shorienton, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Shorihenton**] (fl. 1816 - 1822) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); Trapper, Snake Party (1819); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Jean Baptiste Shorienton first appeared on record in the Columbia in 1816 with his wages being paid to his wife. He was in the Snake Country with Donald McKenzie in the fall of 1819 when he deserted and likely stayed around as he went east of the Rockies in the fall of 1821. (There is a possibility that he was back in the area in 1822 as he appeared on the Fort George account.)

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; PPS: Ross, The Fur Hunters of the Far West, p. 149

Shuttleworth, Henry Hardinge Digby [variation: **Bigby, Begby**] (c. 1834 - 1900) (British)

Birth: Chattuck, Sylhet, Bengal, India - c. December 3, 1834 (born to Digby and Elizabeth Shuttleworth)

Death: New Westminster, British Columbia - August 12, 1900

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Colville (1853 - 1857); Clerk, Fort Alexandria (1859 - 1860).

Son of a colonial indigo planter and baptised in Calcutta, Henry Hardinge Digby Shuttleworth joined the HBC on May 31, 1852 in London, England. He served his first year as an apprentice clerk in the Northern Department and then came west of the Rockies. Under HBC employ, he accumulated a large debt from unexplained spending habits. A gifted linguist (becoming familiar with Interior Salish Okanagan and Nicola languages) he was a man who would take chances. For example, on April 1856 during the native insurgency, he carried information on the affairs of the HBC Fort Colville to Fort Vancouver escorted by a party of friendly Spokane Indians. On May 22, 1859, Shuttleworth turned up at Thompson River, re-entering the service, but parted ways within a year at Fort Alexandria after the birth of a son. Clerk Shuttleworth then turned his talents to raising stock and running the mails by packtrains. By 1872 he was running mail from Penticton to the boundary, and, in 1875, he was raising stock in the Similkameen Valley. In 1877 he pre-empted land at Keremeos and in the 1880s he was carrying mail over the Hope-Princeton Trail. In 1896 he was a rancher at Courtenay Lake, Nicola. Henry Digby Shuttleworth died in 1900 at Royal Columbia Hospital, New Westminster, B. C., of influenza and pneumonia.

Henry Shuttleworth appears to have had two or three wives and seven children. His first marriage was apparently at Colville [Colville] to Isabel (?-?), the daughter of chief See-whel-ken, Colville. They had a son, William (1860-?). A second wife was also called Isabel (?-?) and possibly the same person. Isabel died shortly after they moved to Keremes. They had four children: Henry/Harry (c.1860-1950), Charles Edward (c.1872-1896), George (c.1866-1959) and Lillian (c.1873-?). Shuttleworth was a widower by September 15, 1889, when he married Celestine Guteirez (c.1854-?) herself a widow and the daughter of Antoine and Lucy Chis-kilo-to. Children were Harold P. (1881-?) and Gerald P. (1891-1962).

Shuttleworth Creek (entering the Okanagan River south of Skaha Lake), was named after Henry Digby Shuttleworth (OHS #22, p. 142).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-14; FtVicASA 7-8; FtVanCB 42; FtAlexPJ 10; HBCABio; BCA FtKamPJ 1; BCGR-RBDM; New Westminster Hospital Records, Aug. 12, 1900; Van-PL 1891 Canada Census, Yale, Hope PPS: "Voter's List for the Rock Creek", p. 19-21 SS: An Historical Gazetteer of Okanagan Similkameen, as cited in The Twenty Second Report, Okanagan Historical Society, 1958, p. 142; Sismey, p. 136-139; Forging a New Hope: Struggles and Dreams 1848-1948, Hope, 1984, p. 186, 197-98; Buckland, "Settlement at L'Anse", p. 26; Laing, p. 441; compiled biography courtesy of Jean & Roderick Barman

Sicard (Anvarfal?), Xavier [variation: **Cainfel?, Carufel?**] (fl. 1840 - 1843) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843).

Xavier Sicard (Anvarfal?) joined the HBC from Montreal in 1840 on a three-year contract. In the spring of 1843, he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 20, 22

Silvaille, Antoine [variation: **Sylvaille**] (c. 1796 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: The Dalles, Columbia River - July 3, 1830

Freeman

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Trapper, Snake Party (1824); Steersman, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1825 - 1830).

Antoine Silvaille joined the NWC in 1814 and was employed in the English River District; he later transferred to the HBC and was in the Columbia Department in 1822. He joined Alexander Ross' Snake Party on February 10, 1824 followed by P. S. Ogden's, later that same year. It was during an Ogden expedition in 1826 when leading a separate party in eastern Oregon he discovered a river (which drains into Malheur Lake) which was subsequently named after him. He continued with Ogden on his subsequent Snake Party expeditions leading separate groups which made frequent contact with Ogden's party; hence, his name appeared frequently but there was little of his character other than Ogden feeling that he was "the most trustworthy man" he had at his disposal (SnkCoPJ 7, fo. 68d-69). On May 20th, 1828, he and his separated party were attacked by a party of 150 Blackfeet which killed a woman in the party. The group also lost all its horses (SnkCoPJ 7, fo. 87). Antoine Silvaille met his end in the Columbia River where he, along with eleven others, drowned in a whirlpool in the lower part of the Dalles on the Columbia while returning from a Snake expedition in July 3, 1830.

No record of a surviving family has been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 5a; YFASA 2-6, 8-9; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3b-4a; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 7; FtVanCB 2; death reported in William Kittson's August 12, 1830 letter to John Rowand, D.4/125, fo. 50

Silvestre, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Sylvestre**] (c. 1811 - 1851) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near St. Cuthbert or Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Death: St. Paul, Oregon - September 20, 1851

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Columbia Department (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1841); Middleman, South Party (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Snake Party (1843 - 1847); Middleman, Snake Party (1847 - 1849).

Jean Baptiste Silvestre joined the HBC in 1834 and for the next sixteen years he worked mainly in the South and Snake parties until he became a freeman on August 6, 1849. He probably became a farmer in the Willamette Valley; but, it was short-lived. Silvestre died in St. Paul on September 20, 1851 and was most likely buried in the local cemetery.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 22-30; YFDS 5c-7, 20; FtVanASA 3-7, 9 PPS: CCR 2b

Silvestre, Xavier (? - 1848) (Undetermined origin)

Death: Pacific Northwest - August 9, 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849).

Xavier Silvestre was an employee of the HBC when he drowned August 9, 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28; YFDS 19

Simcoe, Thomas (fl. 1843 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1845).

Thomas Simcoe made a round trip voyage to the coast on the HBC vessel *Columbia* leaving England on September 9, 1842. While on the coast he would have visited several coastal posts as well as Oahu. On the return journey, he was noted as overindulging in Honolulu. Simcoe has not been traced beyond his arrival in London on May 24, 1845.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 6, 7; FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-25

Simpson, Aemilius (1793 - 1831) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Dingwall, Ross, Scotland - 1793 (born to Alexander Simpson)

Death: Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - September 2, 1831

Maritime officer

HBC Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Hydrographer/Clerk/Founder, Fort Langley (1827); Commander/Hydrographer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1827 - 1830); Commander, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831).

Aemilius Simpson had the distinction of being a cousin-by-marriage of Governor George Simpson, a half brother of Thomas Simpson, the Arctic explorer. He also introduced the first apple trees to the North Pacific Coast and had an HBC post named after him. His mother died in childbirth; as a result, his father remarried, this time to George Simpson's aunt. Aemilius joined the Royal Navy as a voluntary midshipman in 1806 and rose to the rank of Lieutenant before retiring in 1816. Upon the recommendation of George Simpson in 1826, he joined the company as a hydrographer and surveyor reaching Fort Vancouver on November 2, 1826 as superintendent of shipping of the west coast. The following year, he was given command of the *Cadboro* when it arrived. That year he took soundings in the Fraser River and help found Fort Langley. Three years later in 1829 he was involved in trading negotiations with the Russian American Company in Sitka. He became Chief Trader in 1830 and the following year helped to establish a post at mouth of the Nass River where he died in 1831. The post was later moved to the Tsimshian Peninsula and renamed Fort Simpson in his honour. His body was also removed to the new site, reinterred and surrounded by a white picket fence.

Aemilius Simpson had a son, Horatio Nelson Simpson (?-?) by Margaret McLennan (?-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanPJ 3; YFASA 6, 8-9, 11; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 4b; SimpsonCB; Wills PPS: HBRS III, p. 454-55; HBRS XXX, p. 198-99

See Also: Simpson, Alexander (Father); Simpson, Sir George (Relative); Simpson, Horatio Nelson (Son); Simpson, George Stewart (Relative)

Simpson, Alexander (c. 1811 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Dingwall, Ross, Scotland - c. 1811 (born to Alexander Simpson and Mary Simpson, a sister of the father of Sir George Simpson)

Death: probably Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, Fort Vancouver (1839); For observation and enquiry, Hawaii (1839: 2 months only); Clerk, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Clerk, Hawaii (1840 - 1841); Observer, Hawaii (1840).

In spite of the fact that Alexander Simpson was a cousin by marriage to Sir George Simpson and half-brother to Aemilius Simpson, his fur-trade career of was never very steadfast. He joined the HBC as an apprentice clerk on December 12, 1827 sailing for North America the following spring. Between 1828 and 1839 he was at four posts, the last being at Moose Factory. Originally posted to assist George Pelly in the Hawaiian Islands in 1839, Simpson went there to observe and enquire into the state of affairs and returned to Fort Vancouver two months later. He did likewise in the summer of 1840 and in January 1841 headed back to England to comfort the family over a death in the family. That year he was raised to Chief Trader and, upon recommendation from the Governor that he be posted in Hawaii, sailed for the Islands in September 1841 only to find that George Simpson had already appointed George Traill Allan, a clerk who was much more likely to get along with Pelly, to the position. As he wouldn't take a position anywhere else, he took an absence in 1842-1843, staying to oversee an unrelated bankruptcy of the British Consul, Richard Charlton. However, the king refused to accept Simpson's role as consul and so he left on February 25, 1843. After arriving in England he resigned in June 1843 and returned to Scotland.

Publications: The Sandwich Islands, (London, 1843) and The Life and Travels of Thomas Simpson, the Arctic Discoverer (London 1845).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20; SimpsonCB; Wills; HMCS SReynoldsJ PPS: HBRS VI, p. 404-06; HBRS XXX, p.228

See Also: Simpson, Aemilius (Brother); Simpson, Sir George (Relative); Simpson, George Stewart (Relative); Simpson, Horatio Nelson (Relative)

Simpson, George Stewart (1827 - 1894) (probably Canadian: Scottish and probably Native)

Birth: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - 1827 (born to Sir George Simpson and Margaret Taylor)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - March 13, 1894

Fur trade officer

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Apprentice, Honolulu (1842 - 1845); Clerk, Honolulu (1845 - 1847); Clerk, Fort Colville (1847 - 1848); Clerk, Thompson River (1848 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Victoria sales shop (1850 - 1857); Clerk disposable, Western Department (1857 - 1858); Chief Trader, Western Department (1858 - 1860).

George Stewart Simpson came to Fort Vancouver as a boy of eight with with the 1836 Brigade. In 1838, according to Rev. Herbert Beaver, young Simpson had arrived "decently clothed" but two years later, he was running about "in

appearance like a beggar's child, and at one time suffered so much from sores, brought on entirely by the neglect of Chief Factor McLoughlin's woman, under whose charge he was placed" (Beaver, p. 84). Young Simpson had probably got his sores from flea bites from his beating furs in the large fur house at the fort, a job that young children often did. In 1841, he joined the HBC, likely at Fort Vancouver, and joined his father, Sir George Simpson, for a voyage to Honolulu where he spent the next four years in apprenticeship. He rose through the ranks and around 1858 became Chief Trader. He spent the last two years of his working career (1860-1862) as Chief Trader at Fort Dunvegan in the Athabasca Department but returned to the coast in 1864 when he pre-empted 320 acres [129.5 ha] in the Fraser Valley. George Stewart Simpson died on March 13, 1894 at his residence on Cook Street in Victoria, B. C.

On June 12, 1857 at Fort Langley, Simpson married Isabella Yale (c.1840-?), daughter of James Murray Yale and together they had four children, George (1858-1926), Eliza Aurelia (1865-72), Miles/Mylles Yale (1869-?) and James (1872-1898).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; Ships' Logs Cowlitz [barque] 1840-42, C.1/257; YFASA 22-25, 27-32; FtVicASA 1-7; HBCABio; Van-PL Colonist, March 15, 1894, p. 5; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: Beaver, p. 84

See Also: Simpson, Sir George (Father); Simpson, Aemilius (Relative); Simpson, Alexander (Relative); Simpson, Horatio Nelson (Relative)

Simpson, Horatio Nelson (fl. 1836 - 1841) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Dingwall, Ross, Scotland (born to Captain Aemilius Simpson)

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1838); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1841).

Horatio Nelson Simpson joined the HBC on February 10, 1836 (four and a half years after the death of his father), on a five-year contract as an apprentice seaman in the naval department. He arrived in the Columbia in the fall of 1836 and spent the next four years on a variety of ships. At the end of his contract he arrived back in England in the spring of 1841 on the schooner *Vancouver*. The following year, he was to make a run to Hudson Bay but was replaced by another man at the last minute.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 7, 10-11; YFASA 19-20; Wills; log of Prince Rupert V 1

See Also: Simpson, Aemilius (Father); Simpson, Alexander (Relative); Simpson, Sir George (Relative); Simpson, George Stewart (Relative)

Simpson, James (fl. 1838 - 1850) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Death: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Carpenter, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1840); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840 - 1841); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1842); Carpenter, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850).

Ten months after his marriage, James Simpson, brother in law to Alexander Duncan, joined the HBC from London on October 29, 1838. After sailing to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*, he spent the next three years on coastal shipping servicing posts from Sitka to the Sandwich Islands. At the end of his contract, he arrived back in England on the barque *Cowlitz* on May 9, 1843. Five years later he made a round trip on the *Columbia* to the coast, where he resisted the temptation of California gold, and between June and October 1850 made one round trip to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Rupert*. He seems to have then left the service and has not been traced further.

James Simpson had one wife, Margaret Walker (?-?) of Dumfermline, Fife, Scotland whom he married on January 5, 1838 and three children, Archibald (1839-?), Christian (?-?) and Margaret (1849-?).

Six newsy but undelivered letters, written between 1842-1849 by wife Margaret to her husband rest in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11, 14, 4a, 5; YFASA 19-20, 22; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6-8; PorB 1; log of Prince Rupert V 11; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 152-59

See Also: Duncan, Alexander (Relative)

Simpson, John (c. 1808 - 1842) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America - c. 1808

Death: probably Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - June 21, 1842

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1827 - 1828); Cook, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829); Middleman, New Caledonia (1829 - 1832); Servant on the Express, Fort Colville (1831 - 1832); Middleman, New Caledonia (1832 - 1835); Middleman and bout on Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman and bout, Cowlitz Farm (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842).

John Simpson joined the HBC in 1825 at Fort Garry spending some time with the York Factory Express. He appeared to work on the Express until the late 1830s when his life became a little more sedentary. He died in 1842 of unspecified causes.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 4; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFASA 7-9, 11-14, 17, 20, 22; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-5c, 8-9, 13 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105, 113

Simpson, John Jr. (fl. 1845 - 1856) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Apprentice post master, Fort George [Astoria] (1846 - 1847); Apprentice post master, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1850); Clerk, Fort Langley (1850 - 1851); Clerk, Thompson River (1851 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1854 - 1855); Clerk, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856); Post master, Fort Colville (1856 - 1857); Clerk, Columbia Department (1856).

John Simpson, was engaged by the HBC in 1845 on a five year contract. (The parentage of John Simpson Jr. Is problematic as he was deemed to be the son of the preceding John Simpson who was in the area in 1838 and who never rose above the rank of middleman. However, in 1845 young John was given the job as apprentice postmaster, a position usually reserved for sons of officers. When Herbert Beaver baptized John Simpson in July 1838, English cleric named young John's father as George Simpson and mother as Margaret Taylor, which, given the fluidity of family relationships, is also possible.) In 1856 he retired but he appears to have worked beyond his retirement for the Company. He appeared to carry on transactions with the HBC until 1864.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-32; FtVicASA 1-7, 9, 11-12; YFDS 17; FtVanASA 12-14; HBCA John Simpson search file; BCA BCCR CCCath

See Also: Simpson, Sir George (possible Father)

Simpson, Sir George (c. 1787 - 1860) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Lochbroom, Scotland - c. 1787

Death: Lachine, Canada East [Quebec] - September 7, 1860

Fur trade officer

HBC Untraced vocation, HBC (1820 - 1860).

Short and born out of wedlock, George Simpson was a most able governor of the HBC from 1821 to 1860. He was charitable to those who agreed with him, but to those who did not, as is evidenced by the "Character Book", he savaged with a vitriolic pen. However, as his descendants point out, that particular writing was for his own personal consumption. Simpson entered the HBC around 1818 and in 1820 he was sent by London to North America to take charge should the then Governor William Williams be arrested by the NWC. In 1821 he was made governor of the Northern Department and from 1826 until his death, governor of all the HBC trading territories in British North America. During his life in the Company he crossed the continent three times - in 1824, 1828 and 1841 - visiting posts in record time. In 1833 he made his headquarters at Lachine and in 1841-1842 he made an trip across Siberia to St. Petersburg as described in his Narrative. He was knighted in 1841. In his later life he was a director of the North Shore Railway Company of Montreal and of the Champlain Railroad; as well, he was on the Montreal board of the bank of British North America. Much has been written on George Simpson but one of the best is J. S. Galbraith's 1976 publication, *The Little Emperor – Governor Simpson of the HBC*.

Prior to marrying his cousin, Frances Ramsey Simpson, in 1830, George Simpson coupled with Betsey Sinclair, the mixed descent daughter of a HBC officer in 1821, and Margaret Taylor (another mixed descent HBC offspring) in about 1826. During this time he also had another unidentified mistress in Lachine. With his mistress in Lachine he had a son, James Keith Simpson; with Betsey, he had one daughter; with Margaret, he had two sons; and, with Frances, he had two sons and three daughters. It has been speculated that he also had numerous other children with several unnamed native women.

Publication: *Narrative of an Overland Journey Around the World During the Years 1841 and 1842*, vol. I & II, London: Henry Colburn, 1847.

PS: HBCA FtVicCB 22; FtSimp[N]PJ 6 PPS: HBRS I, p. 466-67 SS: DCB Galbraith; Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 161, 163; a Simpson descendant

See Also: Simpson, Aemilius (Relative); Simpson, Alexander (Relative); Simpson, Horatio Nelson (Relative); Hogue, Amable (Relative); Hopkins, Edward Martin; McTavish, John George; Simpson, John Jr. (possible Son); Simpson, George Stewart (Son)

Sinclair, Captain Alexander (? - 1832) (American)

Birth: United States of America

Death: Pierre's Hole [Idaho] - July 18, 1832

Free trader

U.A. Trader, Pacific slopes (1832).

Captain Alexander Sinclair from Arkansas led a group of free trappers to the 1832 Rendezvous at Pierre's Hole. When the Rendezvous broke up on July 17, Sinclair and his men joined Milton Sublette, Nathaniel J. Wyeth and their men who were going to follow the Snake River Valley. On July 18, when some Gros Ventres approached, Antoine Godin shot and killed a chief; thus began the Battle of Pierre's Hole. During this skirmish, Sinclair was shot and killed.

SS: Chittenden, p. 297-98

Sinclair, Gordon (fl. 1824 - 1826) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826).

Gordon Sinclair joined the HBC around July, 1824 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *William & Ann*. While on the coast the vessel traded as far north as Observatory Inlet, and arrived back in London on April 15, 1826.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Sinclair, James [a] (fl. 1830 - 1835) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Caithness, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); House carpenter, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); House carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835).

James Sinclair, from Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, joined the HBC on June 2, 1829 as a labourer and house carpenter for five years. He worked until the end of his contract, July 1, 1835, and in October 1835 went east over the Rockies. The records are unclear, but, between August 1 and September 12, 1835, he may have worked in Fort Colville before going east.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-6; YFASA 11-15

Sinclair, James [e] (fl. 1842 - 1847) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably South Ronaldsay, Orkney

Death: probably England

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1843); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847); Cooper, Fort Vancouver depot (1846).

James Sinclair was hired by the HBC in Orkney on December 14, 1842 on a five-year contract and sailed to York Factory the following year. On his voyage out, he kept watch and did other labouring jobs aboard ship. At Fort Vancouver he worked as a labourer and finally as a cooper, until December 10, 1846, at which point he returned to England. He returned an invalid, unable to use his legs.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert V 3; YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17; log of Vancouver [3] 2

Sinclair, James (c. 1806 - 1856) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Oxford House [Manitoba] - c. 1806 (born to William Sinclair and Margaret [Holden] Nahovway)

Death: Bradford's Store [Cascade Locks, Oregon] - March 26, 1856

Fur trade officer

HBC Leader, Red River Migration (1841); Clerk, Columbia Department general charges (1854 - 1855); Agent, Fort Nez Percés (1855).

Following the wishes of his deceased Orcadian father, twelve year old James Sinclair and his ailing (soon to die) younger brother John, were taken to Orkney, Scotland, to receive schooling. James worked at the farm of his uncle after hours until he was able to go to Edinburgh University in the autumn of 1822. There he studied the arts and some law until 1826 when he signed on as an apprentice with the HBC for a year, sailing in 1826 for Moose Factory. At the end of one year, he returned to Red River, and as a free trader was suspected of creating unrest among the Métis. In 1841, in a HBC effort to populate the Columbia and diffuse the potential Métis unrest, Sinclair led the Red River migration to the Columbia over the Rockies and down the Columbia to Fort Vancouver where the migrants were placed on farms at Cowlitz and Nisqually. In 1841-1842 Sinclair travelled back to Fort Garry where he resumed his private trading. Pressure was put on him to stop trading and, as a result, in 1846, Sinclair went to London to put his case to the British Government, receiving a judgement of £100 for underpayment by the HBC. Upon his return, he travelled south of the

border for trade. In 1850 Governor George Simpson sent Sinclair to the Columbia to report on the state of affairs of the deteriorating HBC posts. Further, in 1854 Sinclair led a second group of migrants back to the Columbia, leaving his family at Fort Walla Walla on the way down. He returned there in January 1855 and took charge of the post where, in the spring, Governor Stevens held conferences with natives from various tribes in an effort to get them to relinquish their lands and move onto reservations. Rather than lose their rights, the natives intensified their resistance, and actively fought back. In October of that year, Sinclair, his family and Fort Walla Walla had been marked for attack and on the 13th of that month, he was ordered to leave by the Indian Agent, Nathan Olney. As a preventative measure, he had his men dump the fort's ammunition (powder and balls) into the river to stop it falling into Indian hands. In November, he was assigned by the HBC officers at Fort Vancouver to the Oregon Volunteers and American troops under Colonel J. K. Kelly to wage a campaign against the natives of the area of his old fort. As part of this group, he went with others to the defence of the Cascades where, on March 26, 1856 at the door of Bradford's store while under fire and trying to help someone through the door, he was shot in the head. Two days later, as the siege continued, his body was slipped quietly into the river by his interpreter John McBain. The following day the survivors (eighteen had been killed) were rescued by the American cavalry and Sinclair's body was taken back to Fort Vancouver for a Masonic burial. (A story persists that the ghost of his deceased mother, Nahowway, who was buried outside the door of the St. John's Anglican Cathedral in Winnipeg, was the cause of the organ mysteriously playing on its own. Because of this, her ghost had to be exorcised.)

James W. Sinclair had three successive wives and eleven children. In December, 1829 at Red River, he married Elizabeth Bird (?-1845) and together they had Elizabeth (?-1834), Alexander (1833-34), Harriet (1832-?), Emma (?-1843), Louise (c.1841-1843) and an unnamed child (1845-?). After Elizabeth's death in 1845, he had a daughter, named Mary (?-bap.1848-?), by Jane Whitford. He then married Mary Campbell (daughter of Colin Campbell and a Cree woman) and together they had Mary/Maria (?-1855 or 1856), Jane (1851-?), Agnes (?-?) and an unnamed boy (c.1856-?). After the death of James, Mary Campbell Sinclair married an Indian Agent, Nathen Olney. They lived together one week and divorced one year later.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 10-12; FtVicASA 3-4; FtVanCB 41 PPS: CCR 1b; OHS Oregonian, Apr. 5, 1856, p. 2 SS: Lent

Sinclair, John (fl. 1832 - 1833) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

Wyeth Member, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1833).

John Sinclair, a close friend of John Ball, joined the 1st expedition of Nathaniel J. Wyeth in Baltimore in early 1832. Both Sinclair and Ball stayed with the expedition, while many quit, and reached Fort Vancouver in October of that year. Unlike Ball or other members, Sinclair did not appear to work for the HBC at Fort Vancouver but when released by Wyeth in early 1833, tried farming with Ball in the Willamette Valley. Both Sinclair and Ball stayed around to harvest the crop and then shipped out on the *Dryad* in October 1833. While the *Dryad* was at Golden Gate harbour [California], Sinclair and Ball split up, Ball staying with the *Dryad* while Sinclair shipped aboard the Boston bound whaler *Helvetius*. He probably reached New England but has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b SS: Overmeyer, p. 99-100
See Also: **Ball, John**

Sinclair, John Logan (c. 1830 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney - c. 1830

Maritime officer

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1848); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848); Apprentice or seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849); 3rd mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851); 2nd mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850 - 1851); 1st mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1851 - 1852); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1853 - 1854); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1853); 1st mate, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1855); 1st mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858); Captain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858 - 1859); Captain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1859).

After John Logan Sinclair joined the HBC on August 21, 1844, he sailed to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. When, on May 7, 1848 his vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River, he was assigned to the schooner *Cadboro* under Captain James Sangster and returned to England on the *Prince Albert*. From that point on, a competent Sinclair rose quickly through the ranks while he made several return voyages to the coast and one to Hudson Bay as 2nd mate on the *Prince Arthur* in 1856. He returned to the coast on the *Princess Royal* and became captain of the *Beaver* in 1859.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 24-26, 29-32; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-4, 6; FtVicCB 7; log of Cadboro 6; PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 4-5

Sinclair, Magnus [variation: **John**] (fl. 1849 - 1854) (probably British: Scottish)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1851); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854).

Magnus Sinclair came to the coast on the HBC brig *Una* and in March 1851 joined the steamer *Beaver* under the name John Sinclair. He has not been tracked after his work on the steamer *Beaver* in 1854 and he may have left the area.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 10; log of Beaver 2; YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2

Sinclair, Thomas [a] (1791 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Orkney, United Kingdom - November 20, 1791 (born to Thomas Sinclair and Mary [Sclater] Sinclair)

Maritime officer

HBC Sloopmaster, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1831); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1831); Captain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831 - 1833); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Thomas Sinclair, with the "manner & appearance of a good rough Seaman" (HBRX XXX, p. 456) and with an accompanying drinking problem, joined the HBC on May 24, 1824 as a sloop master, originally for five years. He first served as sloop-master at York Factory from 1824-1826. In 1826, after he was chosen by Lieut. Aemilius Simpson to act as mate on the schooner *Cadboro*, he crossed the continent to the Columbia in a brigade led by Simpson. He was with the *Cadboro* during the establishment of both Fort Langley in 1827 and Fort Nass in 1831. By 1831, however, he applied to return to England but agreed to stay if his wages were increased. During that year, according to George Simpson's character evaluation, when Aemilius Simpson was ill, Sinclair was usually too intoxicated to offer assistance. On the death of Simpson, Thomas Sinclair became master of the *Cadboro*, but a year later his crew mutinied and McLoughlin agreed that he should be sent home. He left in the fall of 1833 on the barque *Ganymede* and returned to England in February 1834.

Thomas Sinclair's family records in the Columbia are unclear. According to the obituary of the husband of Mary [Sinclair] Weston, Thomas had a daughter Mary (1833-1884) by an unnamed Clatsop-Chinook woman, daughter of Chief Cowhicalas.

PS: OrkA OPR Orkney-Kirkwall & St. Ola; HBCA HBCCont; FtVanPJ; YFDS 2a, 4b-5b; FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 8-9, 11-13; FtVanCB 8, 9 PS: HBRX III, p. 114, 456; HBRX XXX, p. 199 SS: CCR 1a, 1b

Sinclair, William Jr. (1827 - 1899) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Lac La Pluie, Ontario - September 25, 1827 (born to CF William Sinclair and Mary Wadin McKay Sinclair)

Death: Fraser Lake, British Columbia - October 30, 1899

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, San Francisco (1843 - 1845); Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1849); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1851); Clerk, Fort Colville general charges (1851 - 1853); Clerk, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1854); Clerk, Fort Hall (1854 - 1855); Clerk, Snake Country (1855 - 1856); Clerk, Pend d'Oreille (1856 - 1857); In charge, Cowlitz Farm (1857 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Colville (1864 - 1865); Clerk, Fort Shepherd (1864 - 1865); Assistant to C.T.J.W. McKay, Thompson River (1864 - 1865); Post master, Bella Coola (1878 - 1882); Purser, *Otter* (steamer) (1882); Untraced vocation, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1882 - 1884); Untraced vocation, Hazelton, Fort Yale, Langley and Fraser Lake (1884 - 1899).

In 1843 at the age of fifteen, William Sinclair Jr. was assigned by McLoughlin to assist to his son-in-law William Glen Rae in the San Francisco post. In 1845, after Rae committed suicide by shooting himself, Sinclair returned to Vancouver as an apprentice post master, becoming clerk four years later. He was posted at a variety of posts up to 1859 but bolted from the service of the HBC after being assigned to Fort Colville, the lure of the gold rush in British Columbia was too strong to keep Sinclair at his post. He could not be induced to come back and spent time at Fort Owen in the Flathead Country. He spent late 1862 and part of 1863 in London, England and rejoined the HBC in 1863 only to leave it two years later on May 31, 1865. Between 1868 and 1869 Sinclair was on the move again, living in Elizabethtown and Brockville, Ontario respectively. Back on Vancouver Island in 1878, this otherwise trustworthy HBC servant was put in charge of the Bella Coola post until it closed, at which point he took the job of purser on a company steamer. He served at a variety of posts until October 30, 1899, when, like Rae years before, he committed suicide by shooting himself; he was buried at Fraser Lake on November 3, 1899.

Sinclair's wife, Eloisa Jemina Kittson (July 25, 1836-1927), daughter of William Kittson and Helene McDonald and step daughter of Richard Grant, was living in Victoria at the time of his death. It is difficult to ascertain when his wife travelled with him. One son James William (July 27, 1858-June 21, 1861) was born at Cowlitz and died in New Westminster. One daughter was probably Julia Jessie (1864-?), born at Victoria.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28, 30-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-15; FtVicASA 9, 11-14; FtVicCB 27; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon

Sirard, Joseph (c. 1830 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849).

Joseph Sirard came west over the Rockies to work with the HBC in 1848 on a contract that ended in 1851. In 1849 he probably went south for California gold.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-32; YFDS 19

Sivigny, Joseph (c. 1801 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1801

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826).

Joseph Sivigny joined the NWC from the parish of L'Assomption in 1820 serving his first year at Lachine. He continued on with the HBC after the coalition and for two years (1821-1823) worked as a middleman in Athabasca before working in West Caledonia. His contract ended in 1826 but in 1825 he returned to Montreal.

PS: HBCA YFDS 1a; FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-5; HBCABio

Slaight, Aaron (fl. c. 1788 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably New York, New York - c. 1788

Death: probably Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Sailmaker, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811?).

The fate of twenty two year old New York native Aaron Slaight is unknown. Slaight joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as a sail maker some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast but did not appear on Gabriel Franchere's list of crew members. He may have been replaced by sail maker, John Coles, before the ship sailed on September 8. He may have left the *Tonquin* in New York harbour before it sailed and thus saved himself from catastrophe.

PS: USNA Tonquin

Slater, James (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

James Slater made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Slater, John B. (fl. 1846 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Whiteness, Yelland, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1852).

John Slater joined the HBC on May 18, 1846 as a sloop for five years. He appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1851-1852 but his contract was annulled by John Ballenden of Fort Vancouver August 1, 1852 and he was discharged. No reason was given and he has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 31; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9; FtVicDS 1

Slater, Thomas (c. 1826 - ?) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: probably in or near Tingwall, Shetland Islands, United Kingdom - c. 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1842); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1842); Labourer, Columbia

Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1847).

Thomas Slater joined the HBC from Lerwick, Shetland in 1842, sailed to York Factory, and made his way overland, working one contract at Fort Vancouver. At the end of his contract, he retraced his steps and sailed back to Shetland on the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 1; log of Prince Rupert V 2, 8; YFASA 24-27

Sloat, Benjamin [variation: **Sloats**] (fl. 1835 - 1836) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1836).

Benjamin Sloats appears to have joined the HBC in 1835 and is on record as being discharged in Snake Country around 1836. He may have been discharged for improper conduct and began work with Nathaniel Wyeth's Company. John McLoughlin wanted assurances that he not be taken back.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15-16; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3; FtVanCB 15

Smith, Angus (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Angus Smith made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Smith, Charles [1] (fl. 1842 - 1843) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Crew member, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843).

Charles Smith was a crew member of the barque *Columbia* in outfit 1842-1843.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22

Smith, Charles [2] (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Crew member, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852).

Charles Smith [2] was in the Columbia area when he disobeyed Captain David Wishart of the *Norman Morison* and was imprisoned for part of the return voyage.

PS: HBCA FtVicCB 4

Smith, Charles [3] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1859).

Charles Smith, possibly the above, joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made two return voyages to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 3-5

Smith, David (fl. 1848 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1848); Blacksmith, Fort Colvile general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1852).

David Smith joined the HBC in 1848 on a contract that ended in 1854. He sailed to Hudson Bay and made his way west three years later. He did not complete his contract, deserting in 1852.

Smith, Donald [a] (fl. 1837 - 1842) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Lochs, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Boatbuilder, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1841 - 1842); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1842).

Donald Smith joined the HBC on June 5, 1837 from the Hebrides as a boatbuilder for five years. He embarked for Hudson Bay at Stornoway on June 21, 1837 and arrived in the Columbia in 1839. There he appears to have been attached to Fort Vancouver and schooner *Cadboro*. At the end of his contract in the spring or summer of 1842 he returned east over the Rockies and to the British Isles, sailing on the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 10; YFASA 19-22; FtVanASA 6-7; log of Prince Rupert V 1

Smith, George (fl. 1837 - 1850) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

George Smith came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. He left England in February 1837 and in August arrived in Oahu where he overstayed his shore leave by two days. He spent about a month at Fort Vancouver and arrived back in London in April 1838. (A George Smith sailed to the coast on the *Comlitz* in 1849 but deserted in Honolulu in 1850 before reaching the coast.)

PS: HBCA log of the Sumatra 1

Smith, J. (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

J. Smith made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Smith, Jedediah Strong (1799 - 1831) (American)

Birth: Jericho (now Bainbridge), New York - January 6, 1799 (born to Jedediah and Sarah Strong Smith)

Death: Cimarron [Oklahoma] - May 27, 1831

Fur trade officer

Ash. Member, Ashley Trading Co. (1822); **SJ & S** Founder with David E. Jackson and William L. Sublette, Rocky Mountain Fur Company (1826); Expedition leader, Umpqua Expedition (1828).

Humourless, religious and tough, Jedediah Strong Smith blazed many American fur trading trails in Southern Oregon and California - Smith sported a receding hairline, the result of a grizzly bear opening his scalp. Jedediah Smith Jr. went to work at the age of thirteen after receiving some schooling. In 1822, Smith joined the General William Ashley Trading Company in St. Louis and headed for the headwaters of the Missouri, narrowly escaping death at the Arikaree villages on June 1, 1823. In 1826 David E. Jackson, William L. Sublette, and Jedediah Smith formed a partnership and bought out Ashley. In June of 1828, during one of his many fur trading expeditions (this time through the Umpqua River), all but three members of his expedition were killed in an attack by local Indians; both sides claimed the other provoked the fight. Subsequently, Smith made his way to Fort Vancouver where he encountered another member of the expedition who had managed to escape. Dr. John McLoughlin sent out a party under Alexander McLeod to recover the horses and furs, for which he paid Smith generously. Smith stayed at Fort Vancouver until March 1829; when he left he carried correspondence from John Dominis of the brig *Omyhybee*, which had been trading on the Columbia River. Smith was eventually killed May 27, 1831, in the Cimarron by Comanche Indians while he was trading on the Santa Fe Trail.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3a; FtVanAB 21a; FtVanCB 4; HU-HL JMarshallLB SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith"; D. L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith; B. A. Wilson, p. 43

Smith, John [1] (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1832).

John Smith shipped on with the HBC vessel *Ganymede* around November 1830 and sailed to Fort Vancouver. He would have returned to London in 1832.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 7

Smith, John [a] (c. 1811 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: Yarmouth, Norfolk, England - c. 1811

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

John Smith served on the merchant vessel *Mary* before he joined the HBC in London on August 29, 1835 as a seaman for five years. He then came to the Northwest Coast aboard the *Columbia*. After working on coastal shipping for two years, he returned to the British Isles on the barque *Columbia*. He appears to have signed on again but he may have stayed in the British Isles for a John Smith ([b?] from "London") signed on at the same time, and a single entry continued in the books.

A letter dated April 22, 1838, written by his mother in London, Eleanor Smith, rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; log of Columbia 1, 3; FtVanASA 3-5, 7; YFDS 7, 9-10; YFASA 18-19

Smith, John [b] (fl. 1838 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1840); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1840 - 1843); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

John Smith joined the HBC on November 5, 1838 in London as a seaman for five years and came to the coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver*. From 1840, he worked on coastal shipping, visiting a variety of ports for over two years and eventually arrived back in London on June 11, 1844, aboard the *Vancouver*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 18-20, 22-23; FtVanASA 5-7; YFDS 10

Smith, John [2] (fl. 1846 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: probably Devon, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1849).

John Smith [3] joined the HBC on October 2, 1846 and made one return voyage to the Pacific coast on the *Cowlitz*. After supplying several coastal posts and Oahu, he arrived back in London on May 24, 1849.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28

Smith, John [b2] (c. 1829 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Barras, Isle of Lewis, Scotland - c. 1829 (born to Murdoch Smith)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Thompson River (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1855); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1855 - 1860).

John Smith [b1] joined the HBC in 1849 and sailed to York Factory, making his way overland. At Thompson River he deserted and went to Victoria. There he and others tried to desert but he was caught and transported to Fort Simpson. On April 13, 1853, he walked away from his gate-keeping duty. When he was told to return, he refused and was put in irons in the bastion for four days until he agreed to return to the gate. Like most others at the fort at that time, he had venereal disease for which he was treated. His contract ended in 1855 and he sailed to Victoria on the steamer *Otter* but he may have stayed in the area for a number of years. (He may be the same John Julius Bruno Smith who was living at Plumper's Pass in 1888. This John Smith travelled extensively throughout the Pacific area and had a great many experiences.)

PS: BCA FtAlex 1; HBCA log of Prince Albert 8; log of Prince Rupert V 10; YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-9; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; BCA The Evening Standard, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 4

Smith, John [3] (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

John Smith made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Smith, Malcolm [b] (c. 1814 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Bragie, Barras, Lewis, Scotland - c. 1814/1817

Death: possibly Fort William, Sauvie Island, Oregon

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1852).

Malcolm Smith (b) joined the HBC on June 20, 1832 from the outer Hebrides as a labourer, originally for five years. He boarded the *Prince Rupert IV* on June 23, at Stornoway as a sloop (crewman), sailing June 26. After a two month voyage, he disembarked at York Factory on August 24 and made his way to the Columbia. He spent the next twenty years largely at Fort Vancouver, spending the last few years working in the HBC's dairy industry; he retired there in 1852. In 1849, he was likely living on Sauvie Island but his movements have not been subsequently traced.

Malcolm Smith had one wife, Mary, Cowlitz (?-?), and four recorded children. Their children were Marie Malcolm (1848-?), Catherine (?-bap.1853-?), Joseph Malcolm (1854-?) and Elizabeth (1855-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-7, 9 PPS: CCR 1b

Smith, Norman [b] (fl. 1847 - 1849) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Stornoway, Scotland

Fur trade officer

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1849).

Norman Smith joined the HBC from Stornoway in 1847 on a contract that was to have ended in 1851. He came over the Rockies in 1848 and worked until August 31, 1849 when he deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19-20

Smith, Philip (1813 - c. 1861) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Mariwck [Mariveg], Lochs, Scotland - 1813 (born to Louis Smith and Margaret MacLennan)

Death: Cromore, Lochs, Ross, Scotland - before 1861

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1837); Boatman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1844).

Philip Smith was probably born and raised in the family croft in Marwick [Mariveg], in the Lochs area of the Isle of Lewis. Little did the Gaelic and English speaking twenty-four year old Hebridean know when he joined the HBC on June 8, 1837 for five years, that he would leave such a wide paper trail and a swirl of controversy. After arriving at York Factory, Smith appears to have first worked east of the Rockies; the young boatman/sloop crossed the continent with John McLoughlin Sr., who was returning from England, in 1839 to Fort Vancouver and then headed north to the Alaskan Panhandle, first to Fort Taku and then to Fort Stikine, run by John McLoughlin, Jr. On November 1, 1841, this "soft and able", yet "soft and timid" (FtVanCB 29, fo. 31d) man, took a local wife, the daughter of a chief. Interpretations of Smith's character vary considerably for Governor George Simpson had reported to him that Smith was a perfectly upright character, a "a steady well conducted man" (FtVanCB 29, fo. 24d) while Dr. John McLoughlin Sr., said he had an "Ill Nature and Bad temper and [was] getting into difficulties with other men" (FtVanCB 31, fo. 177) and that he was "the most Criminal man among these [Fort Stikine's] men" (FtVanCB 31, fo. 165d). According to McLoughlin Sr., Smith saw Heroux load his gun but did nothing to warn John McLoughlin Jr. Smith, in turn, swore that McLoughlin was not only beating his men but was also was embezzling from the Company, the latter charge not entirely without foundation as George Simpson admitted that McLoughlin Jr. had been rather generous to women with Company property. Whatever the truth about Smith's character, he was indirectly involved in the murder McLoughlin, Jr. at Fort Stikine in that he knew about the murder (signing an agreement with the other men, and watching a gun being loaded) beforehand without attempting to inform the young McLoughlin of the plot against his life. Phillip Smith stayed in the area for two years after the end of his contract in 1842 while letters flew back and forth on how to punish

the men of Fort Stikine. Eventually, he and fourteen others were sent to York Factory by McLoughlin to be dealt with there. No doubt when he returned to the British Isles in 1844 via the Prince Rupert Phillip Smith was relieved to leave the adventures in the New World behind him.

A year after he returned to the quiet of the Hebrides, Smith married a girl from Cromore, in the Lochs area, not far from his original home at Marwick. Here he raised his young family in a croft at 2 Cromore but died before 1861, when his wife was noted in the Census as being a widow. Eventually, the widow Smith, giving up the Cromore croft, followed her youngest son and his family to Stornoway, where she died in 1896.

Phillip Smith had two successive wives. The first was the above unnamed daughter of a local chief at Fort Stikine. His departure from the area brought about an end to the first marriage. When he returned to the Hebrides he married Gormelia MacLeod (?-1896) of Cromore. Together, they had two sons, John (1848-?) and Alex (1850-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 10; YFASA 20, 22-24; FtVanASA 6; FtStikPJ 1; FtVanCB 29, fo. 31d; FtVanCB 29, George Simpson's Jan. 5, 1843 London letter to Governor & Committee, B.223/b/29 fo. 24d; FtVanCB 30-31, John McLoughlin's Feb. 1, 1844 Fort Vancouver letter to George Simpson, fo. 165d, B.223/b/31, fo. 177; log of Prince Rupert V 4; OrkA 1861 UK Census SS: Lewis and Harris researcher

Smith, Robert (fl. 1848 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850).

Robert Smith joined the HBC in London on September 6, 1848 and made one return voyage to the coast on the *Columbia*. He arrived back in London in spring 1850 and made a further return voyage to Hudson Bay that year.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 10; YFASA 30-31; log of Prince Rupert V 11

Smith, Solomon Howard (1809 - 1876) (American)

Birth: New Hampshire, United States - December 26, 1809

Death: Oregon State, United States - August 14, 1876

Fur trade employee

HBC School teacher, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1834); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1837).

Solomon H. Smith, an adventurous physician, taught school at Fort Vancouver for a brief period. After studying medicine in Norwich Academy, Vermont, working as a clerk and fisherman, he came to Fort Vancouver with Nathaniel Wyeth's party in 1832 and stayed on with his friend Calvin Tibbets. From March, 1833, he succeeded schoolteacher John Ball and taught school at Fort Vancouver for eighteen or more months. In 1833 he became romantically involved (later solemnized by Jason Lee in 1837) with Chief Cobaway's daughter Celiast (Helen) who was at that time married to baker Bazil Poirier (himself having a wife in the east), taking her to Salem to live. While staying in the Gervais house, Smith opened a school there. In 1836 they moved to the mouth of Chehalem Creek on the north bank of the Willamette opposite McKay's settlement. He helped Ewing Young build a sawmill and started a farm of his own. His wife wasn't satisfied there so they settled closer to her people on Clatsop Plains in 1840. There he practiced medicine and operated a dairy farm and in 1843, he voted at Champoege for the establishment of a Provisional Government. In 1849, Smith opened a store at Skipanon and, in 1851 operated a sawmill on Lewis and Clark River. He also was a school director, a county commissioner and member of the state senate. He died August 14, 1876.

Solomon H. Smith had one wife, Celiast or Helen/Ellen, Clatsop, whom he married on February 11, 1837, and together had seven children, six of whom were Charlotte (?-?), Josephine (c.1835-?), Hélène Levina (c.1837-51), Henry (?-?), Agnes (?-?) and Silas (?-?). In addition, they raised a French Canadian by the name of Eli, one Bill Stoddard, possibly a mixed descent son of Walter Stoddard, and Jessie Bill, a Hawaiian slave they bought from a sailor named Bill.

Smith Lake in Clatsop County was named after Solomon H. Smith.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-14; FVASA 3; YFDS 5b-7, 10 PPS: CCR 1a; "Oregon Mission Record Book," p. 264 SS: Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 182; Miller, p. 57-58; Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 67-68; Holman, p. 115; Overmeyer, p. 100-01

Smith, Thomas [1] (c. 1808 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land - c. 1808 (born to Mr. Smith and a Cree woman)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Freeman

HBC Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Hunter and trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1831); Hunter, Snake Party (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Snake Party (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Hunter, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Trapper, South Party (1836 - 1837); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1837 - 1839);

Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1839 - 1841); Trapper, South Party (1841 - 1842); Middleman, South Party (1842 - 1844).

Thomas Smith joined the HBC in 1828 and spent his career in the 1830s as a trapper in the Columbia District. He went off record in 1844.

Thomas Smith had one wife and possibly one recorded child. On January 29, 1844, he married Marguerite, Nisqually (1827-?). If his wife was also Marguerite, Walla Walla, their recorded child was Marie (c.1845-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6; YFASA 8-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-25; YFDS 3a-7; FtVanAB 28; CCR 1b, 3a

Smith, Thomas [2] (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British: English)

Birth: probably Kent, England

Maritime officer

HBC Carpenter, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Thomas Smith [2] joined the HBC in London on May 4, 1833 as a carpenter for three years, a time meant to be served on Columbia Department coastal shipping. He sailed on the *Nereide* on May 4, 1833 on an arduous almost year long voyage to the Northwest Coast. He was kept busy the entire voyage which was delayed months as it had to stop at Plymouth and Lisbon for repairs. After his arrival at Fort Vancouver on April 23, 1834 and a quick turnaround, Smith left the Columbia River post on May 28, 1834 for an equally long return voyage. After stopping at Valparaiso, the vessel eventually arrived back in London May 28, 1835.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Nereide 1; ShMiscPap 14

Smith, Thomas [3] (fl. 1850 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria farm (1851 - 1853); Labourer, *Recovery* (brig) (1853 - 1854).

Thomas Smith came to Vancouver Island as a HBC servant settler aboard the *Tory*. After arriving at Fort Victoria on May 9, 1851, he worked at various HBC locations until 1854 when he appeared to retire, probably having served out his contract.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2

Smith, William [a] (fl. 1827 - 1831) (British)

Birth: possibly in or near Portsea, England

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Eagle* (brig) (1827 - 1829); Seaman, HBC Naval Department (1828 - 1830); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

William Smith joined the HBC on September 3, 1827 and made the 1827-1829 round trip from London to Fort Vancouver and back again on a supply trip. His vessel sailed from London on September 14, 1827 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on May 28, 1828. After unloading supplies, picking up furs, and taking on ballast at Fort George, the *Eagle* crossed the bar on August 20, 1827 and arrived at the London docks on February 13, 1829; Smith was discharged the following day. He likely rejoined the *Eagle* at the end of that year for he was on it when it left the Columbia for Europe on October 1, 1830.

PS: HBCA log of Eagle 1; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 7-10; YFDS 2b-3a, 4a

Smith, William [b] (fl. 1830 - 1831) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830).

William Smith [b], probably from England, most likely joined the HBC on January 9, 1830 as a seaman for three years. He deserted in outfit 1830-1831, possibly in August 1830 or five months after his arrival date of August 16th, and as a result, forfeited his wages. A William Smith appeared as a seaman on the schooner *Vancouver* on November 10, 1830.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 9; YFDS 4a; ShMiscPap 14

Smith, William [c] (fl. 1832 - 1835) (possibly African and American)

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Cook, *Dryad* (brig) (1833 - 1835).

William Smith [c] was engaged by the HBC in Oahu on September 3, 1832. He worked until November 1, 1833 and was sent to Oahu on the *Dryad*. He returned to the Columbia and, on September 1, 1834, was employed building the new site of Fort Simpson on the Tsimshian peninsula. He was eventually discharged in Oahu in May, 1835.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 12-15; YFDS 5a-5c; FtSimp[N]PJ 3

Smith, William [a1] (fl. 1846 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Stepney, Middlesex, England - ? (born to E. and J. Smith)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1848); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

William Smith [3] joined the HBC in London on October 28, 1846 as a seaman on the brig *Mary Dare* and arrived at Fort Victoria on May 23, 1847. He worked on coastal shipping for one year until October 29, 1847 when he joined the *Columbia* for its return voyage from Fort Victoria. He arrived back in London on May 22, 1848.

In April 1847, his parents, E. and J. Smith of Stepney, Middlesex, wrote him a newsy and affectionate letter but it was undelivered and found its way into the HBCA. Three newspapers they sent separately may have arrived.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 9; YFASA 27; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 215-16

Smith, William (fl. 1854 - 1859) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1854 - 1856); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1856 - 1859).

William Smith appeared to work sporadically for the HBC at Fort Victoria and, by 1864 was dead.

It is quite possible that William Smith had one wife and children. His wife would have been a native, Anna (?-c.1865), from San Juan Island. Their children were William (1864-?) and Thomas Joseph (c.1865-1866). When Anna died around 1865, Thomas Joseph and William were adopted by Dutchman John Gerrison and his native wife.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-6, 9; BCA StAndC

Smyth, Charles (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Charles Smyth made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Sonart, George (fl. 1849 - 1850) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1850).

George Sonart received an advance from the HBC in England in outfit 1849-1850 as part of the Company's plan to colonize and settle Vancouver Island. After reaching Fort Victoria, he sailed to Fort Rupert, a place from which he deserted on June 18, 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29; YFDS 61

Soncisse, Michel (fl. 1821 - 1822) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822).

Michel Soncisse worked for the HBC in New Caledonia in outfit 1821-1822 and appears to have left the area at that time.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1

Soto (c. 1750 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably near the Columbia Cascades (Rapids), Pacific Northwest - c. 1750 (born to Kanopee)

Death: Pacific Northwest

Other

U.A. 18th Century exploration (? - ?).

Soto was a mixed descent offspring of a shipwrecked Spaniard and a woman from the Cascades. He was discovered by Gabriel Franchere on May 8, 1811 living at the Cascades on the Columbia River as a blind old man; he may have been born as early as 1750. The mere existence of Soto challenges the notion that the first non-native encounter on the Columbia River was with Robert Gray in 1792. The Spaniards had obviously been there before, although, they may have been part of an off-course ship from the Philippines bound for Central America. Apparently Soto's father was shipwrecked at the mouth of the Columbia and all but four of the crew were killed by the Clatsops. Soto's father, Kanopee, along with three others, went to the Cascades where he lived for a short while before striking out overland for European habitation. A very young Soto never heard from his father again and he continued to live with the natives.

PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 83; SS: Ruby & Brown, *The Chinook Indians*, p. 29

See Also: **Kanopee (Father)**

Soulliere, Francois [standard: **François**] [variation: **Souliere**] (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1835).

François Soulliere joined the HBC as a middleman in 1832. He appears to have served one contract in the Columbia before disappearing from records.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Spence, John [c/a (1820-1833 as “c”; 1838-53 as “a”)] (c. 1798 - 1865) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney - c. 1798

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - September 29, 1865

Maritime employee

HBC Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver (1825 - 1833); Boatbuilder, Columbia Department (1825 - 1833); Passenger to Orkney, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1834); Carpenter on runs to and from Hudson Bay, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1835 - 1838); Carpenter on London to Columbia voyage, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1839 - 1840); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver depot (1840 - 1842); Boatbuilder, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1843); Carpenter, *Vancouver* (barque) (1843 - 1847); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1861); Pensioner, Fort Victoria (1861 - 1863).

Twenty-two year old Stromness boatbuilder, John Spence, first joined the HBC on June 6, 1820. He made his way to North America where he worked from 1821-1825 as a boatbuilder at Cumberland post, Saskatchewan. In 1825, he crossed the continent to spend the next seven years working out of Forts Vancouver and Simpson. In 1833, after thirteen years of working in North America and with mixed emotions leaving a native wife behind, Spence began his return to Europe, crossing the country and wintering at Churchill and York Factory. Between 1835-1838 he worked on HBC Hudson Bay runs which enabled him to see his Orkney relations, and at the end of the year [now with an “a” designation] made his way back to the Northwest Coast. Once again, from July to August 1844, he was back in Stromness visiting his sister for the last time. From September 1844, when he sailed for the Columbia, he worked as a carpenter, until 1861, when he finally retired in Victoria as a pensioner. In all, he appears to have been a very competent carpenter as, for example, he built a small boat for the schooner *Cadboro*. From 1854, having chosen the Pacific coast as his permanent residence, he began buying property in Victoria and married in 1863. His married life did not last long for on September 26, 1865 he wrote out his will, which he signed with a shaky hand. Three days later, at the age of sixty-seven, he died, his funeral being held at his residence on Superior Street. He was buried on October 2 in the Naval corner of the old Quadra Street Cemetery in Victoria.

Between 1825-1833, John Spence partnered with a native, Margaret, but they had no children. Many years later on February 17, 1863 in Victoria he married Maria Robinson (sister of George Robinson). They did not appear to have children.

Two undelivered 1843 letters, from sister Betsy Clouston of Stromness and John Rendall of London respectively, rest in the HBCA. Also found in the archives is a September 17, 1835 letter written by Spence himself at York Factory to friend Joseph Spence, who would leave the Columbia before the letter arrived.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 5-8, 11-12; logs of Prince Rupert IV 7-11; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4b-5a, 10; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-8; HBCCont; YFASA 20, 22-23, 25-32; log of Columbia 6; log of Vancouver [3] 2; FtVicASA 1-12; HBCABio; log of Cadboro 5; MiscI 5; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; Van-PL Colonist, February 18, 1863, p. 3, September 30, 1865, p. 3
SS: Fawcett, p. 138; John Spence's will; Beattie & Buss, p. 70-77

Spence, John [e] (fl. 1851 - 1860) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly Stromness, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1859); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1859 - 1860).

John Spence [e] sailed from Stromness to Hudson Bay and came overland to the Northwest Coast. He worked for the HBC until 1859 when he worked part-time. By August 1857, he was probably working on coastal shipping while his wife remained at Fort Simpson. At that time his entrepreneurial spouse sold four bottles of rum or brandy from inside the fort, creating considerable intoxication around the post. Spence remained ashore from May 1858 for about a year.

The name of Spence's wife has not been traced.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 2; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-5, 7; FtAlex[N]PJ 8

Spence, Joseph (1803 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: "Beboran", Harray, Orkney - March 8, 1803 (born to Jacob Spence and Jacobina [Flett] Spence)

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1828); Sailor, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Carpenter, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1835); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1835 - 1836); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1836).

Joseph Spence joined the HBC on January 14, 1828 as a sailor for five years and six months later he sailed to Hudson Bay. From there, he made his way overland to Fort Vancouver. He worked in the Columbia Department for nine years in coastal shipping until June 1836 when he left on the barque *Columbia*. In a matter of weeks he deserted in Oahu and has not been traced further.

An undelivered 1835 letter from a John Spence, then on the Prince Rupert, rests in the HBCA.

PS: OrkA OPR Orkney-Harray, HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 2; HBCCont; HBCAbio; YFASA 9, 11-17; FtVanASA 2-3; YFDS 4a-7; FtVanCB 9; ShMiscPap 14; MiscI 5

Spence, Peter (fl. 1851 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Steerage passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Sponsored settler, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854).

Peter Spence came to the Pacific Coast as a HBC sponsored settler aboard the *Norman Morison*. From October 30, 1850, he worked off his expenses on the steamer *Beaver*.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-2

Spence, William [e] (c. 1829 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Birsay, Orkney

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1853 - 1857); Steerage passenger, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1858 - 1859).

William Spence [e] sailed from Stromness to Hudson Bay and made his way overland to the Pacific slopes. He worked in the Fort Victoria area for the HBC from 1852 to March 1857. The area must have been to his liking for he returned to the British Isles to bring back his wife on the return voyage of the *Princess Royal*. After their arrival on February 11, 1858, he continued working with the HBC for the next year to January 1, 1859, when he was dismissed. He appears to have become a tailor and raised a family in the Victoria area.

The name of William Spence's wife has not been traced but two children appear to have been William Jr. (c.1858-?) and Elizabeth (c.1864-?).

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 2; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-6, 9; log of Princess Royal 3-4

Spenser, Edward [variation: **Spencer**] (c. 1822 - 1898) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly York Factory [Manitoba] - c. 1822

Death: Washington State, United States - 1898

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1845); Steward, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Defence keeper, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849); Interpreter in charge, Fort George [Astoria] (1849 - 1850); Interpreter in charge, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850); Interpreter, Vancouver Island trade (1850 - 1851); Post master, Cawecoman store [Cowlitz River] (1851 - April 1858); Post master, Fort Nisqually (February 1858 - June 1858); **PSAC** Post master, Fort Nisqually (1858 - 1862).

Son of an HBC officer and hired on in the York Factory area in 1839, Edward Spenser spent his working career in the Columbia area. In 1849 he went south to look for gold but returned to Fort Vancouver on January 16, 1850; and, in the 1850 census, Spenser appeared to be living alone without a family. He retired in 1850-1851 but re-emerged as a post master at a variety of posts. He sold a large volume of goods from the Cawecoman store, but when it was found out that he sold a large amount on credit, which was very difficult to collect, he was reprimanded. He retired in the 1860s and went on to live with several mixed descent fur traders in the vicinity of Roy.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-30, 32; FtVanASA 6-17; YFDS 20-22; FtVicDS 1; FtVanCB 41; HBCABio; BCA Diar-Rem Lowe 1; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Spenser, John (1790 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: England-1790 (born to Alex Lean, Secretary of the HBC)

Death: possibly Upper Canada [Ontario]

Fur trade officer

HBC Chief Trader, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827).

Son of Alex Lean, Secretary of the HBC, John Spenser, and once 'a Blue Coat Boy', was educated at Christ's Hospital. He joined the HBC around 1806 and between 1806-1824, served at a variety of posts east of the Rockies. He became Chief Trader in 1826 and was appointed to the Columbia District in outfit 1826-1827 after he was accused of mismanaging Lac La Ronge. In 1827 he went on furlough. He retired in 1828 and rejoined in 1834. He was retired to Red River in 1857 and Goderich, Upper Canada [Ontario] in 1861. He was still alive in 1863 and apparently still writing a good script in his seventies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 6 PPS: HBRS III, p. 40; HBRS I, p. 468-70

Spenser, William (c. 1823 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Hudson Bay, Rupert's Land - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840); Passenger/Servant, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840); Apprentice, Honolulu (1840 - 1842); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Apprentice, Fort Vancouver depot (1843 - 1844).

A native from the Hudson Bay area, William Spenser entered the service of the HBC in 1838, serving his first two years as an apprentice in the Lake Superior area. He came to the coast as a servant of Alexander Simpson and travelled with him to Honolulu on the barque *Vancouver*. He left the Columbia in 1844 and worked at four posts east of the Rockies as an interpreter, post master and clerk until 1874. He most likely retired in 1874.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-23; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 6-8; HBCABio

Spicer, Henry (fl. 1811 - 1813) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

PFC Carpenter, *Beaver* (ship) (1811 - 1812); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1812 - 1813); Carpenter, *Albatross* (brig) (1813).

Henry Spicer was hired in New York in October 1811 to work at Astoria, sailing on John Jacob Astor's ship *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowles] on October 10th. After landing at Astoria on May 9, 1812, his subsequent work did not appear in the journals at the time. On August 25, 1813, he left Fort Astoria with Wilson Price Hunt on the Winship vessel *Albatross* [William Smith]. From there he would have sailed to the Marquesas Islands, thence to the Sandwich Islands in 1813. It is not known if he stayed with the vessel when it traded in the Islands throughout 1814.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: K. W. Porter, John Jacob Astor, p. 475-78 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Spillet, James R. (fl. 1857 - 1862) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1862).

James R. Spillet made four return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*, as part of his seaman apprenticeship.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 4-7

Spindelov, William (fl. 1839 - 1842) (Canadian or British: English)

Birth: possibly Quebec City, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Farm servant, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1842).

William Spindelov joined the HBC from Lower Canada on May 23, 1838 as a farm servant for five years. He appears to have served out his time at Fort Vancouver, and in the spring or summer of 1842, he went east over the Rockies, sailing "home" to the British Isles in 1842 on the *Prince Rupert*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 19-22; FtVanASA 6-7; log of Prince Rupert V 1

Spring, John (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848).

John Spring joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in Oahu in March, 1848 and sailed to the coast. As the vessel came to grief at the mouth of the Columbia in May, Spring was assigned the following month to the *Cadboro*. On Saturday, October 28, 1848 at Fort Langley, on the pretext of having to wash his clothes, he refused to load the schooner on a Saturday afternoon, which was normally a free time. As a result of this, he and two others who supported him were sent to the fort by James Douglas to be confined to a house; their bedding followed. They were replaced by five Sandwich Islanders but, not liking their new situation, Spring and friends returned to the ship and were once again taken back to the fort. He may have been sent home shortly after this for he appears in the HBC abstracts simply as having returned to England in outfit 1848-1849. A pencilled notation "see servol. retired" appeared on the 1849-1850 abstracts.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 28-29; log of Cadboro 6

Spun yarn [1] (fl. 1815) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

Hawaiian Spun yarn [1] worked as a crew member on the NWC schooner *Columbia* when it was on the Northwest Coast trading furs in 1815. His relationship to Spun yarn [2] and [3] is unknown; they are possibly the same person. However, if he is all three, he would have been eight years old at the time.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 5

Spun yarn [2] [variation: **Spunlare**] (fl. 1807 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - 1807

Death: Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory - June 15, 1853

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Colville (1831 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1850); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1853).

Spun yarn [2], who may also be the above Spun yarns, joined the HBC from Oahu in 1830. He worked at various locations in the Columbia Department for a number of years until he became a cooper at Fort Vancouver in 1843. By 1851 he was the only full-fledged cooper left at Fort Vancouver, being paid £30 a year. His obviously non-Hawaiian name in English denotes cloth, a common trade item, but to the Catholic priests at Fort Vancouver it became "Spaniard" or "L'Espangol." He died and was buried on June 15, 1853, a time when many Hawaiians were dying at the

fort from diseases brought by the US Army from the Isthmus of Panama. The 1850 US Census has him born in 1823 and the Catholic Church records have him born around 1814.

Spun yarn had one named wife, Emilie, possibly more, and five children. The Spun yarn children were Olive [1840-?], François Xavier (c.1843-?), Catherine (1843), Louis (c.1847-?), and Jean (c.1849-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6, 9-10; YFDS 4a-7, 11, 22; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; OHS 1850 Census, Clark Co.; OHS FtHallAB
PPS: CCR 1b, 4a

Spun yarn [3] (fl. 1825) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

MW Labourer, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Spun yarn shipped aboard the Josiah Marshall brig, *Convoy* [Wm. H. McNeill] at Oahu after it arrived at that Island on March 16, 1825 to unload cargo and take on supplies for the Northwest Coast. After sailing April 1 as a labourer, Spun yarn and the vessel traded on the Northwest Coast for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy* and has not been subsequently traced.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Ssanonton, Louis (fl. 1830 - 1831) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1830 - 1831).

Louis Ssanonton appears on record as working for the HBC in 1830-1831 in the Columbia District.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2, fo. 15d

St. Amant, Joseph [variation: **Amand**] (fl. 1810 - 1822) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (October 12, 1813); **NWC** Steersman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Snake Party (1822).

Joseph St. Amant joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition in Mackinac around July 31, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide with the group in late summer, 1811, arriving at Fort Astoria in early 1812. In May of that year he almost cut his foot off but appeared to recover quickly. Two years later, on March 30, 1814, he joined the NWC for the summer. As such he was free to hunt in the Willamette in the winter. He was at Fort George on April 4, 1814 and left on the express as a helmsman to Fort William on May 1, 1814. It has not been determined when he returned but he appeared later as a member of a Snake party which did not come out in 1822. He most likely deserted to the Missouri fur traders.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; FtSpokRD 1 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 111; ChSoc LVII, p. 706

St. Andre, Pierre [standard: **St. André**] (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Paul, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1843).

Pierre St. André joined the HBC from St. Paul in 1832. He quietly worked at various posts throughout the Columbia Department and in the spring of 1843, when his contract ended, returned east of the Rockies to Canada to his place of initial appointment. Like many others he returned to the Columbia to settle and raise a family. According to Munnick, in 1852, he was a settler at Chinookville, Washington.

On February 11, 1839 he married Marie Mathlomet (?-?) at Fort Vancouver. Their children were Pierre (1837-?), Ellen (1840-?), and Louis (1843-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 22; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-6, 8 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a
See Also: Davies, Alexander (Son-in-Law)

St. Arnaude, Joseph [variation: **St. Arno, St. Arnaud, St. Arnoud**] (c. 1832 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1832

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1850 - 1853); Labourer, Nanaimo (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1866); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1869).

Joseph St. Arnaude joined the HBC in 1847 and, around the time of the revolt of the Scottish miners, came to Fort Rupert. He was sent from there in March 1853 to Nanaimo on the *Recovery* to help set up the new coal mine and then headed north. He continued working on and off at coastal points and was working at Fort Simpson in September 1869. By 1871, a then literate St. Arnaude was living at Metlakatla where he married.

On August 15, 1871 at Metlakatla, Joseph St. Arnaude married Pellamnay (c.1837-?), Kisechlebo.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; FtVicASA 1-5, 7-9; FtVicCB 7, 23; FtSimp[N]PJ 8-9; BCA Diar-Rem Morison, p. 67; BCGR-Marriage

St. Aubin, Guillaume (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1842 - 1843).

Guillaume St. Aubin joined the HBC from Montreal in 1840 on a three year contract. In the spring of 1843, at the end of the contract, he returned east of the Rockies to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22; FtVanASA 6-8

St. Denis, Hyacinth (c. 1803 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Rigaud, Lower Canada - c. 1803

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Columbia Department (1830 - 1831); Boute, New Caledonia (1831 - 1835).

Hyacinth St. Denis appears to have joined the HBC in 1830 from Rigaud, and either deserted or was delayed in the Athabasca (Peace River) in outfit 1830-1831. By 1831, he was in New Caledonia where he worked until 1835.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 10-14; YFDS 4b-5c

St. Dennis, Hyacinth (c. 1799 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Rivière à la Graise, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829); On Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830).

Hyacinth St. Dennis joined the fur trade in 1819 or 1820 and first worked in the north (on November 6, 1822, he signed a one year contract as middleman at Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake) before coming to the Columbia.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 5, 7-9

St. Gelin, Alexis (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1821

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1844); Boute, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Boute, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department general charges (1847 - 1848); Boute, Columbia Department (1848 - 1849).

Alexis St. Gelin joined the HBC in 1839. In his eight year career with the Company he worked at a variety of locations throughout the greater Columbia area. In the spring of 1847 St. Gelin accompanied Thomas Lowe on the express to York Factory. He returned and his contract was to have ended in 1852 but he deserted on February 21, 1849, (YFASA 28, p. 91b) most likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-28; YFDS 15, 19; Diar-Rem Lowe 3

St. Germain, Adolphe (c. 1816 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1816

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840).

Adolphe St. Germain joined the HBC from Lachine in 1837 on a three year contract. In outfit 1838-1839 he helped to transport Snake Party members to and from Fort Vancouver and returned to Canada in 1840.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-5; YFDS 9; YFASA 19

St. Germain, Saulteux [variation: Sateau, Souteau] (fl. 1823 - 1832) (Native: Saulteaux)

Birth: possibly Upper Canada [Ontario]

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - July 8, 1832

Freeman

HBC Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Trapper, Snake Party (1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1832).

Saulteux St. Germain, the brother of Jacko Finlay's mother, was in the fur trade from at least 1821. By 1824, Alexander Ross found both Saulteaux and his nephew both unfit for outfitting for his Snake Expedition and didn't want him along. They came along anyway and when they were not advanced ammunition and threatened to head back from the party, Ross threatened to strip them naked in humiliation. The threat appeared to work for neither were further reprimanded in the expedition. At the end of the Ross expedition, Saulteaux continued on with Ogden's 1824-1825 Expedition and on July 16, 1825 he had become ill and on the west fork of the Missouri, left the party, only to continue with William Kittson. He continued to work in the Snake Country appearing in the Work journals as having close calls with natives. He worked until 1832 when, it is assumed, he was killed by the Snake Indians.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 9-11; YFASA 12-13; YFDS 5a

See Also: Finlay, Augustin Yoostah (Relative); Finlay, Francois Benetsee (Relative); Finlay, Keyackie (Relative); Finlay, Miaquam (Relative); Finlay, Raphael Jr (Relative)

St. Gre, Gabriel [standard: Gré] [variation: Sansregret] (c. 1817 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1817

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bouté in Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853).

Gabriel St. Gré joined the HBC in 1839. He worked at a post on the Alaskan panhandle for three years and spent the next ten years of his fourteen year career with the Company at Fort Victoria. He retired from the Company in 1853 and in 1859, purchased one-hundred acres in the Shownigan District.

Gabriel St. Gré had one wife, Marianne (?-?), Saanich, and seven children. Their children were Josephine (1849-49), Caroline (1850-50), Marie Angele (1853-57), Joseph (1856-57), Pierre (1858-58), Magdaline (?-bap.1860) and Catherine (?-bap.1864-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 10; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; BCCR StAndC

St. Gre, Louis [standard: Gré] (c. 1820 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and bouté in Athabasca River, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842).

Louis St. Gré joined the HBC from the Red River settlement, as did Gabriel, on a three-year contract in 1839. In the spring or summer of 1842, at the end of his contract, he returned east over the Rockies.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20; YFDS 10; FtVanASA 6-7

St. Martin, Joseph (c. 1786 - 1825) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Province of Quebec - c. 1786

Death: September 1825

Fur trade employee

NWC Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Bowsman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Bowsman, Fort George [Astoria] (1816); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria]

(1822 - 1825).

Joseph St. Martin may have been with David Thompson in 1808; on August 8, 1812 he contracted with the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] to work at Sault St. Marie or Fort William and was re-contracted the following year to work as a middleman and bowsman in the Northwest. After wintering 1813-1814 at Fort George [Astoria] he joined the large ten canoe Brigade for Fort William and Montreal as a guide but was soon back on the Pacific slopes. Little survives on record, but in 1816, he was a member of Alexander Ross' party out to bring back Jacob, the Russian Blacksmith, who cut St. Martin severely on the arm during the capture. From 1821 on he continued to work for the HBC and in 1824 he was attached to the Fort George store. He drowned September 1825 at an unknown location.

Joseph St. Martin had one wife and two recorded daughters. He married a Chinook woman with whom he had two daughters - Genevieve (c.1814-?) and Marie (c.1821-c.1907).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 5a, 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1, 4-5; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; HBCAbio PPS: A. Ross, The Fur Hunters, p. 63-64; Coues, p. 875; CCR 1a, 2a

St. Martin, Sauveur (c. 1804 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1804

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1838 - 1840).

Sauveur St. Martin joined the HBC from Lachine in 1837 on a three year contract which ended in 1840.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-5; YFASA 19

St. Michel, Louis (fl. 1810 - 1822) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Middleman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Middleman, Snake Country (1813); **NWC** Middleman, Willamette Post (1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Snake Party (1822).

Louis St. Michel joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition likely in St. Louis around September 8, 1810. Late that summer, he and the group crossed the Continental Divide and was at Mad (Snake) River on September 30, 1811. At that time he detached from the main group to trap beaver with Alexander Carson. He was robbed by the Crow in the spring of 1812 and was subsequently picked up by the John Reed party and taken by Donald McKenzie to Astoria, where he arrived January 16, 1813. He appeared not to have yet joined the NWC by the winter of 1813-1814 and he left Fort George [Astoria] for Montreal on April 4, 1814. He may have continued with the NWC for he reappeared again at Spokane House in outfit 1821-1822. In 1822 he is suspected of having deserted, possibly to the Missouri based fur trade.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; FtSpokRD 1 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 111

St. Pierre, Francois [standard: François] (c. 1805 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1837); Cooper, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838); Cooper, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840).

François St. Pierre joined the HBC from Riviere du Loup in 1832 and worked as cooper at Fort Vancouver for the next eight years. At the end of his contract in 1840 he may have returned to Canada.

On June 4, 1838, while he was at Fort Vancouver, he married Ursule GrosLouis (?-?) in an Anglican ceremony by Rev. Herbert Beaver. The marriage was performed again on December 27th by the Catholic priests.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-5; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 1a

St. Pierre, Olivier (c. 1807 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Trois Rivières, Lower Canada - c. 1807 (born to Joseph St. Pierre and Marie-Anne Blondin)

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - October 25, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830).

Olivier St. Pierre joined the HBC from Trois Rivières as a middleman possibly around 1830 and before he had a chance to pursue his career, drowned in the Columbia River on October 25th of that year.

Olivier St. Pierre left behind a wife, Nelly [Eleanore] Duplessis, in Trois Rivières, whom he had married in 1827.

An undelivered 1831 Trois Rivières letter from unsuspecting wife Nelly, now resting in the HBCA reveals heightened, perhaps prescient concerns. “sÿ je navais Pas Craint Les reproche Jamais je naurais Consentie a ton Depart [If I hadn’t feared reproach I would never have consented to your departure]” (Beattie & Buss, p. 299-300).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; FtVanAB 28; YFDS 4a; YFASA 10; MiscI 5; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 299-302

Stageold, Peter [variation: **Stagevold**] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (possibly Norwegian)

Birth: possibly Norway

Other

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Peter Stageold may have been one of the Norwegians who came out on the *Colinda*. Nothing more is known of him.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Stanfield, Thomas (fl. 1832 - 1834) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Bermondsey, Surrey, England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1834).

Thomas Stanfield joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832 as a cook for three years. He sailed to the Pacific on the supply barque *Ganymede* and, while at Honolulu in April 1833, rowed the ship’s small boat ashore without permission and had to be sent back by force by the British Consul. During the five months he spent on the coast, he no doubt went ashore at many of the posts to which the supplies were delivered. Stanfield stayed with the vessel, arrived back in London with the fur returns and, on February 24, 1834, was discharged.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Ganymede 1; YFASA 12; YFDS 5b; ShMiscPap 14

Staniford, Benjamin [variation: **Stamford, Stanford**] (fl. 1831 - 1834) (British: English)

Birth: possibly England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Steward, *Dryad* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

Benjamin Staniford joined the HBC on September 24, 1831 in England as a steward for three years. He arrived in the Columbia aboard the brig *Eagle* and began work on coastal shipping servicing coastal posts after transferring to the brig *Dryad* on October 26, 1832. He worked as a steward for almost a year to September 10, 1833, before returning to England on the brig *Ganymede*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5a-5b; YFASA 12-13; log of Dryad 1; ShMiscPap 14

Stanton, George (fl. 1841 - 1842) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841).

George Stanton, who may not have made it to the coast, joined the HBC in Honolulu on July 14, 1841 and was discharged there at an unknown date that same year. He may have been the George Staunton who joined the Charles Wilkes U.S. Navy exploring expedition as an ordinary seaman in Sydney and then deserted at Oahu around 1840. It is also possible, but not likely, that he was a cook on the *Labouchere* in 1858-59. If he was, he would have been discharged in Victoria around 1859.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12; YFASA 22; PortB 1; Wilkes, Narrative of the United, p. lii

Stanton, William (fl. 1854 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855); Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

William Stanton made two return voyages to the Northwest Coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Princess Royal 3

Stensholdt, Ole Larson [variation: **Larsen Stenscholdt**] (fl. 1855 - 1856) (probably Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1854 - 1856).

Ole Larson Stensholdt appeared to work sporadically for the HBC and may have been part of the Norwegian group that set out on the *Colinda*.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-3

Stensgair, John [b] [variation: **Stainger**] (1816 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Birsay, Orkney - December 21, 1816 (born to John Stensgair and Mary [Harcus] Stensgair)

Death: probably Vancouver area, Washington

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1838); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845); Miller, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1851).

John Stensgair (b) joined the HBC on March 15, 1838 as a labourer, originally for five years. After sailing to York Factory that spring, he came across country with about thirty people, arriving in Fort Vancouver in 1839. After farming, working as a canoe man and a miller, he became a freeman around January 1851, retiring in the area. He was still alive in the 1880s.

Around 1843, Stensgair began living with an unnamed native woman, whom he married two years later. Together they had seven children, all of whom were baptised Catholic.

PS: OrkA OPR Orkney-Birsay; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 11; YFASA 19-20, 22-30; FtVanASA 6-7, 9; YFDS 18, 21 PPS: In the Supreme Court, p. 61-67

Stensgair, Thomas (c. 1819 - 1891) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Birsay, Orkney - c. 1819

Death: probably Addy area, Washington

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales IV* (ship) (1838); Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Colville (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Colville (1842 - 1847); Assistant trader, Fort Colville (1847 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Colville (1848 - 1849); Assistant trader, Fort Colville (1849 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Colville (1852).

Thomas Stensgair joined the HBC on March 29, 1838 as a labourer. He sailed from Orkney to York Factory on the same ship as Angus McDonald, who later took charge of Colville, a post to which Thomas was attached for twelve years. He retired in 1852 and settled on a homestead two miles [3.2 km] north of Addy.

Thomas Stensgair, according to Antoine Plante biographer, Jerome Peltier, had two wives and four children. His first wife, a Spokane native woman who died of smallpox, apparently left him no children. Stensgair then married Antoine Plante's wife Mary Thérèse (a.k.a. Julia?) (c.1830-?), Pend Oreille, sometime between 1840 and 1855 and they apparently had ten children. Eight of their children were Tom (?-?), John (?-?), James (?-?) Maggie (1855), Charles (?-?), Nancy (?-?), Isaac (1865-?) and Alec (?-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV, 11; YFASA 19-20, 22-26, 28-32; YFDS 18; FtVanASA 6-7, 9; SS: The History of North Washington, p. 201; 281; Peltier, Antoine Plante, p. 12
See Also: Plante, Antoine [2] (Relative)

Sterling, James [variation: **Sterling**] (fl. 1829 - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Kent, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834 - 1837); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

James Sterling joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as a seaman and sailed to the coast on the *Isabella* which was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia in May 1830. He spent the next eight years servicing the Columbia and making voyages back and forth to England. Little is mentioned of him in the records but in January 1838, he and William Wilson were caned for drunken insolence and shortly afterwards joined a mutiny aboard the *Beaver*. He left the Pacific coast for the British Isles aboard the barque *Columbia* on November 1, 1838.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2-5; YFASA 11-12, 14-15, 18; YFDS 4b-5a, 5c-8; log of Dryad 1; FtSimp[N]PJ 3

Sterne, Henry [variation: **Storm**] (fl. 1844 - 1846) (Belgian)

Birth: probably in or near Antwerp, Belgium

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (1844 - 1846).

Henry, whose last name was variously spelled Sterne (from Abstracts) or Storm (according to the Ship's Logs) signed on with the HBC in 1844 on a four-year contract. He first worked on the *Cadboro* and on September 10, 1844 at Fort Victoria, was reassigned to the barque *Cowlitz* on which he returned the British Isles.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-25; log of *Cadboro* 5

Stewart, Alexander [variation: **Stuart**] (c. 1780 - 1840) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1780

Death: June 7, 1840

Fur trade officer

NWC Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1814); Partner, Fort George [Astoria] (1813 - 1815); Partner, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1813 - 1815); Partner, Fort Okanagan (1813 - 1815).

Alexander Stewart entered the fur trade as an apprentice clerk in 1796 and rose through the ranks east of the Rockies. In 1813 he was named a partner of the NWC at which point he came to the Columbia area with Alexander Henry. Between 1813-1815 he was at Fort Astoria, Spokane and Okanagan. On January 3, 1814, Stuart and James Keith left on an expedition to supply interior posts; at a portage of the Cascades on the Columbia he was shot twice with arrows (once in the shoulder and once in the side), his stone pipe stopping a fatal penetration. He became very ill afterwards but had recovered by April during the journey back. From 1815 he worked east of the Rockies becoming Chief Factor at amalgamation. Around 1832 he was granted a leave of absence from Albany because of ill health and retired on June 1, 1833.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCABio PPS: HBRS XXX, p. 170; ChSoc XLV, p. 131, 136-39, 142, 145n, 155n, 157-58, 162; ChSoc LVII, p. 628, 628n, 632-35, 638, 638n, 640-65, 666, 670, 671, 678, 685

Stewart, John (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 3rd mate, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

John Stewart sailed to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. He was likely on the coast when he deserted the vessel.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Stewart, Robert (fl. 1831 - 1837) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near White Horn, Galloway, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1833 - 1835); Untraced vocation, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

Robert Stewart joined the HBC on November 20, 1830 and sailed to the Coast on the barque *Ganymede* beginning work on October 15, 1831. He worked on coastal shipping and on October 1, 1835, he was transferred from the schooner *Cadboro* to the *Dryad* and departed for England. He arrived on April 1836 and soon joined the crew of the *Eagle* for its last arduous last voyage to Hudson Bay. Here Stewart and others had to winter on shore before returning to London where they arrived in October 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 11-15; YFDS 4b-6; FtVanASA 3

Stewart, William Drummond (1795 - 1871) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Murthly Castle, Perthshire (County of Perth), Scotland - December 26, 1795 (born to Sir George Stewart, 17th Lord of Grandtully, Fifth Baronet of Murthly and Catherine Drummond)

Death: Scotland, United Kingdom - April 28, 1871

Other

IND. Amateur traveler, Pacific slopes (1832 - 1839).

William Drummond Stewart, a complex Scottish aristocrat, functioned on the periphery of the fur trade in the area which is now the United States of America. Having served in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 and retired at half pay

after he was appointed Captain in 1820, Stewart travelled to a variety of countries, probably supported by his mother. In 1829 he had a child by Christina Stewart, a laundry maid, whom he went on to marry in 1830 but failed to live with her there after. In 1832, Stewart sailed to New York. From there, provided with letters of introduction to the principals of the fur trade, he crossed to St. Louis, Missouri, and got to know the fur trade establishment, including William Clark, then superintendent of Indian Affairs. In 1833, after paying Robert Campbell \$500, he joined the William Sublette-Campbell caravan heading for the Rendezvous. Where he spent that winter in 1834 is unknown, but he attended the Rendezvous and then travelled with the Nathaniel J. Wyeth party to Fort Vancouver where he presented his letter of introduction to John McLoughlin. From there he probably travelled to the mouth of the Columbia and elsewhere in the region, and attended the 1835 and 1836 Rendezvous with Antoine Clement, who was his travelling companion for ten years. The rest of his life, chronicled in his biography, saw him inheriting a title and castle, writing two novels, bringing painters and natives to his castle, travelling extensively, and eventually, after his death, being mercifully spared from seeing his fortune dissipated by an adopted son.

Published Manuscripts: Stewart wrote two novels, begun on the trail and loosely based on his own life, *Altowan*, or Incidents of Life and Adventure in the Rocky Mountains published in New York in 1846 by J. W. Webb, and Edward Warren were, according to his biographers, "written in a stiff, affected style and made extremely dull reading."

Biography: Mae Reed Porter and Odessa Davenport wrote an engaging biography called *Scotsman in Buckskin: Sir William Drummond Stewart and The Rocky Mountain Fur Trade*, Hastings House, New York, 1963. Many details above are drawn from it.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14; FtVanCB 10 SS: Oregon Historical Quarterly, vol. LVII, Sept. 1957, p. 210-11; M. R. Porter & Davenport

Stockand, James (1821 - 1888) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Sandwick, Orkney - April 13, 1821 (born to Samuel Stockand and Margaret [Hay/Thay/Shay] Stockand)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - December 7, 1888

Fur trade employee

HBC Steerage passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Sponsored settler, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1854); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1854 - 1856).

James Stockand joined the HBC from Stromness in 1851 as an HBC sponsored settler to work as a carpenter. He left England on the *Norman Morison* with his wife and child on May 28, 1851 and arrived five months later at Fort Victoria on October 30. There he worked until his contract ended in 1856. On July 17, 1858, as tens of thousands of gold seekers were arriving in Victoria on their way to the Fraser, Stockand, who was at Swan Lake House, put up for sale seventy to ninety acres of his 103 acres that he had purchased in 1855. He stayed on in the area raising his family and between 1861-1865 carried on transactions with the HBC. By 1874 he was living on Herald Street and working as a labourer in Victoria; from that point on his movements are unclear as he was unexplainably absent from the 1881 Census. He died on December 7, 1888 in Victoria.

James Stockand had one wife and seven recorded children. On January 30, 1840, in Sandwick, Orkney, James married an Isabelle Begg or Bake (c.1823-?), the daughter of Isabella Nesbith [Nesbit?] and Robert Bake [Begg?]. Their children, one of whom was born in Scotland, were Dinah Mary (1841-1927), Emilia (1852-1892), Samuel (1853-1927), James (1855-?), Marguerite (1856-?), John (c.1860-1927), Charles (?-bap.1867-1887), Isabella (1867-?), Helen (?-?), William (?-?) and Susan (?-?). Wife Isabel died in August 1867 in Victoria.

PS: OrkA OPR Orkney-Sandwick; HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-4, 9-12; BCA BCCR StAndC; BCA Vic. Gazette, p. 2; Mallandaine, p. 49; Van-PL Colonist, January 22, 1887, p. 1

See Also: Johnstone, James (Son-in-Law)

Stockwell, William (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Boatswain, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

William Stockwell made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA Portb 1

Stoddard, Walter (c. 1814 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Rotheshithe, Surrey, England - c. 1814 (born to Joseph Hicks Stoddard)

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1837); 2nd mate and periodically 1st mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1840); Untraced vocation, *Vancouver* (barque) (1840 - 1841).

Walter Stoddard, a.k.a. Wanton Destailleur Stoddard, fared better in the service of the HBC than did his disgraced brother-in-law, Captain John Minors. Apparently from "Rotheshithe", Surrey, although his father's lived in Deptford,

Stoddard joined the HBC on February 13, 1836 as a 2nd mate for five years and made his way to the coast. In December 1837, he was temporarily left at Fort McLoughlin to make sure everything ran smoothly as Donald Manson was ill. Otherwise, he worked uneventfully in coastal shipping and arrived back England in the spring of 1841 on the barque *Vancouver*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 7, 9, 11; YFASA 17-20; ShMiscPap 9; Joseph Hicks Stoddard's May 24, 1839 letter to H.B.C., A.10/8, fo. 278-279
See Also: **Minors, John (Relative)**

Stokes, James (fl. 1832 - 1833) (British: English)

Birth: possibly in or near London, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833).

James Stokes probably never made it to the Northwest coast. He joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832 for three years; and, after he left England, began appearing in the log of the *Ganymede* for his rebellions, insults, refusal to work and generally poor behaviour. He last appeared on the record near Oahu on March 28, 1833, answering questions before the British Consul. As he appeared no more in the records, he was probably discharged there.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Ganymede 1

Stokum, Richard [variation: **Slocum, Slocum**] (c. 1813 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England - c. 1813

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1832 - 1833); Working in the barn, Fort Vancouver (1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839); Sailor, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1946); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1849).

Richard Stokum or Slocum joined the HBC on February 1, 1831 in Oahu for a two year appointment. However, he remained with the Company for eighteen years, during the latter years of which, he was listed mainly as Stokum. Stokum had a house and wife at Nisqually, but after her death he may have lost heart for, on September 22, 1849 he deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California.

Richard Stokum/Slocum had a wife at Nisqually. She died July 28, 1849.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 11-14, 19-20, 22-29; YFDS 4b-7, 20; FtVanASA 3-6; FtVanCB 9 PPS: Dickey

Stone, Peter (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Peter Stone made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts but during this time he disobeyed the captain and was imprisoned for part of the return voyage.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicCB 4

Storey, Thomas (fl. 1838 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near London, Middlesex, England

Death: probably England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1838 - 1844).

Thomas Story joined the HBC on October 29, 1838 in London as a seaman for five years. He made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver* and visited several coastal ports as far north as Sitka, distributing supplies on each one and arrived back in London on June 10, 1844. Five years later, in 1849, he signed up as a crew member for the *Norman Morison* but did not embark.

An 1843 undelivered letter from a sister, Ann, from Stoke Newington [London] reveals a sister who had fallen on hard times hoping that her brother would come to make her life a little less miserable. Her letter rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscpap 11; YFASA 19-20, 22-23; YFDS 10-11; FtVanASA 6-7; PortB 1; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 168-171

Stripe, Thomas (c. 1825 - ?) (Irish)

Birth: possibly Waterford, Ireland - c. 1825

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

Thomas Stripe signed on with the HBC in 1841 in Montreal and spent one three-year contract at Fort Vancouver. In 1844 he retired and returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 22-23; HBCABio

Stuart, Charles Edward [variation: **Stewart**] (1817 - 1863) (British: English)

Birth: Bristol, England, United Kingdom - 1817

Death: off Sangster Island, British Columbia - December 9, 1863

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1844); 1st mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1844 - 1845); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1848); Master, *Una* (brigantine) (1849 - 1851); Commander, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1852); Supercargo, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853); Commander, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1852 - 1853); Master, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Nanaimo (1853 - 1854); Clerk, Nanaimo (1855 - 1859).

Charles Edward Stuart joined the HBC in 1842 and like many other British sea captains, had problems with alcohol. During his first six years as ship's officer he experienced his vessel, *Vancouver*, coming to grief at the mouth of the Columbia in 1848. He began to command vessels in 1849 and in 1854 purchased a town lot in Victoria. This "captain" status carried weight for in 1856, as a candidate for Nanaimo, he was elected to the first legislative assembly but was disqualified (as he didn't own property there) and so Dr. John F. Kennedy was elected in his stead. He was resident manager of the Company's post in Nanaimo but was discharged in 1859 because of chronic drunkenness and appeared to carry on minor transactions with the Company until 1860. In 1860 he established his own post at Ucluelet, Barkely Sound. In December of that year, the Peruvian brigantine *Florencia* was shipwrecked in the area. As the captain had drowned, Stuart purchased the wreck of the vessel from the first mate for \$100, an act which was later repudiated in Victoria by the authorities. He died December 19, 1863 on board the sloop *Red Rover*, off Sangster Island and was buried in the old cemetery at Nanaimo.

Stuart point, Protection Island, Stuart Anchorage, Grenville Channel, Studart Channel, east coast of Vancouver Island, and Stuart Island, Haro Strait were named after Charles Edward Stuart.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 6; FtVanASA 8; YFASA 24-26, 29-32; PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-7; YFDS 17; HBCABio; BCA BCGR-CritR-Land; Van-PL Colonist, October 10, 1859, January 12, 1861, December 30, 1863 SS: Walbran, p. 474-75; Helmcken, p. 333; Norcross, Company on the

Stuart, David [variation: **Stewart**] (c. 1765 - 1853) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Wigtonshire, Scotland - c. 1765

Death: Detroit, Michigan - October 18, 1853

Fur trade officer

PFC Partner and passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Builder, Fort George [Astoria] (1811); Founder, Fort Okanagan (September 1811); Founder, Thompson River (August 1812 - 1813); Proprietor, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814).

David Stuart emigrated to Canada some time before 1800. He may have been employed by the NWC before 1810 but his records are not extant. In 1810 he joined John Jacob Astor of the PFC as a partner and on September 8, 1810 left New York on the ill-fated *Tonquin*, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia in March 1811. He established Fort Astoria, Fort Okanagan and Fort Kamloops as well as helped, in May 1812, rescue Wilson Price Hunt expedition overlanders Ramsay Crooks and John Day at the mouth of the Umatilla River. He objected to the sale of Fort Astoria to the NWC. In January, 1814, he was attacked between Seal Falls and the Grand Rapids on the Columbia. Later that month Stuart retrieved his stolen goods by taking a chief hostage. As he was a partner with the PFC, he didn't join the NWC and on April 4, 1814, joined a brigade of ten canoes heading east over the Rockies. After he returned to the middle west, he continued his employment with the American Fur Company. In 1833 he retired and on October 18, 1853, he died at Detroit in the home of his nephew's widow.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV; ChSoc LVII, pp. 633, 634, 652, 660, 688, 691, 698, 700

Stuart, John [1] [variation: **Stewart**] (1779 - 1847) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Strathsprey, Scotland - 1779 (born to Donald Stuart)

Death: at his place Springfield House, near Forres, Scotland - January 14, 1847

Fur trade officer

NWC Co-founder, McLeod Lake Post (1805); Co-founder, Fort St. James (1806); Co-founder, Fort Fraser (1806);

Explorer on Fraser River, with Simon Fraser (1808); Superintendent, New Caledonia (1809 - 1813); Proprietor, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Superintendent, McLeod Lake Post (1814 - 1821); **HBC** Chief Factor, McLeod Lake Post (1821 - 1824).

John Stuart, an unusually literate Scot, joined the NWC in 1796 as an apprentice clerk. During his time west of the Rockies he co-founded a number of posts and explored the area with Simon Fraser, resulting in his name becoming synonymous with the New Caledonia area. In 1808, for example, he discovered on a voyage with Fraser that the Fraser River was not the Columbia. In 1809 he was placed in charge of New Caledonia and in 1813 was made a partner in the NWC. In the spring of 1813, he helped to establish the southern communication route to the Columbia thus avoiding the inefficient easterly route from McLeod Lake. It was in October on this journey south with John George McTavish and Joseph Larocque that he bought out the PFC at Fort Astoria on behalf of the NWC. At the Coalition of 1821, he became Chief Factor and remained in charge of the district until 1824. His life took a turn in 1829-1830 when he found himself caught up in the complications of European morals and "country wife" marriages. At that time, while looking after Margaret Taylor, the cast-off wife of George Simpson and sister to his own wife Mary, George Simpson returned from England with a new English wife, Frances. To complicate matters in the following winter he was also left with the cast-off country wife of McTavish, both of whom he had to negotiate financial provisions and new husbands. Because of this, he ran afoul of Simpson and was removed to the remote Mackenzie River district where he stayed from 1832-1835. In 1835 he took a four year furlough after which he left the Company. He died in 1847 at his house in Scotland.

The total number of John Stuart's wives and children have not been determined. In the early 1820s John Stuart had a short lived marriage to Françoise Laurain who had been married to Orkney clerk Joshua Halcro. In the mid 1820s he had a complicated relationship with Mary Taylor but an extra-marital relationship to Francis Noel Annance spelled the end to that union. In the 1830s he coupled with Catherine La Valle with whom they had two sons.

Stuart Lake, B. C. is named after John Stuart.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAb 10; SimpsonCB SS: HBRS I, p. 469; HBRS XXX, p. 174-75, 174-75n SS: HBRS XXII, p. 500 SS: Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 122, 168-70, 187, 276[n77], 276[n84]; DCB Smith

Stuart, John [2] [variation: **Stewart**] (c. 1796 - ?) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Scotland, United Kingdom - c. 1796

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

John Stuart [2] sailed on the Harriot of London before he joined the HBC in Honolulu on February 8, 1836 to replace a crew member on the *Columbia's* outward voyage to the coast. He stayed with the vessel and returned with it to England. However, in Honolulu he drank much of the time and was so sick for the rest of the voyage that he had to be replaced. He may not have been paid for no wages were attributed to his name.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 4a; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16

Stuart, Robert (1785 - 1848) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Callander, Perthshire, Scotland - February 19, 1785

Death: Chicago, Illinois, United States - October 28, 1848

Fur trade employee

PFC Partner and passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1812).

Robert Stuart was educated in Paris and in 1806, came to Montreal and joined the NWC. Later in 1810 he joined the PFC and sailed on the *Tonquin* September 6, 1810, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia March 22, 1811. In October of that year, he was on the maiden voyage of the Columbia-built *Dolly*, and in December went up the Willamette with Benjamin Pillet and Donald McGillis to investigate the possibility of building a post on the river. On June 29, 1812 he returned overland to New York with dispatches for Astor. His small party consisted of Robert McClellan, Ramsay Crooks (both of whom had given up their partnerships), and four others. As a member of the American Fur Company he went on to manage Michilimackinac between 1819 and 1833, when he left the AFC and settled in Detroit, Michigan. Here he served as State Treasurer in 1840-1841 and for the next four years was an Indian agent. Stuart died in Chicago in 1848.

Before 1816, Robert Stuart married Elizabeth Emma Sullivan with whom he had nine children.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV PPS: HBRS XXII, p. 500-01 SS: Lavender, Fists in the Wilderness; DAB Ghent

Stubbs, Thomas (fl. 1834 - 1838) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Islington, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Cook, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1835); Cook, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1837); Cook, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

Thomas Stubbs joined the HBC in London on December 13, 1834 as a cook for five years. He sailed to the Columbia aboard the *Ganymede* and on September 14, 1835, transferred to the *Cadboro*. He left the Columbia on October 26, 1837 via the *Sumatra* for England where he arrived the following April.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7; log of Ganymede 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 6-8; YFASA 15; FtVanASA 3-5

Sublette, Andrew (fl. 1830s - 1850s) (American)

Birth: Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, United States (born to Phillip Allen Sublette and Isabella [Whitley] Sublette)

Death: California, United States - 1850

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Pacific slopes (1832 - 1835); Fur trader, Pacific slopes (1832 - 1835).

Andrew Sublette first came to the 1832 Rendezvous at Pierre's Hole with his older brother, William, and in the 1830s was moving with Thomas Fitzpatrick until at least 1835. In the 1840s Andrew lived at the Sublette farm in Sulphur Springs, Missouri for several years. After 1849 he pursued gold and went to California, settling in Los Angeles. By this time he was a bear hunter; he had a fatal encounter with a bear when, after killing the one, he was attacked by its mate who emerged from the bushes. Sublette could not reload his gun in time - he and his dog fought off the bear, which he eventually killed. However, Sublette never recovered from the wounds he sustained in the encounter. After Sublette died, his faithful dog refused to eat or drink and also succumbed.

SS: Chittenden, p. 824; Sunder, p. 223, 233, 245; Gowans, p. 64, 121

Sublette, Milton G. (? - 1837) (American)

Birth: Somerset, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States (born to Phillip Allen Sublette and Isabella [Whitley] Sublette)

Death: Fort Laramie [Wyoming] - April 5, 1837

Free trader

RMFC Fur trader, Pacific slopes (1830 - 1835).

Milton G. Sublette also traded on the Pacific slopes. On August 4, 1830 at a Rendezvous near South Pass, Milton, along with Thomas Fitzpatrick, Henry Fraeb, Jean Baptiste Gervais and James Bridger, purchased the shares of Jedediah Smith, David Jackson and William Sublette and formed the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. On December 22, 1831, Milton, Fraeb, Gervais and Bridger encamped in the Snake Country (near the junction of the Salmon and Lemhi rivers) with a party of seventy near to the camp of the HBC Snake Party led by John Work and an AFC group of forty men led by Lucien Fontenelle. In 1832 at Ogden's hole, Milton was stabbed in the leg, an injury which slowed him down. In 1833 he struck an agreement with the returning Nathaniel J. Wyeth to supply the RMFC with goods in 1834, an agreement which older brother William refused to honour. Over time, Milton's leg injury developed a bone tumor of lowgrade malignancy in 1835, and he had to drop out of an expedition to the mountains. His leg was amputated twice but it did not stop the disease and he died in 1837.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 11 SS: Sunder, p. 223; Hafen & A. W., p. 36; Chittenden, p. 254

Sublette, Pinckney W. (? - 1828) (American)

Birth: probably Kentucky, United States

Death: Portneuf River, Pacific Northwest - February 23, 1828

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Pacific slopes (1827 - 1828).

Pinckney W. Sublette travelled with his brother William to the 1827 Rendezvous at Bear Lake [Utah] as part of the Smith, Jackson and Sublette brigade. His efforts on the Pacific slopes did not last long for, as part of Samuel Tullock's party, he was attacked and killed on the Portneuf River in the winter of 1828.

PPS: W. M. Anderson, p. 360, 361, 369 SS: D. L. Morgan, p. 294, 341, 344; Gowans, p. 33; Sunder, p. 224, 227

Sublette, William Lewis (1799 - 1845) (American)

Birth: probably Stanford, Kentucky, United States - September 31, 1799 (born to Phillip Allen Sublette and Isabella [Whitley] Sublette)

Death: Exchange Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States - July 23, 1845

Free trader

SJ & S Trapper, Rendezvous (1825); Fur trader, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1826 - 1830); Businessman, Smith, Jackson and Sublette (1826 - 1830).

Of the four Sublette brothers who entered the fur trade, William Lewis was the most durable. The six foot two [188 cm] William joined the William H. Ashley-Andrew Henry company in 1823 for an excursion to the upper Missouri-Yellowstone country where he escaped with his life from an attack by the Arikara. In June 1824, he crossed the South Pass [Wyoming] and passed the winter of 1824-1825 in what is now southern Idaho. The party set out in the spring and by May joined another American group under John Weber at Bear River where Peter Skene Ogden was challenged. In 1826 Sublette, Jedediah S. Smith and David E. Jackson assumed Ashley's assets and, for the next four years, he attended Rendezvous on both sides of the Continental Divide and went back and forth to St. Louis. At the 1830 Rendezvous, he and his partners sold out to Thomas Fitzpatrick, Jim Bridger, Milton Sublette, Henry Fraeb and Jean Baptiste Gervais, but still sent a supply train to this new Rocky Mountain Fur Company. On May 13, 1832, he joined Nathaniel Wyeth heading west, but after the Rendezvous when they decamped, William was wounded in the arm from an attack by the Blackfeet, and so returned to St. Louis. In December 1832 he went into business with Robert Campbell and competed successfully with the American Fur Company in the upper Missouri and successfully shut out Nathaniel J. Wyeth from selling his previously agreed to supplies at the July 1834 Green River Rendezvous. The depression of 1839 reduced profits and the partnership with Campbell was dissolved on January 14, 1842. He entered a variety of business ventures and was married in March, 1844. During the summer of 1845 he went east to spend the summer in New Jersey but died on the way of tuberculosis. The body was sent back and he was buried on his farm, but was reinterred several years later to the Bellfontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

SS: Chittenden, p. 254-57; Sunder, p. 223-235; DAB Drumm

Sutherland, John (c. 1836 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Garry [Manitoba] - c. 1836 (born to James Sutherland and a native woman)

Death: possibly Fort Langley area, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1856); Labourer, New Caledonia (1856 - 1870).

John Sutherland joined the HBC in 1853 as a general labourer. He worked until 1861-1862 at which point he appears to have taken a break before returning the following outfit. He retired from the HBC on June 18, 1870.

On September 20, 1870, he married Annie Ketlo (c.1860-?) daughter of an Indian Chief, at St. Patrick's Church, Langley, B. C. and may have stayed in the area.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-16, 18; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census; BCA BCGR-Marriage

Sutherland, Joseph (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably St. Barthelemy (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1845).

Joseph Sutherland joined the HBC in Canada East [Quebec] in 1842 on a three-year contract at the end of which he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-24

Swain, William [variation: **Swan**] (fl. 1828) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly South Ronaldsay, Orkney

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1828).

William Swain or Swan joined the HBC from Orkney on September 6, 1828 for three years. Although he was assigned to ships servicing the Columbia, he did not appear on those abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Swan, John Pearson (? - 1828) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: mouth of the Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - March 10, 1828

Maritime officer

HBC 1st mate, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826); Captain, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1827); Mate, *William & Ann* (brig) (1827 - 1828); Captain, *William & Ann* (brig) (1828 - 1829).

John Pearson Swan joined the HBC in June 1824; and from 1824 to 1826 he served on the *William & Ann* on its voyages to and from the Columbia and in coastal waters. It was during the latter, on June 6, 1825, that he was noted as being careless with a gun which fired sending the ball through the deck, narrowly missing the carpenter (FtVanPJ 1, fo. 2d).

In September, 1826, while he was in London, he was appointed master of the *Cadboro* which he sailed to the coast but, when the *Cadboro* was put at the disposal of Captain Aemilius Simpson for the exploration for the Fraser River, Swan returned to England as mate of the *William & Ann*, arriving in England in early 1828. On September 16th, of that year, having been appointed Commander of the *William & Ann*, Swan sailed from Plymouth with the chartered consort *Ganymede* [Leonard John Hayne]. The slower *Ganymede* parted company in a storm in the Bay of Biscay allowing the *William & Ann* to arrive at Oahu on February 15, 1828 without her consort. A few days later the *William & Ann* sailed for the Columbia with the *Cadboro*. Within a few days, the faster *William & Ann* again parted company with the *Cadboro* and by March 10, 1828, crossed the bar of the Columbia but failed to make a tack and became stuck on a bar in the South breakers. The ship was abandoned and Captain Swan, the mate and all twenty-six of her crew and passengers drowned, although there was lingering suspicion at the time that all twenty-six had been murdered. There was also some dispute as to whether Swan's body was actually found amongst the five recovered washed shore:

One of the latter [bodies recovered] found on the 8th May at high water mark buried in the sand except the face, but as it had been eat up by the Birds though the remainder of the body was in perfect preservation I could not ascertain exactly if it was Capt. Swan; though it seems to me it was, others to whom he was equally well known think not, his Jacket and Trowsers were of Second blue Cloth, there was no mark of Violence on the body and two Watches were found on him, which with his Neck handkerchief are forwarded (FtVanCB 5, fo. 9).

John Pearson Swan's widow Elizabeth was granted a gratuity of £40 in December, 1829.

PS: HBCA FtVanPJ 1; log of William & Ann 1; YFASA 7; FtVanCB 5, John McLoughlin's Aug. 5, 1829 letter to Governor & Committee, fo. 9 PPS: HBRS X, p. 104-08; ChSoc IV, p. 356 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Swancoe, Thomas [variation: **Swantcol**] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Thomas Swancoe joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and sailed to the Northwest Coast. After he reached Victoria he deserted on February 27, 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3

Swanson, John [variation: **Swantson**] (c. 1827 - 1872) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Hudson Bay, Rupert's Land - c. 1827 (born to William Swanson and Anne Brown)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - October 21, 1872

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1842 - 1845); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1846 - 1847); Apprentice, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849); 2nd mate, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); 1st mate or 2nd mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1852); Mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1853); 1st mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853); Mate, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1853); Master, *Otter* (steamer) (1855); Master, *Beaver* (ship) (1856 - 1859); Master, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1859 - 1863); Master, *Otter* (steamer) (1863 - 1865); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1863 - 1864); Master, *Otter* (steamer) and *Enterprise* (ship) (1865 - 1866); Master, *Enterprise* (steamer) (1866 - 1872).

John Swanson, brother to Joseph Swanson and William Swanson, signed on with the HBC in Rupert's Land in 1842 and spent his entire career with coastal shipping on a variety of vessels. He started with the barque *Cadboro* in 1842 and helped clear away the brush for the area that was to be Fort Victoria. After having served his apprenticeship on the coast, he was sent by James Douglas as part of the crew of the barque *Cowlitz* to England "for the purpose of learning navigation to qualify himself for promotion in the service" (FtVanCB 38, fo. 70). Swanson returned also via the *Cowlitz*. He purchased acreage in the Victoria area in 1857. On October 21, 1872, as Captain of the *Enterprise*, an American built sidewheeler which ran between Victoria and New Westminster, he died after returning to Victoria. He was a respected man for upon his death, flags on the Government Buildings, City Council Chambers and at many private residences, flew at half mast.

Swanson had at least two wives and four children. The first wife was a mixed descent person (?-1852) probably from the Fort Simpson area. On November 27, they had twin boys, one of whom died immediately. The mother died one month later. On December 20, 1860, a licence was issued for the marriage of John Swanson and Catherine Harris (1847-1937). They had at least four children, one of whom was Charles L. (c.1860-86).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-28, 30-32; log of Columbia 9; log of Vancouver [3] 2; FtVicASA 1-16, 20; log of Cadboro 5; FtVanCB 38, James Douglas' Dec. 8, 1848 Fort Victoria letter to Archibald Barclay, fo. 70; PortB 1; FtSim[N]PJ 7; HBCABio; BCA Vancouver [4]; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; Van-PL Colonist, Oct. 22, 1872, p. 4 SS: BCHQ News, Summer, 1991, p. 3-6

See Also: Swanson, Joseph (Brother); Swanson, William (Brother)

Swanson, Joseph [variation: **Swantson**] (1821 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America - 1821 (born to William Swanson and Anne Brown)

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Vancouver general charges (1840 - 1841); Apprentice, California Estate (1841 - 1843); Sloop, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Sloop, Columbia Department (1844 - 1845).

Joseph Swanson joined the HBC in 1835 from Red River and came to the Columbia around 1840. Shortly after he was stationed in California and may have spent the majority of his time there; he was discharged there in 1845.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-25; FtVanASA 6-7

See Also: **Swanson, John (Brother)**; **Swanson, William (Brother)**

Swanson, William [variation: **Swanton, Swanston**] (1819 - 1843) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America - 1819 (born to William Swanson and Anne Brown)

Death: The Dalles, Columbia River - July 4, 1843

Fur trade employee

HBC Sailor, Thompson River general charges (1841 - 1842); Sloop, Thompson River general charges (1842 - 1843); Sloop, Fort Vancouver general charges (June 1 – July, 1843).

William Swanson, brother to Joseph and John, joined the HBC from Rupert's Land in 1835, when he became a sailor on the sloop Union, and worked east of the Rockies until 1841. From 1841-1843, he worked west of the Rockies on a contract would have ended in 1846 but, on July 3 or 4, 1843, while he was attempting to pole a Brigade boat up through the Columbia Dalles, his setting pole slipped. He fell out of the boat into the water hitting his head on a rock which rendered him unconscious before he drowned.

An 1844 HBCA undelivered letter from his sister and brother in law in Harray, Orkney, revealed that William's old girlfriend was living in London with a policeman by the name of William Tulloch.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-23; YFDS 14; John McLoughlin's August 1, 1843 letter to the Governor and Committee of the HBC, A.11/70, fo. 33; HBCABio PPS: Beattie & Buss, p.326-28

See Also: **Swanson, John (Brother)**; **Swanson, Joseph (Brother)**

Sweden, Charles (fl. 1851 - 1852) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Charles Sweden made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Swift, Charles (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828).

Charles Swift was a trapper on Jedediah Smith's southwest expedition of 1827-1828. He first appeared on record at the 1827 Rendezvous and left with Smith in July, heading south into California. On the way they were attacked by Mojaves, who killed ten of the expedition. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith and two others set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members remaining in camp including Swift, except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith," p. 97-104

Ta-i [variation: **Peter Tahi, Tai, Téay**] (fl. c. 1830? - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Langley - 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Langley (1830 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Langley (1842 - 1848).

Ta-i joined the HBC from Oahu in April 1830. Other than assisting with the construction of Fort Nisqually in 1834, he spent his entire career at Fort Langley until his death in 1848.

On 4 September 1841 at the Stellamaris Mission at the mouth the Columbia River, Eugene, aged sixteen months, was baptized Catholic as a natural child of Téay and of a Sauitch woman.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11-15; 19-20; 22-29 PPS: Dickey; CCR 1a

Taeaaipou (fl. 1848 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849).

Taeaaipou was found in 1848-1849 working on a contract that ended in 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28

Taeaanui (fl. 1840 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1843); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1845).

Taeaanui joined the from Oahu HBC in 1840. He was assigned to the Snake Party but was transferred to Fort Nisqually around the end of 1841. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until July 18, 1845, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-25; YFDS 12, 16; FtVanASA 6-7

Tagauche, Thomas [variation: **Tagouche**] (fl. 1821 - 1826) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822); Steersman, Flatheads (1825 - 1826).

Iroquois Thomas Tagauche, an employee of the HBC from at least 1821, is on record as having deserted the employ of the Company from the Flatheads on February 4, 1826. He forfeited his wages for that outfit.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1, 3-5

Tahako (fl. 1840 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1849); Labourer, Thompson River (1849 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1851 - 1852).

Tahako joined the HBC from Oahu on a three-year contract in 1840 and for the next dozen years worked mostly at Fort Vancouver. In outfit 1851-1852 he was located at Thompson River but did not receive wages. He remained on the books for four more years, indicating that he may have still been in the area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVicASA 1-2

Tahanoe (fl. c. 1830? - 1832) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832).

Tahanoe joined the HBC in April 1830. He was discharged to Oahu on July 16, 1832.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5a; YFASA 11-12

Tahayree (fl. 1840 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1844).

Tahyree joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 on a three-year contract. He was sent first to northerly Fort Taku and

then to Fort Vancouver. At the end of his contract, he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-7

Taheenou (fl. 1840 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Stikine (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Langley (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Langley (1842 - 1846).

Taheenou joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He worked at Forts Stikine and Langley until December 10, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-26; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 17

Taheerinai [variation: **Taherinai, Taheerina**] (fl. 1840 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1850).

Taheerinai joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 on a three-year contract. He worked until November 15, 1843, at which point he returned to Oahu. He probably re-enlisted right away and returned to Fort Vancouver. He deserted around November, 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-30; FVASA 6-7; YFDS 14, 21

Tahenna [variation: **Tahanna, Tahouna**] (fl. 1844 - 1859) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1847 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850 - 1851); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1859).

Tahenna joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and spent the next fifteen years working at coastal forts and on vessels as a woodcutter. He may have been literate in Hawaiian, for when he was recruited for missionary William Duncan's Men's Night School at Fort Simpson in 1857, he could not read and write in English, implying that he could in Hawaiian. On January 2, 1857, while in a fight with Benjamin Raine, he had a piece of his lip bit off. His contract ended in 1859 and, on March 7 of that year, he sailed south to Victoria on the *Labouchere*.

Tahenna appeared to have one wife, Cecile (?-?), of unknown origin, and one child Louis Auguste (?-?), who was baptised Catholic on September 15, 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; YFDS 16; log of Beaver 2; FtVicASA 1-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; BCA BCCR StAndC; UBC-SC Duncan

Tahetsaronsari, Jacques [variation: **Tahetsaronsarai**] (c. 1805 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1805

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1832 - 1833); Boute, New Caledonia (1833 - 1834); Middleman, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835); Boute, Thompson River (1835 - 1836); Boute, Fort Colville (1836 - 1837); Boute, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1837 - 1838); Boute, Fort Colville (1838 - 1847).

Jacques Tahetsaronsari joined the HBC in 1831 and from 1836 appears to have been a freeman. In 1847 he went to the Willamette.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-27; YFDS 4b, 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-6

Tahoora (fl. 1822 - 1823) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823).

Tahoora was working in the Columbia area around 1822-1823. He returned to his island at that time.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Tahouay [variation: **Tahoway, Tahaouay**] (fl. 1840 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1852).

Tahouay joined the HBC in 1840 from Oahu. He worked at a variety of coastal forts until September 1, 1852 when he sailed south from Fort Simpson on the *Mary Dare* and retired on October 1, 1852. He probably stayed in the area for some time.

Tahouay had a family. A daughter died October 15, 1849 at Fort Rupert.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 3; FtSimp[N]PJ 7

Tahowna [variation: **Joseph Cahoon, Tahaoune, Tahauni, Tahawini, Tahowia, Tahaounie**] (fl. 1844 - 1873) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably San Juan, Washington Territory - July 22, 1873

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Thompson River (1846 - 1849); Labourer, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Cook, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1853); Untraced vocation, San Juan Island/Victoria area (1853 - 1873).

Tahowna joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. He worked at both the interior and coast before retiring nine years later in 1853 and for the next four years carried on transactions with the HBC. From 1853 on, he may have spread his time between Fort Langley, where one of his children was baptised in 1853, and Victoria. In 1870 he was a farmer raising a family on his own land on the disputed island of San Juan.

Tahowna chose Salehexia/Tseleachei/Sara (?-?), a Kwantlen woman, as his wife. Their recorded children were Basile (?-bap.1853-?), Julie (c.1855-?), Mary (?-bap.1865-?), and Joseph Edward (?-bap.1867-?). On December 19, 1870, Paul Tahouna married a woman named Mary in a Catholic ceremony. Joseph Tahaouni, so named, died a Catholic on July 22, 1873.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-32; YFDS 21; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR StAndC; WSA 1870 US Census, Washington Territory, San Juan Island

Tai-a-nui, Jim [variation: **Jim**] (fl. 1834 - 1836) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation (high wage), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836).

Jim Tai-a-nui joined the HBC from Oahu in 1834. Around December 1836, at the end of his three-year contract, he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-4

Tait, John [b] [variation: **Tate**] (c. 1810 - 1835) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly in or near Stromness, Orkney or Rupert's Land - c. 1810 (born to John Tait [a])

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - January 17, 1835

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1829 - 1831); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver general charges (1829 - 1831); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1835); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1835).

John Tait signed on with the HBC in Orkney, on, May 6, 1829 for five years. He signed an additional contract in 1831. He died of consumption at Fort Vancouver on January 17, 1835. His funeral service was read by James Douglas.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5c; YFASA 11-14; death in Officers' and Servants' Ledgers, A.16/48; HBCABio PPS: Shephard, p. 76

Tait, John [new "b"] (c. 1831 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Rupert's Land [Manitoba area] - c. 1831

Death: possibly Kamloops area, British Columbia

Fur trade officer

HBC Assistant millwright/CF Ballenden's servant, Fort Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); 1st mate, Fort

Vancouver general charges (1851 - 1852); Steward, Fort Vancouver depot (1852 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver depot (1854 - 1857); Storeman, Fort Vancouver depot (1858 - 1860); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1866); Clerk, Fort Victoria sales shop (1861 - 1862); Clerk, Fort Victoria sales shop (1862 - 1866); Clerk, Fort Victoria and Fort Shepherd (1867 - 1868); Clerk, Fort Shepherd (1868 - 1869); Clerk, Similkameen Post (1869 - 1871); Chief Trader, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1872 - 1874); Chief Factor, Fort Kamloops [Thompson's River Post, She-waps Post] (1874 - 1884).

John Tait, 1/8 native, hailed from the Manitoba area and had a Scottish father and mother from the Ontario area. Tait spoke good Cree, French and English. In 1851, at the age of twenty, he joined with the HBC and began working his way up through the ranks at Fort Vancouver from assistant millwright. He may have retired temporarily in 1855 and re-enlisted. He retired on June 1, 1885 and took up farming in the Kamloops area.

John Tait had one wife, Margaret (?-?) and several children: Emma Jane (1862-?), Mara Arabella (1863-?), Alice (c.1867-?) and Lily (c.1874-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVanASA 9-12, 14-15; FtVicASA 9-16; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StJohVic; Van-PL 1881 & 1891 Canada Censuses, Yale, Kamloops SS: Laing, p. 438; Howay, "Archibald McDonald", p. 211-212; "Area Glimpses in 1870s," Kamloops Daily Sentinel, Sept. 10, 1986, [retired to farm]

Takakenrat, Ignace (fl. 1810 - 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada
Freeman

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1817 - 1818); Trapper, Snake Party (1819); **HBC** Freeman trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822).

Ignace Takakenrat first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on May 4, 1810 from Sault St. Louis to work at Temiscaming, likely as a middleman. From 1813-1814, he was at Amherstburg par la Grande Riviere and from 1814-1816 at Fort William as a middleman. On December 28, 1816 he further signed as a winterer for three years and came across the Rockies with Joseph Laroque's party in 1817. In the fall of 1819, he was working with Donald McKenzie in the Snake Country when he deserted. He appeared to remain a freeman in the Snake Country for, in 1822, he was noted as not coming out of the Snake Country in the fall of 1822. He likely deserted for the second time.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtSpokRD 1

Talao [variation: **Taluo**] (fl. 1837 - 1841) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1841).

Taluo joined the HBC from Oahu in 1837 and began work with the Snake Party on July 31 of that year. He worked as a goer and comer for the trappers into the Snake River country until November 20, 1841, when he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFDS 8, 12; YFASA 19-21

Tamaherry (fl. 1844 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1849).

Tamaherry joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and worked in the Willamette. In 1847-1849 it was noted that he was employed by John McLoughlin, who had charge of Fort Vancouver. He retired in 1849 and remained in the area.

Tamaherry's family, if any, has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-29; YFDS 18-19

Tamoree, George (fl. 1834 - c. 1837?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Dr. Gairdner's personal servant, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Untraced vocation, Oahu (1836).

George Tamoree, from Oahu, first appeared on record in outfit 1834-1835 in the Columbia. He left Fort Vancouver for Oahu on the barque *Ganymede* on October 3, 1835 as the ailing Dr. Meredith Gairdner's personal steward. Just how long he stayed with Gairdner is uncertain, but he is on record as being discharged in 1836-1837 in Oahu, although this

may reflect his 1835 discharge.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15; YFDS 5c-6; FtVanASA 3

Tamoree, Joe (fl. 1832 - 1837) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

HBC Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); Middleman or labourer, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1837); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1837).

Joe Tamoree joined the HBC in Oahu on September 6, 1832 for work in the Columbia and sailed to the Northwest Coast on the brig *Lama*. Around 1835, he broke from his sea-faring tradition and worked on land at Forts Vancouver and Umpqua. His contract ended in 1837, and he sailed to Oahu on the *Lama* and was discharged there on July 16, 1837.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 5a-8; ShMisPap 14; YFASA 12-15, 17; FtVanASA 3-5

Tanarison, Joseph (fl. 1846 - 1848) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848).

Joseph Tanarison joined the HBC in 1846 on a three year contract and may have been in the Columbia as part of the cross-country brigade.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27

Tanero [variation: **Tamero**] (fl. c. 1830? - 1835) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Death: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands****Fur trade employee**

HBC Seaman or labourer, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1835).

Tanero joined the HBC in April 1830. He worked at coastal forts and, on March 14, 1835, was discharged as a disabled person and returned to the Sandwich Islands aboard the *Dryad*.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5c; YFASA 11-15

Taoutu [variation: **Taoutoo**, **Taeutoo**] (fl. 1837 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1841); **PSAC** Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1842 - 1843); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1844 - 1845); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848).

Taoutu joined the HBC from Oahu in 1837 and began his work with the Snake Party on July 31 of that year. During his four years in the Snake Country, he appeared to transport people and goods back and forth from Fort Vancouver. As his contract ended in 1845, he worked until December 11 of that year, at which point he returned to Oahu. He re-enlisted and was in Fort Vancouver in 1847 but worked only until July 6 of that year, at which point he returned once more to Oahu. He reengaged again in 1848 but did not appear in further HBC records.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFDS 8, 11, 16, 18; YFASA 19-20, 22-25, 27; SandIsAB 5, 7

Tapow, Joseph [variation: **Joe Tapou**] (fl. 1840 - 1859) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1840 - 1841); **PSAC** Labourer, Fort Nisqually outstations (1841 - 1842); Shepherd, Fort Nisqually outstations (1842 - 1851); Shepherd and labourer, Fort Nisqually (1851 - 1854); Shepherd and labourer, Fort Nisqually outstations (1854 - 1856); Shepherd, Fort Nisqually outstations (1858 - 1859).

Joseph Tapow joined the HBC in Oahu in 1840 under a three-year contract. He began his career as a seaman but spent

the next fifteen years working on land as a shepherd at the Fort Nisqually and its outstations of Tenalquot, Puyallup and Tlithlow. He left in 1856 but returned in 1858 to work for two more years.

Joseph Tapow had at least one child by 1853.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 4; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 20, 22-32; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-7, 9-13; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. PPS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 166-185; Dickey

Tappage (Regnier), Alexander (1841 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: New Caledonia – c. 1841 (born to Jean Baptiste Tappage (Regnier))

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1857 - 1858); Middleman, New Caledonia (1858 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Middleman or labourer, Fort Alexandria (1861 - 1861); Labourer, New Caledonia (1868 - 1869).

Alex Regnier (Tappage) joined the HBC when he was about sixteen years old, and, like his father before him, worked in the New Caledonia area. Tappage worked until March 4, 1861, when he deserted, stealing three bags of flour which he distributed to the Indians. He probably remained in the area, and rejoined the company in 1868 for one season. He subsequently became a farmer in the Fort Alexandria region.

Alexander Tappage's family life is unclear for he appears to have had at least three children by three different women. By Maria, he had Baptiste (c.1864-?); by Matilda, he had Elizabeth (?-bap.1867-?) and by Julienne Batisan, he had Rosalie (?-bap.1874-?). In 1891, Rosie (with whom he was living) may have been another wife.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 5-16; FtAlexCB 1; BCA BCCR StPetStLk; BCGR-BCVS-RBDM; Van-PL 1891 Canada Census, Caribou, Alexandria

See Also: Tappage (Regnier), Jean Baptiste (Father); Tappage (Regnier), Joseph (Brother)

Tappage (Regnier), Jean Baptiste (c. 1799 - 1849) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Red River area [Manitoba] or the Hudson's Bay area - c. 1799

Death: probably New Caledonia [British Columbia] - October 6, 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges/Fort Alexandria (1830 - 1831); Middleman and bouté, New Caledonia (1831 - 1849).

Jean Baptiste Tappage (Regnier), hired from Red River, appeared to work as a freeman in 1830 and under yearly contracts from 1831 with the HBC. He appears to have been a valuable steersman guiding boats down the Fraser River. He died on October 6, 1849 of unspecified causes. After his death, HBC books carried a credit under his name for several years, probably for the benefit of his surviving family.

Jean Baptiste Tappage had one wife, Onteloy (?-?), a Fort George native woman and three children. Their children were Joseph (c.1838-?), Alexander (c.1841-?) and William (c.1848-75).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4a-7, 9-11, 14-20; FtAlexAB 1; YFASA 11-15, 19, 22-29; FtVicASA 1-3, 5-6, 10, 12-13; BCA BCCR StPetStLk

See Also: Tappage (Regnier), Alexander (Son); Tappage (Regnier), Joseph (Son)

Tappage (Regnier), Joseph (1838 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: New Caledonia [British Columbia] - 1838 (born to Jean Baptiste Tappage (Regnier))

Death: probably New Caledonia, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1855 - 1856); Middleman, New Caledonia (1856 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862); Labourer, New Caledonia (1862 - 1892).

Joseph Tappage (Regnier) began work with the HBC two years before his brother, Alexander. He appears to have stayed within the Fort Alexandria area. In 1891 while he was still working for the HBC, Joseph Tappage and his wife were living in the same household as Charles Ogden at Quesnel and working as a general labourer.

Joseph Tappage's family life is unclear. He and Tsoss (?), had a son, Donald (c.1879-?). No other children were recorded. A later wife was Nellie/Ellen (c.1850-?); in 1901, they had two adopted children living with them, Henrietta (c.1886-?) and Duncan Bouche (c.1881-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 3-15; BCA BCCR StJosMiss; Van-PL 1891 Census, Cariboo, Quesnel; Van-PL 1901 Canada Census, Yale & Cariboo

See Also: Tappage (Regnier), Alexander (Brother); Tappage (Regnier), Jean Baptiste (Father)

Tarantanta, Louis [variation: **Tarontanta**] (c. 1804 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably in or near St. Regis or Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1804

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Thompson River general charges (1841 - 1842); Boute, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844).

Louis Tarantanta joined the HBC in 1841. At the end of his three-year contract, he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-23

Tareaepou [variation: **Timothy Kliapoo**, **Terrapou**, **Teraeopau**, **Tereaepou**, **Taeepow**] (fl. 1847 - 1859) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Langley (1847 - 1852); Freeman labourer, Derby (1852 - 1859).

Tareaepou, from Oahu, began work with the HBC as a labourer at Fort Langley on August 19, 1847 and worked there through 1852. He may have remained at the nearby Kanaka Village at Derby, working as a freeman.

On December 25, 1859, the Anglican cleric at Derby indicated that Timothy Kliapoo and Tekoyah, likely a local Native woman, were the parents of Margaret (?-1859-?), who he baptised. The cleric described Kliapoo as a “Kanaker” labourer living at Derby.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; YFDS 18; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR StJohDivDerb

Tarihongo, Francois Xavier [standard: **François**] [variation: **Tarihonge**] (c. 1799 - 1828) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Death: Hood Canal [Washington] - January 1828

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Columbia Department (1816); Trapper, Snake Party (1819); **HBC** Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Steersman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Steersman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828).

Iroquois François Xavier Tarihongo joined the NWC in 1815 and was in the Columbia Department in 1816 when cash was paid to his mother. His work habits were erratic for, in the following year, he did not appear to receive wages and, in the fall of 1819, he deserted Donald McKenzie’s Snake Country party. The desertion appears to have been temporary for, by 1821 he carried on with the HBC when the two companies merged. By June, 1827, Tarihongo was a member of the original group that began the construction of Fort Langley. There, he squared logs for the bastion, prepared and set up pickets and, on October 7, 1827, he set out to test the area for beaver before travelling back to Fort Vancouver. On December 2, 1827, he was a member of a party that left Fort Vancouver with dispatches for Fort Langley; the party arrived at Fort Langley on December 27, 1827 and began its return journey on January 3, 1828. A short time later, while passing through the Hood Canal area, François Xavier Tarihongo and four other members of the party, including the leader, Alexander McKenzie, were killed for their clothes and arms by formerly friendly Clallam Indians. That summer, a subsequent HBC punitive expedition to avenge their deaths, saw twenty-one Clallam natives killed, their village burned and a native woman, who had been part of the original HBC party, retaken.

François Xavier Tarihongo’s family has not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1, 2; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 1-8; YFDS 2a-2b; FtVanASA 1; FtLangPJ 1; FtVanCB 4

Taroua (fl. 1844 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1847).

Taroua joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. He worked at Fort Vancouver until October 15, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27; YFDS 18

Tarpaulin [variation: **Taipaulin**] (c. 1843 - 1852) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1820

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

PSAC Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1843 - 1847); **HBC** Labourer, Fort Victoria (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver

(1848 - 1849); Labourer, Columbia Department (1851 - 1852).

Tarpaulin, from Oahu, appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1843-1844 with a contract which ended in 1846. He worked on the Cowlitz farm until November 10, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu. He was re-engaged again at Oahu and began work at Fort Vancouver on October 1, 1848. He was not to work long, for on October 10, 1849 he deserted from Fort Vancouver. He may have gone to California, but he likely stayed in the area or returned there, for he appeared in the US Census of 1850 as well as in the Columbia records of 1851-1852. He became a freeman in 1852.

Tarpaulin's family, if any, has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 23-27, 31-32; YFDS 18-20; FtVanASA 8-9; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Tasitaharie, Henrie [variation: **Tashitahorie, Tasehaheri, Tasechaluri**] (fl. 1814 - 1821) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Freeman

NWC Employee, Columbia Department (1814 - 1817); Freeman, Columbia Department (1814 - 1817); Trapper, Snake Party (1819); Freeman, Snake Party (1819); Trapper, Columbia Department (1821).

Henrie Tasitaharie joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on October 30, 1814, from Montreal as a wintering middleman for three years. He probably completed his contract on the Pacific slopes for, in 1816, he was in the area when his cash was paid to his wife. By the fall of 1819, he was working in the Snake Country for at that time he deserted from Donald McKenzie's party. He appeared to stay in the area for two more years for, in the fall of 1821, he returned east of the Rockies.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4 PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 149

Tasitayerie, Alexis [variation: **Alex Tassitayerie**] (fl. 1849 - 1862) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Middleman, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1862).

Alexis Tasitayerie joined the HBC in 1849 and worked west of the Rockies until 1862. He may have had a drinking problem for on July 21, 1856, he stripped himself and sold all his possessions and clothes and bedding for rum and rations. Nonetheless, in September 1858, he started superintending the house that the HBC built for the Anglican missionary, William Duncan at Fort Simpson.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-11; FtSimp[N]PJ 8

Tatooa (fl. 1837 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade officer

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1849).

Tatooa joined the HBC from Oahu in 1837 and began work with the Snake Party on July 31 of that year. He worked continually with a travelling party and was likely a goer and comer, transporting trappers in and out of the country from Fort Vancouver. He worked until November 20, 1841, at which point he returned to Oahu. He re-engaged in 1844 and spent the next five years working at Fort Vancouver before he deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-7; YFDS 8, 12; YFASA 19-21, 24-29

Tatouira (c. 1798 - 1826) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1798

Death: Columbia Department, Pacific Northwest - 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1817 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Fort Nez Percés (spring 1822); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1826).

Tatouira joined the fur trade around 1817 and was with the HBC in the Columbia District in the early 1820s. He was deceased by 1826.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 2-5

Tauriton, Thomas (fl. 1825 - 1826) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Snake Party (1825 - 1826).

Thomas Tauriton was a member of Ogden's Snake party expedition when he deserted on January 31, 1826 along with Jean Baptiste Tyguerie as both feared dying if they attempted to cross the mountains.

PPS: HBRS XIII, p. 122, Ogden's Feb. 2, 1826 Burnt River letter to Governor, p. 259-61

Tawanarion, Michel [variation: **Taonaneyon, Tawenargon, Tawenharion**] (c. 1790 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1790

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1818); Employee, New Caledonia (1820); **HBC** Boute, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); **NWC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); **HBC** Bowsman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827).

Michel Tawanarion joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on June 1, 1814 to work as a 2nd steersman to work at Fort William. In 1817, he crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party. He must have stayed in the area for he was one of a large group of NWC employees that transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition and he returned to Montreal in 1826-1827.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 7, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-6

Tayapapa [variation: **Taiépepe**] (fl. 1840 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - December 12, 1847

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Snake Party (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Snake Party (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1847).

Tayapapa joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 as a middleman and labourer. During his career, he worked in the Snake area and Fort Vancouver. He died at Fort Vancouver on December 13, 1847 of the measles, a disease which killed many of his fellow Sandwich Islanders at that time.

Tayapapa fathered a child, Joseph (1847-48), by an unnamed Native woman.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-27; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 18; BCA Lowe 1a PPS: CCR 1b

Tayarouyokarari, Michel (fl. 1851 - 1855) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Colville general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Boute, Fort Colville (1854 - 1855).

Iroquois Michel Tayarouyokarari joined the HBC in 1851 and retired in 1855.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; FtVanASA 9-12

Tayba (fl. c. 1830? - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1833).

Tayba joined the HBC in April 1830. He was taken likely as a labourer to Fort Simpson [Nass], where he helped to construct the original fort on the Nass River site. At the end of his contract, likely 1833, he returned to Fort Vancouver and, on November 1, 1833, embarked for his return voyage to Oahu.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 12-13

Tayentas, Joseph (c. 1809 - 1848) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - February 28, 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Boute, Fort Colville (1833 - 1834); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1836); Guide , Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1848); Guide , York Factory (1836).

Joseph Tayentas joined the HBC in 1831. From 1835-1836 he was a guide to and from York Factory and, according to Thomas Lowe, "was considered one of the most efficient men in the Columbia" (Lowe, p. 65). On February 20, 1848, during the very rainy spring of 1848, he caught a lung infection at Fort Vancouver. It appears to have developed into pneumonia - four days later he died and was buried at Fort Vancouver the following day.

Little is known of the family life of Joseph Tayentas but, at Fort Vancouver, he did father a boy, André (1841-?) to an unnamed native woman.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 22-29; YFDS 5a-7; FtVanASA 3-6; BCA Diar-Rem Lowe 1, p. 65 PPS: CCR 1a

Taylor, George (fl. 1840 - 1846) (British: English)

Birth: probably Crowle, Lincolnshire, England

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1843); Carpenter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Carpenter, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1846).

George Taylor joined the HBC in London on August 25, 1840 for five years and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. After working on coastal shipping for four years, he returned to the British Isles on the barque *Cowlitz* in outfit 1845-1846.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-25

Taylor, Henry (fl. 1837 - 1841) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1841).

Henry Taylor joined the HBC in London on November 18, 1837 as a seaman on a five year contract. He sailed to the Pacific Northwest aboard the barque *Columbia* and began work on coastal shipping on November 1, 1838, servicing coastal posts. He arrived back in England on the *Vancouver* in spring of 1841.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Columbia 2; YFASA 19-20; ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 7, 10-11; FtVanASA 5-6

Taylor, James [b] (c. 1794 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near Morwick, Birsay, Orkney - c. 1794

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823); Bowsman, York Factory (1823 - 1826).

James Taylor joined the HBC on April 25, 1817. Between 1817-1820 he was a labourer at Cumberland House and Edmonton House. Between June 7-July 16, 1820 he was employed by Captain John Franklin and spent the rest of that outfit at Fort Edmonton. He came to New Caledonia in 1821 and in the late fall of 1822 helped to establish a new post at the north end of Babine Lake; he left the area shortly after. Between 1823-1826 he was a bowsman at York Factory. In 1826-1831 he was a colonist at Red River and between 1831-1850 received no wages, only having interest credited.

James Taylor had one wife and ten children. On October 9, 1828, he married Mary Inkster (1811-?). The names of the children have not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2; FtBabPJ 1; YFDS 1a; HBCABio

Taylor, James [a/b] (fl. 1832 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Ratcliffe, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

James Taylor joined the HBC in London on September 15, 1832 as a seaman for three years. On the voyage out, he replaced Charles Cluet as steward but, five months later, he was found to be so dirty and had destroyed so many supplies, that Cluet was reinstated. Taylor began work on coastal ships on May 17, 1833 and for a time, worked out of Fort Simpson. He left the coast on October 1, 1835 and arrived back in England in April 1836 at the end of his contract.

Taylor, James [d] (c. 1814 - 1900) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly South Ronaldsay, Orkney - c. 1814

Death: Sauvie Island, Oregon - March 30, 1900

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1833); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835); Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1850).

James Taylor joined the HBC on April 26, 1833 in Orkney and embarked for the Hudson Bay after which he worked in the New Caledonia area for about four years. He then was transferred to Fort Vancouver where he spent considerable time working as a dairyman. He worked until March 1, 1849 at which point he left for California, most likely for the gold fields there. Upon returning, he worked a short time at Fort Vancouver and became a freeman on October 3, 1850. He first lived in a cabin which he built in Oregon City and then moved to Sauve Island to work at the dairy. James Taylor died in 1900 on Sauve Island at the age of eighty-six and was buried April 6 near his home beside his wife.

James Taylor appears to have had two wives and possibly six children. His first wife was Jeanne, Chinook (?-1847) who died December 21, 1847 of the measles. Their two recorded boys were James William (1844-?) and Jean (1847-?). His second wife was an unnamed woman (?-1893) and between them, they had Edwin (?-?), George (?-?), Mary (?-?) and Emma (?-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince of Wales I 10; YFASA 13-14, 19-20, 22-28; YFDS 5c-7, 12, 19; FtVanASA 3-7, 9; BCA Diar-Rem Lowe 1, p. 62; OHS SB#56, p. 194 PPS: CCR 1b

Taylor, James [e] (fl. 1834 - 1836) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1835 - 1836).

James Taylor [e] worked as a seaman for the HBC and left the Columbia for England on the brig *Dryad* on October 1, 1835.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15; YFDS 6

Taylor, James (c. 1830 - 1907) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Birsay, Orkney - c. 1830

Death: St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, British Columbia - November 30, 1907

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales II* (barque) (1851); Blacksmith, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Blacksmith, Fort Langley (1853 - 1862).

When James Taylor [2] joined the HBC in Birsay in 1851, he had already been trained as a blacksmith and barrel-maker. He sailed to Hudson Bay, made his way overland and arrived on the Coast in 1852. He worked as a blacksmith at Fort Langley where he was to put his talents to work for the rest of his working career with HBC. He appears to have ended his work with the HBC sometime in the early 1860s. Sometime in the late 1860s, he purchased farmland west of the fort and built a blacksmith shop and entered into a partnership with William Willison Gibbs in the operation of the Fort Langley Hotel. In the 1870s his hotel, within the newly incorporated municipality of Langley, ran into financial trouble when the municipality voted in favour of prohibition. In 1887 he sold his blacksmith shop to a recently arrived settler, William John McIntosh. Taylor continued to live at Langley, died in New Westminster in 1907 and was buried in the family plot in the old Fort Langley cemetery.

James Taylor had two successive wives and seven recorded children. Around 1861 he married Catherine Fallardeau (1841-1874), daughter of Narcisse Fallardeau, a long time HBC employee. Their children were Ann (c.1861-?), George (1863-1941), Catherine (1865-1943), John James (1868-1931), Mary (c.1870-1910), Margaret (1871-1966) and Peter (1874-1965). After wife Catherine's death on December 30, 1874, James married Barbara Jamieson (c.1839-1909) of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Barbara died on June 23, 1909 and was also buried in the Taylor plot at the old Fort Langley cemetery.

PS: HBCA log of Prince of Wales II 2; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1, 3-10; Van-PL 1881, 1891, 1901 Canada Censuses SS: Waite, p. 68, 69, 265; James Taylor descendant

Taylor, John (fl. 1830 - 1839) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831 - 1833); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1839).

John Taylor joined the HBC in London on November 20, 1830. After sailing to the Pacific coast, he began work on October 15, 1831 mainly supplying coastal posts. He worked on the coast until May 17, 1833 and then returned to England on the barque *Ganymede*. He signed an additional contract in 1837 for the return voyage to the coast on the *Columbia* and arrived back in London May 20, 1839.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; HBCA ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b; log of Ganymede 1; FtVanASA 5

Taylor, Peter (? - 1837) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] (born to George Taylor, Red River sloopmaster)

Death: McTavish Bay, Northwest Territories - December 12, 1837

Maritime employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); Native apprentice, Coastal Trade (1827 - 1830); Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver coastal trade (1827 - 1831); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1830); Native apprentice, Naval Department (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Arctic Land Expedition (1833 - 1835); Member, Arctic Discovery Expedition with Dease and Simpson (1836 - 1837).

Peter Taylor was hired on by the HBC as a native apprentice seaman in 1826 at which point he went to the Columbia for five years. From 1831 he appears to have gone north on various expeditions and in early August, 1837 was one of the men who accompanied Simpson on foot when exploring the coast between Boat Extreme and Point Barrow. On their way back to Fort Confidence, they stopped at Fort Norman and Dease and Simpson wrote dispatches which Taylor and Ferdinand Wentzel took to Fort Resolution, on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. On December 12, 1837, in McTavish Bay and while Taylor was returning to Fort Simpson, he died from starvation, fatigue and an old pulmonary complaint. Taylor died a single man, intestate.

PS: HBCA YFDS 2a; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-3; D 4/113, p. 146; YFASA 6-9; YFDS 3a-3b; George Simpson's April 1, 1841 letter to HBC Governor, D.4/112, fo. 146; ShMiscPap 14; HBCABio

Taylor, Richard (fl. 1830) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Goer and comer, Columbia Department (1830).

Richard Taylor was a comer and goer into the Columbia Department in the summer of 1830.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 26

Taylor, Thomas (1797 - 1879) (Mixed descent)

Birth: York Factory [Manitoba] - 1797 (born to George Taylor and Jane, Cree)

Death: Ontario, Canada - December 18, 1879

Fur trade employee

HBC Personal servant, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Personal servant, Columbia Department (1828 - 1829).

Thomas Taylor, a fastidious personal servant of George Simpson from 1821-1830, came twice to the Pacific slopes each time in a servant capacity. In 1825, while hunting deer on the return journey, Taylor and George Bird separated from the party and, after considerable privation and near starvation, were able to drag themselves into the post at Swan River, in a territory that Taylor had vaguely recalled from his youth. Related by marriage, he was the mixed descent brother of Margaret Taylor and thus brother-in-law to George Simpson. Taylor joined the HBC in 1815, and after finishing his role as servant, was in charge of various posts east of the Rockies; he was promoted to clerk in 1843. Taylor retired in 1855 and died in Ontario.

Thomas Taylor married Mary Keith (1814-66), mixed descent daughter of Chief Factor James Keith, a marriage arranged by both Simpson and Keith.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-5, 8; FtVanAB 26; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12; SimpsonCB PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative, p. 76-78; HBRs XXX p. 233 SS: HBRs X, p. xviii; Van Kirk, "Many Tender Ties", p. 161, 162, 163; The Belhumeur Homepage: <http://ww3.sympatico.ca/larry.quinto/taylor.htm>; G. Simpson, Fur Trade, p. 356-57

Taylor, William (fl. 1838 - c. 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands - c. February 3, 1850

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839 - 1840); Untraced vocation, Oahu (1840).

William Taylor joined the HBC in London on October 29, 1838 on a five-year contract. He sailed to the coast aboard the HBC barque *Vancouver* and serviced several posts while he was on the coast. In late 1840 on the return voyage back to England, he was discharged in Oahu for untraced reasons. (This may be the same English William Taylor who, after residing on the Islands for a period of eighteen years, died at Lahaina on February 3, 1850, at the age of sixty-three.)

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 19-20; YFDS 10; FtVanASA 6; HHS Friend, April 1, 1850, p. 32

Tcharongwatie, Michel [variation: **Techarongwatie, Teharongwatie**] (fl. 1816) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1818).

Michel Tcharongwatie joined the NWC [Roderick McKenzie] on September 10, 1814 to work as a middleman at Michillimackinac. He was on record as being on the Pacific slopes in 1816 when cash, possibly his wages, was paid to his mother. Tcharongwatie was likely on the Brigade route for 1818 saw him returning west of the Rockies with Angus Bethune and James McMillan.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1, 2

Tchigt, Charles [variation: **Charlot Tse'te', Stete, Tcheigte**] (c. 1798 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Columbia Department (1822) (with Miaquin Martin); Voyageur, York Factory Express (HBC) (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1823 - 1824); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1826 - 1827); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1827 - 1828); Interpreter, South Party (1828 - 1830); Trapper, South Party (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Interpreter, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1836); Settler, Willamette (1836 - 1842).

Charles Tchigte joined the NWC on December 15, 1818 as a hunter for four years in Indian Country. This may have taken him to the Columbia for, at the time of coalition he joined the HBC in 1821 at an unknown location. Up to February 19, 1822, he was a member of Miaquin Martin's independent band of Iroquois trapping the area, was sent home the following month as a voyageur but appears to have returned the following outfit. In April 1832 he was a member of Michel Laframboise's crew sent to avenge the Tillamooks for the murder of two trappers (Thomas Canasawarette and Pierre Kakawaquiron). He eventually became a settler in 1837 in the Willamette Valley and continued to sell furs and grain to the Company. He was one of the signers of a petition asking for priests to be sent to the area. The 1850 census has him born in 1780 but this is unlikely.

He had three successive wives and two recorded children, although, there were likely more. The first wife, Charlotte Pend d'Oreille, was the mother of Agathe Charlot (c.1835-?). Marie Thomas (Canasawarette?) was the second wife and appears to have died. Their child may have been Susanne (c.1845-?). On May 2, 1847, he married a Calapooia woman usually mentioned as Thérèse (c.1832-?). Their one recorded child was Laurent (c.1846-51).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 2-9, 11-15; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 5a-6, 8, 10-11; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b
See Also: Canasawarette, Thomas (Father-in-Law)

Teaheererey [variation: **Teeahererey**] (fl. 1840 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Langley (1841 - 1843); **PSAC** Labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1843 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1849); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver farm (1849).

Teaheererey joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840 on a three year contract and began his career in northern Fort Taku. He worked along the coastal area, and finally at the Fort Vancouver Farm, from which he deserted on September 10, 1849. He likely headed for the California gold fields.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-29; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 20

Tea, Isaac (fl. 1815) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Crew member, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

Isaac Tea, who signed on in the Sandwich Islands, was a crew member of the NWC schooner *Columbia* when it traded in the waters of the Northwest Coast. He appeared work only the one season.

Tecanarane, Michel (fl. 1813 - 1816) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816).

When Michel Tecanarane first joined the NWC [Isaac W. Clarke] on July 20, 1813, he was already a steersman indicating previous experience in the fur trade. That year he worked at Amherstburg; in 1814 he was at Michillimackinac with Roderick McKenzie and, that same year, at Fort William as a bowsman with McTavish, McGillivray & Co. He first appeared on record on the Pacific slopes in 1816 as an employee of the NWC. In that year, cash was paid to his wife.

The name of Michel Tecanarane's wife has not been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1

Tecanasogan, Pierre (fl. 1814 - 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Member of Miaquin Martin's band, Flathead District/Snake Country area (1822).

When Pierre Tecanasogan joined the NWC on June 15, 1814; when he was assigned to Michillimackinac, he was already a steersman, indicating previous experience in the fur trade. As a contracted member of McTavish McGillivray & Co. in 1818, he was assigned to work for four years as a hunter in Indian Country. It is not certain when he came to the Pacific slopes, but by 1822, he was a member of Miaquin Martin's independent band of fur traders. When that gang broke up around around the time of the coalition of the HBC and NWC, Tecanasogan was sent home in the spring of 1822 because the independent trappers were considered a burden by the HBC. (Joseph Tecanosegon is a likely relative.)

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10

See Also: Tecanosegon, Joseph (probable Relative)

Tecanatassin, Pierre (fl. 1814 – 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Steersman or middleman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Trapper, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1822).

Pierre Tecanatassin, from Sault St. Louis, joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on May 13, 1814 to work as a middleman at Fort William but two months later, during the final turbulent years of the War of 1812, was assigned by the NWC to Michillimackinac as a steersman. In 1818 he was on record as crossing the Rockies to the Pacific slopes in a party with Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He was probably in the Fort George [Astoria] area in 1822; however, after being fitted out by the HBC with articles for the spring and fall hunt, Tecanatassin, along with fifteen others, deserted.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 3; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4

Tecanosegon, Joseph [variation: Tecanasegon] (c. 1802 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1802

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Boute, New Caledonia (1832 - 1834).

Joseph Tecanosegon joined the HBC in 1831 on a three-year contract, serving it out on the Pacific slopes.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b

See Also: Tecanasogan, Pierre (probable Relative)

Tecawatiron, Charles (Gros Charles) [variation: Tecaweateron, Tecaweaitron] (c. 1794 - 1843) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: probably Fort Colville, Columbia Department - October 20, 1843

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Boute, Fort George [Astoria] (1822); Bowsman, York Factory Express (HBC) (1822 - 1823); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1830); Boute, Fort Colville (1826 - 1844).

Charles Tecawatiron (or Gros Charles as he was also known) joined the NWC around 1815 and the following year was

working on the Pacific slopes. In that year cash or his wages were paid to his mother. In 1822, after signing a contract at Fort George and being outfitted with articles for the spring and fall hunt, he and fifteen others deserted. However in the following outfit, he appears to have returned to work on the brigade. In outfit 1828-1829, he received an extra gratuity for his services to George Simpson, who had visited there. He appears to have had a long career around the Fort Colville area. He died on October 20, 1843 while he was working out of Fort Colville.

Details of Charles Tecawatiron's family have not been traced.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1-2, 4-9, 11-15, 20, 22-23; HBCCont; YFDS 2a-3b, 4b-7, 14; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6

Teela (fl. 1836 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1842 - 1844); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844).

Teela joined the HBC in 1836 from Oahu and spent most of his time working in actual transactions with native Americans. He worked until November 23, 1844 at which point he returned to Oahu and has not been traced beyond receiving his final wages at the Honolulu office on December 31st.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-24; YFDS 7, 15; FtVanASA 3-7; SandsAB 3

Tehongagarate, Joseph (c. 1794 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1794

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Member, Columbia Department (1822) (with Miaquin Martin); Member, York Factory Express (HBC) (1822 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1824); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1826 - 1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1831 - 1834); Member, Thomas McKay's Trapping Party (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Snake Party (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Colville (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party (1838 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842); Trapper, South Party (1843 - 1844).

Joseph Tehongagarate joined the fur trade in 1819 or 1821. Up to February 19, 1822, an uncertain period around the time of the amalgamation of the NWC and the HBC, he worked with Miaquin Martin's band of independent trappers. The following outfit, he returned to the area where he continued to work as an interpreter and middleman. He worked mainly in the southern Columbia area and on October 31, 1840 was discharged from the Company to become a settler in the Willamette Valley around 1841.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; YFASA 1, 4-9, 11-15; 19-20, 23; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11; YFDS 2a, 3a-4b, 5b-7, 11; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6

Tehotarachten, Jacques [variation: **Jacob Tecotarisin**] (fl. 1824 - 1826) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Snake Party (1822 - 1823); Freeman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); on Montreal Pay List, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826).

Jacques Tehotarachten was a member of Miaquin Martin's band of trappers who essentially worked on their own and thus was probably working in the area in or before 1821. He next appeared on record in outfit 1822-1823 when he accompanied Finan McDonald into the Snake Country, possibly as a freeman. On February 10, 1824 as a freeman, he was about to embark from Flat Head Post with Alexander Ross' Snake Party. At that point, Ross felt that he was "unfit for Snake Country" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 2). Ross' prognosis was accurate for three days later Tehotarachten said that he did not want to proceed and left the party on the 15th. When Ross returned to Prairie de Camass near Flat Head Post on November 23, 1824, he met a remorseful and apologetic Tehotarachten. In spite of his remorse, the still-angry Ross called Tehotarachten a "vagabond of the first degree" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 58). In 1825, Tehotarachten joined the Express back to Montreal where he was paid.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1; SnkCoPJ 1; YFASA 4-5; FtVanAB 1

Tellier, George (fl. 1829) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near St. Clements, Middlesex, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1829).

George Tellier joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as a seaman for three years. Although he was assigned to ships which serviced the Columbia, he did not appear on those abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Tellier, Maxime (c. 1804 - 1826) (Undetermined origin)

Death: McLeod Lake, New Caledonia - July 29, 1826

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, McLeod Lake Post (1825 - 1826).

Maxime Tellier, who joined the HBC in 1825 on a three year contract, died after only one year of employment. He became ill for two weeks, possibly with an inflammation of the thyroid, and died on July 29, 1826. Tellier's death was considered a great loss to his boss, John Tod.

PS: HBCA YFASA 5-6; FtStJmsCB 5

Tenetoresere, Francois Xavier [standard: **François Xavier**] [variation: **Teanetorensé**] (fl. 1818 - 1822) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, McDonald/Bourdon's Snake Party (1822).

François Xavier Tenetoresere joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 19, 1818 as a hunter for four years in Indian Country. By 1822, he was a freeman trapper working in the Miquiam Martin band in 1822 in the Snake Country. He could very likely have been in the area before this date and left when Martin's band of Iroquois men dissolved around that time. Tenetoresere failed to come out of the Snake country in the fall of 1822 and may have deserted or departed back to Canada.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10

Tenonwatase, Thomas [variation: **Tehonwatase**] (c. 1789 - 1837) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1789

Death: Cascade Mountains, Pacific Northwest - March 18, 1837

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Boute, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Steersman, Fort Nez Percés (1831 - 1832); Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1837).

Thomas Tenonwatase joined the HBC in 1828. In 1832, he left the Pacific slopes for Montreal, where he was paid. His contract was to have ended in 1839 but he drowned in the Cascades on March 18, 1837. He was buried at Fort Vancouver two months later, on May 14, 1837 by Rev. Herbert Beaver.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-12; YFDS 3b, 4b, 7; FtVanASA 2-4; BCA BCCR CCCath

Teonetaneka, Joseph (c. 1809 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1838).

Joseph Teonetaneka joined the HBC in 1835. In 1837-1838, he acted as a bote on the Fraser River. In March 1838, at the end of his three-year contract, he returned to Montreal where he was paid.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 17-18; YFDS 6-8; FtVanASA 3-5

Teonsarakonta, Charles [variation: **Teousarakonta**] (c. 1825 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1825

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1849); Boute, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1853 - 1854); Boute, Fort Colville (1854 - 1855).

Iroquois Charles Teonsarakonta joined the HBC in 1846. He worked at Fort Simpson until the end of his contract and went off record in 1850. He likely remained in the Columbia as he continued transactions on his account. He rejoined the service at Fort Colville and retired in 1854.

Teouee [variation: **Teowee**] (fl. c. 1837? - 1839) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839).

Teouee joined the HBC in Oahu in 1836 or 1837, beginning his work with the Snake Party on July 31 of that year. He worked through his three-year contract and left for Oahu on the *Vancouver* on November 15, 1839.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 4-5; YFDS 8; YFASA 19; ShMiscPap 14

Teow, Isaac (fl. 1814) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****NWC** Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1814).

Isaac Teow is on record on April 4, 1814 as being prepared to work for the NWC through the summer at Fort George [formerly Astoria].

PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 711

Terepoena [variation: **Teupoena**] (fl. 1840 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Langley (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1850).

Terepoena joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He worked at various posts, as needed, until 1850, at which point his HBC account remained static, indicating a probable return to Hawaii.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7

Terry, Stephen (fl. 1825) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Free trader****U.A.** Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Stephen Terry appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Terry probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 1

Tetreau, Louis (c. 1814 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Laurent (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1814**Fur trade employee****HBC** Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1839); Middleman, Snake Party (1839).

Louis Tetreau joined the HBC in 1833 and was in New Caledonia for one outfit. In 1839 he renewed a three-year contract but deserted in June 1839. In actuality, Tetreau had little choice for, while amongst the Flathead Indians, he had mistreated some horses and had been told to leave in an easterly direction. In doing so, he left behind at Fort Vancouver a native wife and child who reintegrated with her Cathlamet people. According to the priests, had Tetreau been able to take his pregnant wife with him into the Flathead region, they would never have been separated.

Louis Tetreau had one recorded wife and one recorded child. He married Catherine, Kathlomat (1822-?) on February 11, 1839 at Fort Vancouver. Their child was Philomene (1839-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-6 PPS: CCR 1a; Québécois in Orégon, p. 276-77

Tevanitagon, Charles (fl. 1824) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] (born to Pierre Tevanitagon)**Freeman**

HBC Freeman, Snake Party (1824 - 1845).

Son of Iroquois chief, Pierre Tevanitagon, young Charles accompanied his father and brother(?) on Alexander Ross' 1824 Snake Party. On March 3, 1824, he was called a "thieving youth" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 6) when he and Gabriel Prudhomme independently traded with some Nez Percés Indians who followed the party. By March 30, a frustrated Ross felt that Charles and eight others were injurious to the party (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 11d). He went on to join the following Ogden expedition.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1, 2

See Also: **Tevanitagon, Pierre (Father); Tevanitagon, Ignace (Brother)**

Tevanitagon, Ignace (fl. 1824) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec] (born to Pierre Tevanitagon)

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

On February 10, 1824, Ignace Tevanitagon, who was certainly the son of Pierre Tevanitagon, was camped on the Prairie de Cheveaux outside Flat Head post where both joined Alexander Ross' nine month Snake Party. If he was a son, he was old enough to be listed separately from his father and like his father was listed as being unfit for Snake Country. He completed the expedition and joined the following Ogden 1824-1825 expedition. It is not known whether he travelled with Pierre Tevanitagon when the latter deserted in Snake Country in the following outfit, for he was not listed in the original roster.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1, 2

See Also: **Tevanitagon, Charles (Brother); Tevanitagon, Pierre (Father)**

Tevanitagon, Pierre [variation: **Tevanitogan**] (? - 1828) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Death: Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - 1828

Freeman

HBC Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); **Freeman leader, Columbia Department** (1822 - 1823); **Trapper, Snake Party** (1824 - 1825); **Trapper, Ashley's Snake Party** (1825 - 1828).

Iroquois chief Pierre Tevanitagon and his two sons, Charles and Ignace, first appeared on record in 1822-1823 as accompanying Finan McDonald into the Snake Country in the spring of 1823 in charge of a band of Iroquois freemen. The three were then found with the 1824 Snake Expedition of Alexander Ross. Even though Ross felt that Tevanitagon was not fit for Snake Country, he nonetheless found him co-operative and influential enough to put him in charge of the petulant and irritable Iroquois of that expedition. On June 12, 1824 he split from Ross' party with twelve men and in August or September he "got into a Scrape with the Snakes" (SnkCoPJ 1, fo. 47d) when he took revenge against the Snakes because one of Pierre's horses was stolen. This event led to subsequent punitive killings on both sides and hence troubled relations. Tevanitagon returned in November of that year, to join Ogden's expedition the following month at Flat Head post. However, the following spring on May 24, 1825, he had had enough and, after a scuffle over horses, deserted at Weber River (south of the 42 parallel, technically in Mexican territory) for the American party headed by Johnson Gardner - without paying his debts. Tevanitagon may have grown tired of his new bosses for on April 10, 1826, he repaid part of his debt to Ogden. However, he continued with the American party and met his end with them. He was with Robert Campbell at Red Rock Creek (a tributary to Jefferson River at Pierre's Hole) when, in February 1828, the Blackfoot came to trade, an argument ensued, shots were fired and Tevanitagon was killed. Before his body could be rescued, he was scalped and his body chopped to pieces. His body must have been taken to the Blackfoot village for when the traders reached the deserted village, all they found was a portion of Tevanitagon's feet.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, 3a, 4; Pierre Tevanitagon search file SS: D. L. Morgan, The West of William, p. 186

See Also: **Tevanitagon, Charles (Son); Tevanitagon, Ignace (Son)**

Tewatcon, Thomas [variation: **Tawakon, Tawatcon, Tawatoan, Towawn**] (c. 1796 - c. 1853) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis or Lac des Deux Montagnes, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: Pacific Northwest - c. 1853

Freeman

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1816 - 1818); **HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department** (1821 - 1824); **Freeman, Columbia Department** (1824 - 1827); **Trapper, Snake Party** (1827 - 1828); **Trapper, South Party** (1828 - 1830); **Trapper, Snake Party** (1830 - 1832); **Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade** (1834 - 1835); **Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade** (1835 - 1836); **Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade** (1835 - 1836); **Middleman, South Party** (1836 - 1837); **Trapper, South Party** (1836 - 1837); **Middleman, South Party** (1837 - 1844).

Thomas Tewarton joined the NWC [Roderick McKenzie] on September 16, 1814 as a middleman to work in Michillimackinac. Two years later, he was in the Columbia at which point, cash was paid to his wife. He may have worked on the Brigades as he was recorded in 1818 as crossing west over the Rockies with a large NWC party headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. He then reappeared on HBC records in 1821. During his roughly twenty-two year period in the Columbia Department, he worked on a variety of expeditions to the Snake Country and to the South. His contract ended in 1843-1844 at which point he appears to have retired. He died before 1854.

Thomas Tewarton had two successive wives and seven recorded children. His first wife was an unnamed Chinook woman with whom he had Thomas II (c.1820-48), Catherine (c.1820-?) and Susanne (c.1821-?). On July 8, 1839, Thomas married Françoise/Louise Walla Walla, or Cayuse probably at Fort Vancouver. Their four children were Pierre (c.1836-?), Louise (c.1837-?), André (1844-?) and Philomene (1846-?). Thomas II died in the home of Joseph McLoughlin; Joseph himself died a few months later. His widow married Paul Guilbault and then Laurent Sauve.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 5a; YFASA 1-6, 14-15, 22-24; YFDS 3a-3b, 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-6 PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b
See Also: Guilbeau, Paul (Relative)

Tewhattohewnie, George [variation: **Tewhattahewnie, Tewattohewnie**] (fl. 1813 - 1824) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Bowsman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman, Willamette Post (winter 1813 - 1814); **NWC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Freeman, Columbia Department (1824).

George Tewhattohewnie, stationed at Fort William [Lake Superior], was at Fort George in 1813 and joined the brigade for its return east in April 1814. He came back to the Columbia at an unknown date with the NWC for he was part of a large group of NWC employees that transferred to the HBC at the time of coalition in 1821. By 1822-1823 he was a freeman and, by 1824 he was hunting at "Chihalis Bay" [Gray's Harbor] with several slaves shooting sea otter. When the 1824-1825 Fraser River James McMillan expedition from Fort George was passing through, George took one slave from several whom he sent back to Fort George, and joined the group to explore for the future site of Fort Langley. His hunting in the area and possession of slaves suggests that he married locally inheriting his wife's slaves and hunting rights.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; NWCAB 9; BCA Work 1824 PPS: Coues, p. 871

Teyecaleyeeaoeye, Lazard [variation: **Teycalayecourge, Teycateyecowige**] (fl. 1822 - 1825) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

HBC Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1822); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1825).

Lazard Teyecaleyeeaoeye first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 15, 1818 to work in Indian Country for four years as a hunter. His movements for the next four years have not been traced but, by 1822, he was part of Miaquin Martin's band of Iroquois freeman traders working in the Snake Country. He deserted in the fall of 1822 and presumably carried on working with the Americans. He next appeared on May 23, 1825 with Jack McLeod (who had also deserted), along with three Canadians, a Russian and an old Spaniard in a group led by Etienne Provost. On the following day, while technically in Mexican territory below the forty second parallel, Lazard rallied for the destruction of Ogden's party saying "we are Superior in numbers to them let us fire & pillage them" (SnkCoPJ 2, fo. 25). He advanced with a cocked gun but Ogden stood his ground and Lazard backed off. A large number did follow with desertions and Lazard Teyecaleyeeaoeye was not seen again.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1; SnkCoPJ 2, 3a

Teyoharate, Joachim [variation: **Teyohoarate**] (c. 1815 - c. 1854) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1815

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - c. March 24, 1854

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1847 - 1848); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1849); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1849 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1854).

Joachim Teyoharate joined the HBC in 1846. He spent the majority of his working career at Fort Simpson, (where he raised a family) and on the steamer *Beaver*. He died, probably in the Victoria area, in March 1854 and was buried on March 24. His account showed movement for two years after his death indicating that family members may have been using up his credit.

Joachim Teyoharate took an unnamed Nass woman (?-?) as his wife. Their children were Rosalie (1853-57) and Michel

(?-bap.1853-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 26-32; FtVicASA 1-3; BCA BCCR StAndC

Theroux (Laferte), Olivier [variation: **Laforte**] (1810 - 1863) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - 1810

Death: Fort Kamloops [Thompson River Post, She-waps Post], Columbia Department - November 3, 1863

Fur trade employee

HBC Boute, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1842); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1842 - 1845); Fisherman, Fort Alexandria (1845 - 1847); Boute, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Fisherman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1850); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Boute, New Caledonia (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1853 - 1856); Boute, Fort Alexandria and Thompson River (1853); Boute, Thompson River (1856 - 1860); Sundries account only, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1861 - 1862); Labourer, Thompson River (1862 - 1863).

Olivier Theroux (Laferte) joined the HBC on February 16, 1828. He spent his time in the New Caledonia area and died at Kamloops on November 3, 1863.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFDS 5a-7, 15; FtAlexPJ 6; YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 24-32; FtVanASA 3-6; FtVicASA 1-12; FtAlexPJ 9; BCA FtAlex

Therrien, Pierre [variation: **Thervien**] (c. 1803 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Lower Canada [Quebec] - c. 1803

Death: Fort Langley - August 18, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Bowsman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1830).

Pierre Therrien joined the fur trade around 1818 and appeared in the Columbia in 1827, coming west that fall with the returning Express. He had a short three year career for he was accidentally killed at Fort Langley by the wadding of a cannon that was fired from the schooner *Vancouver* to salute the fort just as the vessel was departing. The wad of top yarn caught him in the right groin and shattered his thigh right down to his knee. He died in two hours.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFASA 7-10; YFDS 3a-3b PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 105; A. McDonald, p. 80-81

Thestironsara, Pierre [variation: **Thisteronsenac**] (fl. 1819 - 1820) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Freeman

U.A. Freeman trapper, New Caledonia (1819 - 1820).

Pierre Thisteronsenac, one of the many free Iroquois who roamed the west and occasionally worked for either the NWC or HBC, actually trapped and traded for the HBC prior to 1821. In December 1819, he was a member of the HBC party of free Iroquois which went from Smoky River into New Caledonia to trap. Throughout 1820, they trapped and traded, much to the surprise of the NWC. They returned east of the Rockies in October, 1820 with a great quantity of furs, much to the consternation of the NWC. Thisteronsenac disappeared from record at the merging of the two companies.

PPS: HBRS II, p. 214, 261

Thew, William (c. 1816 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near St. George, Hanover Square, London, England - c. 1816

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1837 - 1842).

William Thew did not have a good reputation in the fur trade. He joined the HBC on May 28, 1834 as an apprentice clerk for five years and appeared in New Caledonia in 1837. The priest/historian Father Morice spoke rather bluntly of him:

Thew, the very man he [Ogden] cautioned to show some consideration to a subordinate, has remained famous at Fraser Lake for his autocratic ways, his uncontrollable temper, and his cruelty to his men. This led to violent scenes, followed sometimes by desertion. We must say that in the beginning some of those who had to complain of him were unfortunately punished by Ogden, who as too prone to believe a gentleman against a plebeian (Morice p. 200).

Thew himself had considerable disputes with P.S. Ogden. He also showed contempt and meanness toward the Indians and almost lost his life more than once because of it. In 1841, while at Fraser Lake, he gave an Indian called "Saint

Paul" by the employees, such a drubbing that the Indians from the nearby village banded together, marched to the fort, broke down the gates and threatened Thew with his life. He threw down gifts promising to make Saint Paul a chief and to compensate him. After events like these, French Canadians continued to desert, even the very loyal Baptiste LaPierre. In the spring or summer of 1842 Thew went east over the Rockies and returned via the Prince Rupert to the British Isles in 1843.

An undelivered 1847 letter to Thew from Colin Fraser of Jasper House, rests in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 4-7; YFASA 18-20, 22-23; MiscI 5 SS: Morice, The History of, p. 199-206

Thibeault, Francois [standard: **François**] (fl. 1849 - 1850) (Undetermined origin)**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1849 - 1850).

François Thibeault, who joined the HBC in 1849, appears to have put in an appearance in the Columbia as he drew on the sundry account and received his wages but was not assigned to a specific district.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29

Thibeault, George (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: L'Assomption, Lower Canada - c. 1820 (born to Etienne Thibeault and Renette Richard)****Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1849); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1850 - 1851); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1851); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1855 - 1856).

George Thibeault joined the HBC from Montreal in 1841 and worked at a variety of locations in the greater Columbia Department over a fifteen year period. In May 1852, after eleven years of relatively uneventful employment, Thibeault and his wife had an altercation at Fort Simpson with the gatekeeper who would not let her relatives into the post. Shortly after, on September 1, he sailed south on the *Mary Dare* and, on October 1, 1852, he retired from the service. He appeared to return to work casually for the HBC in outfit 1855-1856 and by 1870, he was no longer in the area.

George Thibeault had one wife and three recorded children. On December 11, 1852 in Victoria, he married Lucie (?-?) "Sabissins" [Tsimshian]. Their children were Philomene (1852-52), Francis Xavier (?-bap.1853-?), and Catherine (?-bap.1857-?).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-32; log of Beaver 2; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2; HBCABio; FtSimp[N]P] 7; BCA BCCR StAndC PPS: Mallandaine

Thibeault, Isaac [variation: **Thebeault**] (c. 1804 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1804****Death: possibly West of the Rockies****Fur trade employee**

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Blacksmith, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1835).

Isaac Thibeault joined the HBC in 1830 on a three-year contract. He began work around 1831 and was taken north to assist in the construction of the original Fort Simpson [Nass] on the Nass River. In outfit 1833-1834 he returned to Fort Vancouver.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4a-5c

Thibeault, Joachim [variation: **Joseph**] (c. 1812 - ?) (Canadian: French)**Birth: probably St. Paul, Lower Canada - c. 1812****Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1834); Middleman, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1838); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1839 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1851).

Joachim Thibeault joined the HBC in 1832 and worked in both the Columbia and New Caledonia districts. According to the 1850 Census, he was in Lewis County (Washington) with a family and continued to have transactions with the Company for two years after his retirement in 1851.

By 1850, Joachim Thibeault had a wife and two recorded children. He was married to Louisa (c.1821-?), of unknown

origin, and had son Joachim (c.1836-38) and a daughter Eunice (1840-?).

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 12-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5a-5b, 6-7; FtVanASA 3-9; HBCABio; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co. SS: CCR 1a, 1b

Thibeault, Joseph (c. 1824 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1824 (born to Joseph Thibeault and Archange Belanger)

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1845); Mess servant, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1849 - 1851).

Joseph Thibeault joined the HBC in 1841 and worked as a middleman until he retired on August 10, 1851. He remained in the area.

Joseph Thibeault had one wife and one recorded child. On September 15, 1845, he married fifteen year old Henriette, Snohomish (c.1830-?), probably at Fort Vancouver, and they had a daughter Marie Idelle (c.1851-1851). No other children were recorded.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 22-32; YFDS 16, 22; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon, Clark Co. PPS: CCR 1b

Thing, Joseph (fl. 1834 - 1838) (American)

Birth: Kentucky, United States

Fur trade officer

CRFTC Mapper, Pacific slopes (1834); Clerk, Fort Hall (1834); Clerk in charge, Fort Hall (1835 - 1836); Clerk, Rendezvous (1836); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver sundries accounts (1837 - 1838).

Joseph Thing made his way overland in 1834 onto the Pacific slopes as a land-travelling Boston sea captain employed by Nathaniel J. Wyeth for his ill-fated attempt to establish the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company in the Columbia. Thing, who had been brought in to measure the route by astronomical observation, was part of Wyeth's 2nd Expedition which left Independence, Missouri on April 28, 1834. On the way, he headed hunting and trapping parties. In April, 1835, Thing took twelve men with him to establish a post on the Salmon River but the plans had to be abandoned when the Blackfoot caused them to escape to Fort Hall with only their horses. In 1835, he took charge of Wyeth's operations at Fort Hall and became known for his Southern hospitality. In the spring of 1836, with the knowledge that Wyeth's financially failed Company was to be sold and, with the power to sell off the Fort Hall assets (the fort, traps, horses, furs, etc), Thing went to the June 1836 American Rendezvous on Green River. There, as HBC's John McLeod Jr. found his prices too high, Thing sold the traps and horses to Lucien Fontenelle and Andrew Drips of the American Fur Company. In 1837, he sold the fort, for \$500 as well as the furs, goods, etc. to a mutually satisfactory amount to HBC Chief Trader John McLeod. After the dissolution of his company, Wyeth wrote to the HBC securing a passage for Thing by the "route of Communication, or to the Sandwich islands, if required." (He appeared on the HBC Fort Vancouver 1837-1838 sundries account.)

PS: HBCA Correspondence [Nathaniel Wyeth] A.10/3, fo. 495; FtVanASA 4; N. J. Wyeth's Dec. 5, 1836 letter to HBC Gov. & Committee A.10/3, fo. 496; FtVanCB 17; OHS FtHallAB PPS: O. Russell, p. 1, 9, 13, 38, 155

Thirouac, Damase (c. 1819 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly L'Islet, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1843); Miller, New Caledonia (1843 - 1844); Carpenter, New Caledonia (1843 - 1844); Miller, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845).

Damase Thirouac joined the HBC in 1842 on a three-year contract. He returned to Canada in 1845.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-24; FtAlexPJ 5; YFDS 14-15

Thomas, Daniel [1] (fl. 1837 - 1838) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Sumatra* (barque) (1837 - 1838).

Daniel Thomas came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Sumatra*. He left England in February 1837 and, in August, arrived in Oahu where he overstayed his shore leave by two days. He spent about a month at Fort Vancouver and arrived back in London in April 1838. (He may be the same as the following Daniel Thomas.)

PS: HBCA log of Sumatra 1

Thomas, Daniel [2] (fl. 1843 - 1844) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1843 - 1844).

Daniel Thomas may not have been an employee of the HBC as he appears on the sundry accounts of the records for outfit 1843-44.

PS: HBCA YFASA 23

Thomas, Dr. William (fl. 1854 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime officer**

HBC Surgeon, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854); Surgeon, Nanaimo (1854 - 1857); Surgeon, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857).

William Thomas came to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. It was an unfortunate and tempestuous voyage - seven children, one miner and one miner's wife, died; the passengers complained bitterly about the provisions provided. After the arrival at Victoria, Thomas fought with the ship's officers and was put under arrest for breach of discipline. Consequently, he was put ashore and replaced on the vessel by Dr. Alfred Benson. He worked at Nanaimo for almost two and a half years, replacing Dr. Johnston in Colvile Town before being replaced himself by Benson. He then rejoined the *Princess Royal* in March 1857 and returned to the British Isles.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 1, 3; PortB 1; BCA PJ Nan]

Thomas, John [1] (fl. 1834 - 1837) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

John Thomas [2] was working on the coastal schooner *Vancouver* by May 1833. Although he is purported to have left on the barque *Ganymede* for London on April 15, 1836, he was not on the crew list and did not receive wages for that outfit. Just what happened to John Thomas [2] is a bit of a mystery unless he went to the Sandwich Islands and reengaged with the HBC four years later and, thus, may be the following John Thomas.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 14-16; YFDS 5c-6

Thomas, John [2] (fl. 1840 - 1844) (possibly Polynesian)

Birth: possibly Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee**

HBC Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman and labourer, Fort Victoria (1843 - 1844).

John Thomas joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He was first assigned to northerly coastal Fort Taku that was being constructed at the time. There he worked for three outfits until he was assigned to the new Fort Victoria in 1843. He worked at the Vancouver Island fort until November 23, 1844, at which point he returned to Oahu. He received his final payout at the Honolulu office.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-24; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 15; SandIsAB 3

Thomas, William H. (W.) (c. 1856 - 1857) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles**Fur trade employee**

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1856 - 1857).

William Thomas deserted from the HBC barque *Cowlitz* in Honolulu on its way to the coast on January 28, 1850 and most likely headed for the gold fields of California. The William H. Thomas who appeared in the Fort Victoria area in 1856-1857 could be the same person. He may have been working in some capacity with the HBC for, by the beginning of outfit 1857-1858, he had accrued a credit of £202.9.11.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 4-5

Thompson, Andrew (fl. 1847 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Andrew Thompson joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London as a seaman on September 22, 1847 and sailed to the Coast. As the vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia when it arrived on May 7, 1848, Thompson may have left the service as the *Vancouver* records indicate that he “settled at Columbia.” His name remained on HBC accounts for five years indicating that he may have indeed remained in the area.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 29-32

Thompson, Charles (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Charles Thompson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Thompson, David (1770 - 1887) (British: English)

Birth: London, England - April 30, 1770 (born to Welsh parents)

Death: Longueuil, Quebec - February 10, 1887

Fur trade officer

HBC Cartographer, Kootenae House (1807); Cartographer, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1809); Cartographer, Kullyspell House (Kalispeel Post) (1809); Cartographer, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1810).

David Thompson produced volumes of exquisitely drawn maps covering an area of over two million square miles [5,179,976.2 sq. km] of North America. At the age of seven an impoverished Thompson was sent to the Grey Coat London Charity school where he studied mathematics. At the age of fourteen, he was articled to the HBC and began working at Fort Churchill where he learned Algonkian customs and language; he also studied the local flora and fauna.

In 1786, he set out to trade for furs and witnessed the ruinous effects of alcohol on the natives. While recuperating from a broken leg in 1788, he learned astronomy and surveying from the practical astronomer, Philip Turnor. From that point on, Thompson developed a mania for surveying. In May 1797, after a run of bad luck, Thompson quit the HBC and walked seventy-five miles [112.7 km] to the nearest NWC post to join up with them. After being promoted to partner in 1804, Thompson was given the task of establishing trading posts on the Pacific slope. Over the next several years, Thompson encountered Howse Pass, and founded Kootenae House (1807), Kullyspell [Kalispeel] House (1809) and Saleesh [Salish] or Flathead House (1809). During this time he came within thirty miles [48.3 km] of a southward flowing Columbia River but he didn't reach the mouth of the River and Fort Astoria, until July 15, 1811, returning upriver one week later. Just why he reached the mouth of the river when he did in 1811 after weeks of seeming procrastination continues to be a source of controversy amongst historians. Fear of attack by the Peigan natives may have caused him to lose his nerve and delay his voyage. The following year he retired from the fur trade, settling in Terrebonne, Lower Canada and Williamstown, Upper Canada respectively but the bankruptcy of the NWC reduced his income. Between 1816 and 1826 Thompson was employed surveying the boundary between British territory and the United States and was later employed on other surveys. All did not go well, however, for he set his sons up in business and when they went bankrupt, he was forced to sell his own property. In the 1840s he started to write, hoping for an income but he didn't have enough entrepreneurial acumen to promote himself as an author. Suffering from intermittent blindness in the last nine years of his life, he depended on the charity of his son-in-law and was obliged to sell his own clothes and precious instruments to stay alive. In 1857, at the age of eighty-seven, he died and was buried in the Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal. His loyal wife followed him in death three months later.

David Thompson had one wife and thirteen children. In 1799 at Isle a la Crosse, he married Charlotte Small (also sought after by fellow explorer Alexander MacKenzie) the mixed descent daughter of NWC partner Patrick Small. Together they sixteen children.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson; RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: Hopwood; ChSoc XL; HBRS XXII, p. 502 SS: DCB Nicks; Nisbet, Sources of the; Nisbet, The Mapmaker's Eye; S. R. Brown; J. K. Smith; D'Arcy

Thompson, Dixey Wildes (1803 - ?) (American)

Birth: Topham (Topsham?), Maine, United States - May 2, 1803 (born to Alexander Thompson and Lydia Wildes)
Maritime officer

MW Captain, *Convoy* (brig) (1827 - 1829).

Boston trader Dixey Wildes Thompson, a relative of Dixey Wildes, first appeared on the North West Coast in 1829 as captain of the Marshall and Wildes brig *Convoy*, although he appears to have been captain since 1827. On January 10, 1829 he left Oahu for the Columbia River and spent much of 1829 trading furs in company with the *Owhyhee* [John Dominis] in opposition to the HBC. It was on that voyage that Thompson's vessel or the *Owhyhee* may have carried malaria or the "intermittent fever" to the lower Columbia. The *Convoy* appears to have stayed near Fort George but Thompson himself went up to the Falls to deal with Bache Goodriche, their contact person on the river. After apparently trading successfully, the *Convoy* went to Juan de Fuca and returned to Oahu on November 1, 1829. As the vessel was in bad condition it was apparently sold off to other interests. Later, in 1836, Thompson may have been captain of the *Rasselas* that ran, in part, between Kamchatska and Sitka although Joseph O. Carter was listed in most records as being captain.

PS: HU-HL JMarshallLB; CHS log of Owhyhee; HBCA FtVanCB 8 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels; Malloy, p. 90

Thompson, James [1] (fl. 1844 - 1847) (British: Scottish)

Birth: possibly in or near Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Scotland

Maritime employee

HBC Boatswain, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1847).

James Thompson joined the HBC in London on August 26, 1844 on a five year contract and made one return voyage to the coast on the *Vancouver*. Little in the logs reveal anything of his personality.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17

Thompson, James [2] (fl. 1851 - 1859) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably Walls, Orkney, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Thompson River (1853 - 1856); Untraced vocation, *Beaver* (steamer) (1856 - 1857); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1857 - 1858); Ordinary seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858 - 1859).

James Thompson, from Walls, worked for the HBC in a variety of capacities. He eventually returned to England on the supply vessel *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-7; log of Princess Royal 5

Thompson, John [1] (fl. 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Labourer or clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1814).

This Mr. Thompson (named John Thompson by Coues vol. 2, p. 760) appeared on record on November 30, 1813 at Fort Astoria. He was still there on March 6, 1814.

PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 616, 617, 695, 696; Coues, p. 760

Thompson, John [2] (fl. 1824 - 1826) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826).

Young John Thompson signed on with the HBC around July 1824 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *William & Ann*. While on the coast the vessel traded as far north as Observatory Inlet. Thompson arrived back in London on April 15, 1826.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Thompson, John [3] (fl. 1848 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

John Thompson, who appears to have made at least one Hudson Bay run, re-joined the HBC in London on September 6, 1848 as seaman and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. On May 5, 1849, while at Fort Vancouver, Thompson caught the gold fever and, along with eight others, deserted for the mines of California.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3; PortB 1; log of Columbia 10; YFASA 30-31; P. S. Ogden's May 16, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Archibald Barclay, Correspondence, A.11/70, [deserted to join American parties] fos. 368-69

Thompson, John [4] [variation: **Thomson**] (fl. 1849 - 1853) (British)

Birth: possibly Carlisle, Cumberland, England**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851); Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

John Thompson came to the coast, perhaps twice, on the *Norman Morison*. When Thompson, who refused to do duty on May 11, 1850, returned to London, he signed a petition to claim £25 that James Douglas had promised, for good behaviour (Beattie & Buss, p. 243). A second John Thompson, or possibly the same person, sailed on the 1852-1853 return voyage and also petitioned the company for the same gratuity.

An undelivered July 5, 1850 letter from his brother James in Carlisle, speaks of a brother William and a father who was unable to use his arm. His brother wrote the letter slightly inebriated having just come back from the races.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 32; log of Norman Morison 1; ShMiscPap 9a PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 242-43

Thompson, Niels [variation: **Neils, Neills**] (fl. 1841 - 1844) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1847).

Niels Thompson joined the HBC in London on August 30, 1841 on a five-year contract. He sailed to the coast on the barque *Vancouver* and, after working on coastal trade, arrived back in London on June 11, 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-26; log of Vancouver [3] 2; YFDS 17

Thorn, James [variation: **Thorne**] (fl. 1846 - 1867) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Woolwich, London, England**Death:** probably Victoria, British Columbia**Maritime employee****HBC** Passenger, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1847); Engineer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1852); Engineer, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1854).

James Thorn joined the HBC in 1846 replacing engineer Joseph Carless on the steamer *Beaver* after he arrived at Fort Victoria on March 22, 1847. As an engineer he was first class but he was also an alcoholic with a terrible temper. He wanted to retire in 1850 and on January 16, 1852, after being replaced by John Henry Johnson, he left for the British Isles on the *Norman Morison*, returning to Victoria on the steamer *Otter* with his wife and family to settle. Back on the Island, he was given two shares in a steam sawmill to secure his services as an engineer. However, because he continued to drink and neglect his duty, he was dismissed and, in January 1855, permanently severed his connections with the HBC by taking employment with the Amercian steamer *Major Tompkins*. He stayed in the area and entered municipal politics in 1862. He was tough and resolute, writing letters to the editor of the local newspaper when he wanted something looked into. In 1864, he beat up and dragged off to jail a native employee who had tried to rob him and, in 1865 in a jurisdictional dispute over the local church reserve, he noisily tore down the church fence during the night. He was defeated in 1865 municipal elections and was still around in 1867 but did not appear in the directory of 1871.

The names of his family members have not been traced.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 26-31; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-4; YFDS 18, 22; FtVicCB 11; John Work's December 18, 1850 Fort Simpson letter to Eden Colville, D.7/1; Van-PL Colonist, July 9, 1864, p. 3, Sept. 1, 1865, p. 3, Nov. 13, 1867, p. 3 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 24, 24n, 53, 55, 63, 163, 163n, 182n, 242

Thornburg, Mr. (? - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America**Death:** Fort William, Sauvie Island, Oregon - July 4, 1835**Fur trade employee****Wyeth** Tailor, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834); Tailor, Fort William (1834 - 1835).

Mr. Thornburg was working at Fort William (Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Trading and Fishing Company Sauve Island post) in July 1835. The alcoholic tailor arrived at Fort Vancouver on November 5, 1834 with the overland expedition. Some weeks prior to July 1835, Thornburg had got into a serious argument with Thomas J. Hubbard at Fort William on Sauve Island, apparently over a woman. Thornburn had been drinking heavily and had threatened the life of Hubbard. Thornburn was so alcoholic that he went on board the *May Dacre* and emptied the alcohol which had preserved John K. Townsend's specimens, ruining the collection. On the morning of July 4, 1835, Thornburg entered Hubbard's apartment with a gun and knife but Hubbard shot him, wrestled with him briefly and threw him outside, whereupon Thornburg expired. An enquiry exonerated Hubbard and deemed it justifiable homicide.

PPS: Townsend, "Narrative of a Journey..." p. 323-325

Thornhill, Thomas (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Thomas Thornhill made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Thorsen, Johannes (fl. 1853 - 1854) (probably Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Johannes Thorsen, who may have been a Norwegian employee who came to the coast via the *Colinda*, appeared briefly on HBC accounts.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Tiainno (fl. 1839 - 1842) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842).

Tiainno joined the HBC in Oahu in 1839. He worked at Fort Vancouver until June 24, 1842, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 13

Tiaroniaksentenion, Joseph (fl. 1847 - 1848) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848).

Joseph Tiaroniaksentenion joined the HBC in 1847 and appeared briefly on HBC accounts, perhaps with the cross country express.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27

Tibbets, Calvin [variation: **Tibbetts**] (? - 1849) (American)

Birth: Massachusetts or Maine, United States

Death: Pacific Ocean - 1849

Fur trade employee

Wyeth Member, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832 - 1833); **U.A.** Settler, Willamette (1833 - 1849); **Wyeth** Gratuities for services, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1836).

Calvin Tibbets, on the periphery of the fur trade, appears to have done some minor work in the 1830s for the HBC, possibly as a stonecutter. One of the earliest American settlers in the Willamette, Tibbets came out with the 1st expedition of Nathaniel J. Wyeth in 1832 and along with Solomon H. Smith, stayed in the area. Both men became lifelong friends. Tibbets settled in the Willamette near Champoeig in 1833 or 1834 until 1840. In 1837 he was a member of the Ewing Young party which brought in cattle from California. In 1840, when his friend Solomon Smith moved on the urging of his wife to Clatsop Plains, Tibbets followed. In 1841 he was sent to California by Commodore Charles Wilkes and in 1843 voted for the provisional government and in 1845 was named one of the three judges for the Clatsop District by the Legislature. He caught gold fever in early 1849 and went to California. In August of that year,

while returning from the California by sea, he died from cholera and appears to have been buried at sea.

Calvin Tibbets had one wife, a Clatsop native (?-?) and two children.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14; YFDS 5c-7 SS: Hussey, Champoege: Place of, p. 67; Dobbs, p. 35; Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 183-84; Lyman, History of Oregon, vol. III, p. 254; Holman, p. 115; Overmeyer, p. 101

Tiegne, Thomas [variation: **Tie-g-ne, Tieene, Tiewne, Tiesne, Thieigehne, Tieone, Tiene, Thigthne, Theone**] (c. 1796 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Freeman

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1816); HBC Trapper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1821 - 1822); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828); Middleman, Fort St. James (1828 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1829 - 1830); Boute, New Caledonia (1830 - 1831); Boute, New Caledonia (1831 - 1835); Boute, New Caledonia (1836 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844).

Thomas Tiegne first appeared on NWC fur trade records in 1816 on the Pacific slopes when cash was paid to his wife while he was working in the area. In the fall of 1819, when he was working in the Snake Country with Donald McKenzie, he deserted. In 1822-1823 he was a freeman working for the HBC in the Columbia but headed North to Fort St. James and New Caledonia where he spent the rest of his career. He rose to the rank of bote but in outfit 1842-1843 at the age of around forty-seven, and for unstated reasons, his bote status was reduced to that of a middleman as he was "unfit to act as Boute" (YFDS fo. 36b). He worked until 1844 (when his contract ended) and may have stayed in the area or left.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 4, 10; FtStjmsLS 1; YFASA 2, 4-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22-27; YFDS 3b-7, 13; FtVanAB 10; FtStjmsRD 3; FtVanASA 1-7; FtAlexAB 1

Timeoy [a] [variation: **Time-oy**] (fl. c. 1830? - 1835) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1835); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835).

Timeoy (a) joined the HBC from Oahu in April 1830. He worked at coastal forts for the next four years and left Fort Vancouver for Oahu on the barque *Ganymede* on October 3, 1835. Upon his arrival in Oahu, he was paid his final HBC wage.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-4; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFDS 4a-6; YFASA 11-15; ShMisPap 14; SandIsLonIC 1

Timeoy [b] (fl. 1836 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Umpqua (1836 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1839 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Umpqua (1842 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1846 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1848 - 1849).

Timeoy [b] was engaged at Oahu in January 1836 by the HBC. For the next thirteen years, Timeoy worked in the Fort Vancouver/Umpqua area and, on August 31, 1849, he deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-29; YFDS 6-7, 16-17, 20; FtVanASA 3-7

Timmer, John (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

John Timmer joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the CRFTC on the Pacific slopes. Timmer, who may have joined the expedition en route, left the expedition on the Upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build Fort Hall. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and a total of twelve men stayed to winter over. Timmer may have gone out on hunting parties that fall and winter and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Tobias, James (fl. 1846 - c. 1847) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

James Tobias joined the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed to the coast. He sailed to various coastal posts and in 1847 was paid off in Honolulu.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Tocagerunton, Joseph (c. 1809 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1832); Boute, New Caledonia (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1834 - 1835).

Joseph Tocagerunton joined the HBC in 1831 on a three year contract, the majority of which he worked through in New Caledonia.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4b, 5b-5c

Tod, James (c. 1818 - 1904) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Island Lake HBC District [Manitoba] - c. 1818 (born to John Tod and Catherine Birston)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - 1904

Fur trade employee

HBC Millwright, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Carpenter, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Millwright, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1841); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1841).

James Tod was left east of the Rockies by his father when the HBC clerk was sent to New Caledonia in 1823. However, young James received an education at Rev. David T. Jones' boarding school at Red River and joined the HBC in 1839. He came to Fort Vancouver where his father was stationed but was sent north to the difficult post of Fort Taku. Because his uncle needed help in building John Tod's future retirement farm in St. Thomas, Canada West [Ontario], young James was sent east over the Rockies in the spring of 1841. However, at St. Thomas, the mild mannered James could not agree with his uncle, Simeon Todd, who was managing the farm, and so quit. James made his way back to the Coast and his father bought him a 187 acre [75.7 ha] farm at Cedar Hill [Victoria] where James married and raised a family, developing and extending his property into an extensive and successful "Spring Bank Farm." In 1863, James' mother, Catherine Birston, returned and dispensed herbal medicines and may have cared for James' wife, Flora, who had occasional fits of mental instability. Always somewhat distant from his father, James inherited nothing from his father's estate; he had become successful in his own right. James Tod died in Victoria in 1904 at the age of eighty-six.

James Tod had one wife and sixteen children. On October 15, 1857 in Victoria, James Tod married Flora McAulay (c.1842-?), daughter of Donald McAulay. Their children were Catherine (1858-?), James (1860-?), John (c.1862-?), Donald (c.1864-?), Flora (c.1866-?), Frederick (c.1868-?), Charles (c.1870-?), William (c.1872-?), Mary (1873-?), Miles (1876-?), Laurence (c.1876-?), Fanny (1878-?), Gladys (1878-?) Thomas (c.1880-?), Albert Henry (1881-?) and Frances (1882-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20; FtVanASA 6; Van-PL 1881 Census, Vancouver district, Victoria sub district; BCA BCGR-Deaths; BCCR CCCath; BCCR StLukCH SS: Belyk, p. 20, 100, 144, 176, 188

See Also: **Tod, John (Father)**

Tod, John (1794 - 1882) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire, Scotland - October 1794 (born to James Tod and Jane Greenshields)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - August 31, 1882

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk assistant to J. M. Yale, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1824); Clerk in charge, McLeod Lake Post (1824 - 1832); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Chief Trader in charge, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1840); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Alexandria (1840); Chief Trader in charge, Thompson River (1841 - 1842); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Alexandria (1842); Chief Trader in charge, Thompson River (1842 - 1849); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Nisqually (1849 - 1850).

Because a teenage John Tod[d] was fired as assistant clerk from a Glasgow cotton goods warehouse, in 1811 he joined the HBC as assistant clerk as part of the Earl of Selkirk's Red River plans. In 1823, after twelve years at posts east of the Rockies and dropping a "d" from his name, he was transferred to New Caledonia. He left his wife and son James

behind. At McLeod Lake, often malnourished, he settled into eight years of a lonely existence tempered only by a sympathetic local native wife. In 1832, despondent over illness, lack of advancement and the departure of his friend Edward Ermatinger from the service, Tod resigned and headed for York Factory, leaving his latest wife and child behind. There he was persuaded to stay and in 1834, after being promoted to Chief Trader, sailed on a much needed year's leave for England, leaving behind yet another wife. On the voyage, he met Eliza Waugh who had worked in Red River, married her in London and returned in 1835. Back in Rupert's Land, Tod's wife became increasingly mentally unstable and so, in late summer, 1837, Tod, wife Eliza and daughter Emmaline Jean sailed once again for England. After arriving, Tod left his unstable Eliza (who was eventually committed to an asylum) with her parents in Wales and returned with his infant daughter in early 1838 to Montreal depositing her with relatives in Lower Canada. While returning to the Columbia with the brigade in 1838, twelve people drowned and with the formation of Puget Sound Agricultural Company Tod was appointed manager of the new farm in Cowlitz. In the 1847-1848 measles epidemic which killed countless natives, he diffused a tense situation by inoculating natives, thus disabling their fighting arms. After a leave and furlough, he retired to 109 acres [44.1 ha] at Oak Bay, near Victoria. He went on to become a member of the Provisional Council of Vancouver Island and was opposed to the HBC control of the colony of Vancouver Island. He purchased 187 acres [75.7 ha] at Cedar Hill for his son James and further land in the Lake District. John Tod died of cancer in 1882 and was buried in the Ross Bay Cemetery.

John Tod had a complex family life of five successive wives and ten or more children. While at Island Lake, he had a relationship with Catherine Birston, mixed descent daughter of Magnus Birston. They had one child, James (c.1818-1904). At Fort McLeod he took on an unnamed native wife, probably Sekani, and fathered at least one daughter. In the Nelson district he was the companion of a local native woman. Eliza Waugh (?-1857) was his next wife with whom he had Emmaline Jean (1835-1928). Eliza died at a London asylum, May 12, 1857. On August 19, 1863, John Tod married Sophie a.k.a. Martha (c.1826-83) Lolo. Their children were Mary (1843-?), Isaac (c.1849-?), Elizabeth (1856-?), John (c.1845-?), Alex (c.1847-?), William (c.1853-81) and Simeon/Tim (c.1859-?). Sophie died on September 9, 1883.

Tod Creek, Saanich Arm, Tod Inlet and Tod Mountain (near Kamloops) were named after John Tod.

PS: HBCA YFASA 3-6, 8-9, 11, 18, 24, 27-29; FtVanASA 1-2, 5-8; FtVicASA 1-2, 14-16; SimpsonCB; Wills; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; BCGR-VICSMarriageL; BCCR StAndC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria sub-district PPS: HBRS III, p. 459-60; HBRS XXX, p. 229-30; CCR 1a, 1b SS: B.C.Historical Quarterly, vol. XVIII (1954), p. 133-238; DCB Ormsby; Belyk; Walbran, p. 490
See Also: Leolo, Jean Baptiste (Father-in-Law); Tod, James (Son)

Todd, Robert [variation: **Tod**] (fl. 1852 - 1863) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: probably Kamloops area, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, New Caledonia general charges (1852 - 1853); Apprentice post master, New Caledonia (1853 - 1855); Apprentice clerk, Thompson River (1855 - 1856); Clerk, Thompson River (1856 - 1857); Clerk, New Caledonia (1857 - 1860); Clerk, Thompson River (1860 - 1863).

Robert Todd was probably about fourteen years of age when he became an apprentice with the HBC in New Caledonia. By 1856, he was, to the satisfaction of his HBC employer, looking after livestock in the Kamloops area in a firm and decisive way. His biggest problem were local natives helping themselves to the stock. He retired from service on July 31, 1863.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-14; FtVicCB 13

Todd, William (c. 1784 - 1851) (Irish)

Birth: Ireland - c. 1784

Death: Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - December 22, 1851

Fur trade officer

HBC Surgeon and clerk, Coastal Trade (1827 - 1828); Surgeon and clerk, Fort Vancouver (1828 - 1829).

Irish born William Todd joined the HBC as a surgeon in 1816. Between 1816 and 1827 he was employed at a variety of posts east of the Rockies and came over with the returning Express in September 1827. After a brief stint in the Columbia District, he returned to the Red River district becoming Chief Trader in 1831. In that year, Simpson thought that because of his lack of French and business knowledge, as well as his drinking habits, he would not go far (HBRS XXX, p. 200) but Todd worked with the HBC until his death twenty years later.

William Todd had two wives and six children. He married Marianne between 1830-1835 and had two children. On August 20, 1839, he married Eliz. Dennet (d. 1844) and together they had four children. He worked steadily at a variety of posts until he was granted furlough in 1851, dying on December 22 of that year. Four of their children were Albert (?-?), Samuel (?-?), Elizabeth (?-?) and Mary (?-?).

Todd, William Jr. (fl. 1842 - 1866) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba]

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice post master, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Apprentice post master, Thompson River (1843 - 1844); Apprentice post master, New Caledonia (1844 - 1846); Post master, New Caledonia (1846 - 1847); Clerk, New Caledonia (1847 - 1848); Post master, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Clerk, New Caledonia (1849 - 1852); Clerk, Connolly Lake (1852 - 1865); Clerk, Bear Lake (1866).

William Todd Jr. joined the HBC in 1841. He left the service on September 1, 1864. He may have continued on at Bear Lake, for a William Todd and wife Mary had a child, Donald (1866-?) there.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 24-32; FtVicASA 1-13; FtVicCB 6, 23, 27 SS: Homick, p. 41-42

Tohem (fl. 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844).

Tohem was likely hired by the HBC in Oahu in 1844. After he arrived on the coast, he worked at Fort Vancouver until November 12, 1844, at which point he returned back to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24; YFDS 15

Toherongenghiton, Charles [variation: **Te-ho-ron-hy-a-ge-ton, Cheweorontageton, Tchirongheageton**] (fl. 1816) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1816).

Iroquois Charles Toherongenghiton joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on January 7, 1811 to work in Temiscaming. From January 3, 1815, he was assigned to Fort William as a middleman and was first on record on the Pacific slopes in 1816, probably as a member of the brigade. In that year, he was married, for cash was paid to his wife.

The name of his wife has not been traced.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 1

Tohoeangta, Paul [variation: **Tohoeansta, Tohoinsta, Tohensta**] (c. 1808 - ?) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1808

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1831 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1836); Middleman or route, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Route, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1842).

Iroquois Paul Thoeangta joined the HBC in 1831 or 1832. In the spring or summer of 1842, when his contract ended, he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19-21; YFDS 4b-7; FtVanASA 3-7

Toi-o-foe (fl. 1830 - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Cook, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1833).

Toi-o-foe joined the HBC in April 1830. He worked on coastal vessels as a seaman and cook until November 1, 1833, when he returned to Oahu aboard the brig *Dryad*.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 11-13; ShMiscPap 14

Tokatani, Michel [variation: **Takatani**] (c. 1811 - 1855) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Death: Fort Alexandria, New Caledonia - January 22, 1855

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1842); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1842); Boute, New Caledonia (1842 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Boute, Fort Alexandria (1853 - 1855).

Michel Tokatani joined the HBC in 1835 and spent his entire working career in the New Caledonia area, most likely at Fort Alexandria. He had some problems in his later years; first, in 1853 with an ulcer on his right arm and, in January 1855, he caught a prevailing disease which was sweeping through the native population and died in violent convulsions that month. He had been previously weakened by an infection in his left arm. He was buried the following day at the Fort Alexandria cemetery behind the fort.

Michel Tokatani had one wife (whom he had already left) when she died on February 15, 1848, probably of the measles which was sweeping through the area at the time.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 6-8; FtVanASA 5-7; FtAlexPJ 5, 7, 9; FtVicASA 1-6, 9

Tolloway, Robert R. (fl. 1852 - 1853) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

Robert R. Tolloway sailed to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. He was likely on the coast when he deserted.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Tolmie, William Fraser (1812 - 1886) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Inverness, Scotland - February 3, 1812

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - December 8, 1886

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1832 - 1833); Surgeon and clerk, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Surgeon and clerk, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Surgeon and clerk, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1836 - 1841); Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1841); Surgeon and clerk, Fort Nisqually (1843 - 1847); Chief Trader, Fort Nisqually (1847 - 1855); Chief Factor, Fort Nisqually (1855); Chief Factor, Fort Nisqually (1856 - 1859); **PSAC** Agent, Fort Nisqually (1856 - 1859); **HBC** Chief Factor, Western Department (1859 - 1860); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1870); Board of Management, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1870).

William Fraser Tolmie's serious, scientifically minded, priggish and religious character was seemingly out of step with the business of trading pelts. Nonetheless, this English and Gaelic speaking Scot had a rich full life in the fur trade, agriculture community and politics. On September 12, 1832, after receiving a licence from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, which did not qualify him to be a full physician, he joined the HBC as a "surgeon" and clerk for five years. Three days later he sailed for the remote Pacific Northwest aboard the *Ganymede*. During the three years after his arrival he went on a botany expedition to Mount Rainier and recorded his impressions of events at northern forts ranging from the troublesome evacuation of the Fort Simpson Nass River site to the celebrations of the men at Fort McLoughlin. It was at Fort McLoughlin that he discovered from local natives that coal was freely available at Beaver Harbour, the future site of Fort Rupert. In 1841, he returned to the British Isles on the *Prince Albert* and visited France, where he took a post-graduate course in medicine and polished up his Parisien French. In 1843 he returned to the Pacific Northwest and was put in charge of the Puget Sound Agriculture Company at Fort Nisqually until 1859. During this time he married and began to raise a family, brought in cattle stock from California, made a drive of three-thousand surplus sheep to the Willamette Valley and, in June, 1846, after the international border was drawn, was elected to represent Lewis County [Washington] to the House of Representatives which met in Oregon City. At that time, Tolmie along with sixteen others, tried unsuccessfully to lay claim to 640 acres [259 ha] (one square mile) [2.6 sq. km] of land around Fort Nisqually, land to which the HBC/Puget Sound Agricultural Company held possessory rights. Between 1852 and 1857 he purchased several hundred acres in the Victoria District. During the Indian War of 1855-1856 his genuine respect for the native people aroused suspicion from the Americans. In July 1859, as Nisqually was to be sold, Tolmie moved with his family to the Cloverdale farm area, an eleven-hundred acre [445.2 ha] tract of land near Victoria, where he built a stone house. Even though, two years later, in 1862, he pre-empted fifty acres [20.2 ha] just south of Fort Langley and a further sixty-six acres [26.7 ha] in 1858, he never took up residence there. He was on the Board of Management from 1861-1870 and retired on June 1, 1871. Between 1860-1866, he was a member of Vancouver Island's House of Assembly and between 1874-1878 was in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. He wrote "Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia" (1884) and his journals have also been

published under the name "The Journals of William Fraser Tolmie" (1963). In 1866, he imported quail to his Cloverdale farm, the descendants of which can still be seen roaming around Victoria today. Descendants of the acacia which he brought into the area in 1833 from Hawaii also survive throughout the Pacific Northwest.

William Fraser Tolmie had one wife and fourteen children. On February 19, 1849 he married Jane Work (1827-80), daughter of John Work. Jane Tolmie died at Victoria, B. C., June 23, 1880. Their children were Alexander John (1851-1903), William Fraser Jr. (1852-1926), John Work (1854-1934), James Work (1855/56-1917), Henry Work (1857-1939), Roderick Finlayson (1858-1924), May Fraser (1860-1934), Jane Work (1862-1935), Annie Fraser (1863-1865), Margaret Cecilia (1865-1865), Maria Cecilia (?-bap.1865-?), Simon Fraser (1867-1937) and Josephine/Josette Catherine (1869-1949). Simon Fraser Tolmie was premier of British Columbia, 1928-1933.

Tolmie peak [Washington], Mount Tolmie [B.C.] as well as Tolmie Channel [Princess Royal Island] were named after Tolmie. His name was also given to a number of shrubs and flowers such as *saxifraga tolmiei*, *carex tolmiei*, and *tolmiea menziesii*.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Ganymede 1; YFASA 12-15, 17-20, 24-32; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-6, 8-14; FtVanCB 20, 26, 30; FtVicASA 1-2, 4, 7-16; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; PSACFeNis; BCCR CCCath; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria sub district; RossBayCem PPS: TacP-FtNis Huggins SS: S. F. Tolmie, p. 227-40; Mitchell, Howard T., biographical introduction in The Journal of William Fraser Tolmie, p. 1-10
See Also: Work, John (Father-in-Law); Work, John Jr. (Relative)

Tolyah, John (fl. 1839 - 1840) (Undetermined origin)

Other

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1839 - 1840).

A mystery entry: John Tolyah is on the outfit 1839-1840 record as running a debt of almost £8 with the HBC but he doesn't appear to have been employed by them.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19, p. 79a

Tom [1] (fl. 1825) (Native: probably Haida)

Birth: probably Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia

Other

HBC Guide, *William & Ann* (brig) (1825).

Tom had an uncommon ability with languages that he probably learned from the Boston traders, and thus was able to convey his innate native abilities and anecdotes about American sea captains to others. On June 5, 1825, when he boarded the HBC brig *William & Ann* at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island [Haida Gwaii], a surprised clerk Alexander McKenzie found him to be a "most sensitive, communicative" person, and noted that he spoke "more English than we expected and evidently appears to be brought up in the Yankes School" (FtVanPJ, fo. 7). Not only did he have an intimate knowledge of the geography from Nootka to Kaigany, but he was also able to give an accounting of the inventory of furs that each area possessed. Additionally, he was able to give the list of ships that had called in at the Queen Charlotte Islands and was able to identify them from afar before anyone else. He was able to keep the crew amused with a "fund of anecdotes" (FtVanPJ 1, fo. 9) mainly about the American captains who had frequented the area.

PS: HBCA FtVanPJ 1; log of William & Ann 1

Tom [2] (fl. 1836 - 1839) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836 - 1839); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839).

Tom [2] was engaged by the HBC in Oahu in January, 1836 on a three-year contract and worked at Fort Vancouver. He left for Oahu on the *Vancouver* on November 15, 1839.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-5; ShMiscPap 14

Tomkins, James [variation: John Tonkins, Jonkins, Tonkins, Jenkins] (fl. 1841 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: probably London or Dorset, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1843); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Seaman, *Conlitz* (barque) (1845 - 1849).

John Tomkins joined the HBC in London on August 30, 1841 and sailed to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. After working quietly for seven years on coastal shipping and supply runs from London, he arrived back in London on May

24, 1849.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of Vancouver [3] 1; FtVanASA 7-8; YFASA 23-25, 27-29; PortB 1

Tommo (fl. 1844 - 1863) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Victoria, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Snake Party (1844 - 1845); Goer and comer, Snake Party (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1848 - 1849); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1849 - 1850); Labourer, Columbia Department (1853).

Tommo joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. For unstated reasons, he was discharged on February 6, 1850, at which point he returned to Oahu. He returned to the Columbia, for he was back on the books in 1853 and was noted as retiring that same year. He continued living in the area, for ten years later in May, 1863, he acted as an interpreter for the constabulary of Victoria.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-30; YFDS 16, 20; FtVanASA 9-10; BCA Colonial

Tommy (fl. 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

CRFTC Passenger, *May Dacre* (brig) (1834); Member, Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company (1834).

Tommy was one of twenty Hawaiians who joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company in Hawaii in 1834 and reached Fort Hall just before Christmas.

PPS: Beidleman, p. 238

Too, Toby (? - 1811) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Fur trade employee

PFC Labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Temporary labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811).

Toby Too joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the vessel stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Sandwich Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia and, on April 12, Toby was noted at helping to unload the vessel. As Toby did not appear in further Fort Astoria records, he likely stayed on as part of the crew when the vessel sailed on June 5 for Newwitti. However, when the vessel anchored at Clayoquot Sound, the vessel was attacked and Toby Too was killed along with the entire crew except one.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 73-74

Tooa (fl. 1837 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Oregon Territory - July 7, 1849

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Willamette Mission (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1849).

Tooa joined the HBC in July 1837 from Oahu on a three-year contract and began his work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. On November 12, 1837 he was transferred to the service of missionary Jason Lee, where he appears to have worked for about a year before returning to Fort Vancouver. On July 7, 1849 he died at Fort Vancouver of unstated causes. He was likely buried in the fort's graveyard.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4, 6-7; YFDS 8, 20; YFASA 17, 22-29

Tooharamokoo (fl. 1836 - 1837) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837).

Tooharamokoo, from Oahu, was hired and discharged in outfit 1836-1837, having worked only six months at Fort

Vancouver. A notation on the York Factory records said that he had "Gone to Woahu."

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 3; YFDS 7; YFASA 21

Toohareroa (fl. 1840 - 1849) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1846 - 1849).

Toohareroa joined the HBC from Oahu in 1840. He worked at Fort Vancouver until December 10, 1845, at which time he returned to Oahu and, during August of that year, had part of his salary transferred to his mother. He may have been drawn back to the Pacific slopes for family reasons. He re-enlisted in 1846 and went back to work at Fort Vancouver. In 1849 he deserted, probably in the spring, and likely for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-25, 27-29; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 16; SandIsAB 5

Toopanehe [standard: **Toopanehé**] [variation: **Tupanehe, Toopanihe**] (fl. 1840 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PSAC Shepherd, Fort Nisqually (1840 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1842 - 1843); **HBC** Labourer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1844); Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1844 - 1845); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847).

Toopanehé joined the HBC in Oahu in 1840 on a three-year contract and worked first at Fort Nisqually and then on the *Beaver* as a labourer and woodcutter. He returned to Oahu in early 1845 but re-engaged May 7, 1845 and worked in the Columbia until July 6, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu for the final time.

PS: HBCA YFASA 20, 22-24, 26-27; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 16, 18; SandIsAB 3

Toovyoora [variation: **Toouyora, Toouyova**] (fl. c. 1830 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - January 2, 1848

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1836); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1848).

Toouyora joined the HBC from Oahu in April 1830. He worked for five years at the northern posts of Simpson and McLoughlin before being transferred to Fort Vancouver in 1836. He died at Fort Vancouver in 1848, in the middle of the measles epidemic, which killed several of his fellow Sandwich Islanders at the fort.

Toovyoora's family, if any, had not been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-27

Topa [variation: **Toopa**] (fl. 1845 - 1848) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Maritime employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1847); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1848).

Topa was hired by the HBC in Oahu on May 7, 1845. After arriving on the coast, he worked at Fort Vancouver until November 12, at which point he returned to Oahu. He was re-engaged and appeared once again in the Columbia in outfit 1846-1847. He worked as a stoker and woodcutter on the *Beaver* until December 5, 1848, at which point he returned to Oahu for the last time, ending his career on the coast.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24, 26-28; YFDS 15, 19

Toro (c. 1815 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1815

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Freeman

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1830 - 1831); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Labourer, Fort McLoughlin (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Vancouver saw mills

(1843 - 1844); Labourer, Willamette (1844 - 1846); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Freeman, Willamette (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850).

Toro joined the HBC from Oahu in April 1830 and worked at various locations along the coast. In outfit 1847-1848 he was noted as being free in Willamette. He returned to work for the Company and, on August 10, 1850, retired, remaining in the area.

Toro's family, if any, has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15; 19-20, 22-27; 30-31; FtVanASA 2-7, 9; YFDS 4a-7; 19-20; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clark Co.

Toronheanenton, Jacques (fl. 1821) (probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1821).

Jacques Toronheanenton was likely a member of the brigade when he appeared at Fort George in the latter part of July, 1821. He may have been in Athabasca or Cumberland House.

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Torstensen, Ole (fl. 1853 - 1854) (possibly Norwegian)

Birth: probably Norway

Other

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Ole Torstensen may have been a Norwegian who came out on the *Colinda*.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1, fo. 37d; FtVicASA 2, fo. 35d

Touai (fl. 1854 - 1860) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Rupert (1854 - 1860).

Touai spent six years working at an HBC Vancouver Island post.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 2-7

Touin, Charles [variation: **Toin, Twan, Thouin**] (c. 1813 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1833 - 1835); Steersman, New Caledonia (1835 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1836 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1843); Middleman, New Caledonia (1843 - 1844); Boute, New Caledonia (1844 - 1845); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Middleman, New Caledonia (1846 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1848 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1853 - 1855); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1855); Middleman, New Caledonia (1855 - 1856); Middleman, Thompson River (1856 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Fort Hope (1859 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861).

Charles Touin, from a Montreal family who had been in the fur trade for some time, joined the HBC in 1833 leaving behind a wife whom he had married in 1829. According to the priests twelve years later, she was behaving badly ("elle se conduit mal") ("Québécois," p. 277) which may have been the cause or result of the departure of Charles. The twenty year old French Canadian then travelled west to New Caledonia where he was to spend the rest of his not uneventful career. In 1842, he contributed towards the establishment of a mission at Stuart Lake. In 1843 he was indirectly involved in, if not a cause of the William Morwick affair at Fort Babine for he challenged Lekwe to a duel and grazed him with salt shot. Lekwe, in retaliation, rushed Touin and stabbed him twice in the arm. Thinking that Lekwe had been killed by Morwick, father-in-law "Grand Visage" shot Morwick through the pallsades. Touin escaped to Stuart Lake with the news that he delivered to P.S. Ogden. Much of his time was spent at Fort Alexandria where he took a wife and raised a family. He retired in 1850 but returned to work in 1853. Touin worked off and on until about 1861 when he appears to have finally retired. From that point on he has not been traced. Son, John S. Twan, later purchased the site of Fort Alexandria in 1895 and, in 1922, fearing collapse of the old walls, razed the buildings and used the logs as firewood.

Charles Touin had two successive wives and at least three children. His first wife was Marguerite Dubois (?-?) whom he married on September 8, 1829 in Montreal and referred to above. They did not appear to have children. On the Pacific slopes, he took as his wife, Mary or Marie Cletses. Their children were, an unnamed son (?-1848), John Sanford (c.1849-1946) and an unnamed daughter (?-1855).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 22-30; YFDS 5b-7, 15-16; FtVanASA 3-7; FtVicASA 1-9; FtAlexPJ 7; HBCABio; BCA PJ FtStJmsA 1; OblH-Van MarStJoWL SS: Morice, The History of, p. 212-214, 227-28; G. R. Elliott, p. 15; Laing, p. 320; Québécois in Orégon, p. 277

Toupin, Jean [variation: **Toussin, Tupin**] (c. 1797 - 1862) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Joseph or Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1797

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - September 14, 1862

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1817); Middleman and route, Columbia Department (1821); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1821 - 1822); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1824); Interpreter, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1826 - 1827); Interpreter, Fort Colville (1827 - 1829); Trapper, Snake Party (1829 - 1832); Trapper, Snake Party (1832 - 1833); Interpreter, Snake Party (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834) (wages from November 1, 1833); Interpreter, Fort Nez Percés (1834 - 1841); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Jean Toupin joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on January 8, 1817 and crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque's party that year. He joined the HBC in 1821 and worked in the Columbia and Snake region. Little has been written of him but on June 20, 1831, he killed his horse as he had nothing else to eat as he did on June 19 of the following year. He was an interpreter at Fort Nez Percés from 1821 and was considered to be "quarrelsome and unreliable." He was a messenger "back and forth" following the Whitman killings (CCR I, A-79). He was the third husband of Marie L'Aguivoise Dorion, the widow of Pierre Dorion who also was a guide for the PCF. He settled to become a farmer and died in the parish of St. Louis in the Willamette valley in 1862.

Jean Toupin had two successive wives and more than three children. The name of his first wife is unknown and the number of their children undetermined. On July 19, 1841, he formalized his marriage to Marie L'Aguivoise Dorion (c.1786-50) who brought children Marguerite Vernier (c.1819-?) and Jean Baptiste Dorion (c.1816-?) into the marriage. The subsequent Toupin children were François (c.1825-?), Marie Anne (c.1827-?) and Angelique (c.1831-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; YFASA 1-5, 7-9, 11-15, 19-21; YFDS 2a, 3a-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; SnkCoPJ 10-11; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a
See Also: Collette, Octave (probable Son-in-Law); Dorion, Marie L'Aguivoise (Relative); Dorion, Pierre (Relative); Vagnier, Louis Joseph (Relative); Gay, George Kirby (possible Son-in-Law)

Touramano (fl. 1830 - 1832) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832).

Touramano joined the HBC in April 1830. He worked at Forts Vancouver and Simpson and was discharged to Oahu on July 16, 1832.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 11-12

Touranquash, Jacques [variation: **Toranquash, Tranquash**] (c. 1779 - 1829) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1779

Death: Fraser Lake, New Caledonia - January 20, 1829

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1829); Middleman, Fraser Lake (1829).

Jacques Touranquash was around thirty-eight years old when he began working for the HBC in 1817. He has not been tracked as having worked with the NWC previous to that. From 1821 he worked in New Caledonia as a middleman but he was seldom mentioned in the journals so he appeared to competently carry out his work. On January 20, 1829, at the age of fifty, he was at the Upper Forks, obviously the wrong place and the wrong time for there a local native, Bugh Chin, (FtStJmsCB 6, p. 170) having being reproached for having beaten his wife and other misdeeds took out his anger on poor old Jacques and shot him in the back of a head. Jacques was stripped of his clothes and his dogs killed. Jacques' murder did not appear to have anything to do with the executions the previous summer when the killers of Duncan Livinginston were executed. He was simply in the wrong place at the wrong time (HBRS X, p. 240). Jacques Touranquash did not appear to have a family.

Tourawhyheine [variation: **Tourawhyheene**, **Taureauathenie**, **Tourewanhie**, **Touracoahina**] (c. 1801 - ?)
(probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1801

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, North West Company (1817 - 1821); **HBC** Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Labourer, South Party (Umpqua Expedition) (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Thompson River (1827 - 1829); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Middleman and labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1830 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1834 - 1835); Seaman or passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1836); Middleman, South Party (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838); Landsman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Passenger, *Vancouver* (barque) (1839); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Snake Party (1843 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847).

Tourawhyheine joined the NWC in 1817 and worked for thirty years in the fur trade, almost all the time around Fort Vancouver. He transferred to the HBC on the amalgamation in 1821. On Saturday October 14, 1826 on an expedition to the Umpqua [Oregon], he "lost his horse with his traps and other property" (FtVanPJ 4, fo. 4a). On Tuesday, February 13, 1827, he, along with fellow employees Alexis Aubichon and Charles Jeaudoin confirmed to expedition leader Chief Trader Alexander Roderick McLeod that Ignace, a freeman on the expedition, had died at the hands of the Indians in retaliation for a gun accidentally going off. On December 1, 1834, he left for Oahu on the brig *Eagle* and did not receive wages in 1835. He re-enlisted in Oahu in January 1836 and returned to the Columbia. He was eventually discharged in Oahu from the *Vancouver* around the end of November 1839, just after the end of his last contract, owing over £17 to the Company. He reappeared again in outfit 1842-1843 and worked in both the Snake Country and Fort Vancouver until July 6, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 19, 22-27; YFDS 2a, 3a-4a, 5a-7, 10, 18; FtGeo[Ast]AB 12; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-7; FtVanPJ 2, 4

Turgeon, Michel [variation: **Turgon**, **Turgeon**] (c. 1810 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Yamaska, Lower Canada - c. 1810

Death: possibly Washington Territory

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1839); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1839 - 1840); Stoker, *Beaver* (steamer) (1840 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1843 - 1844); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1844 - 1845); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1846 - 1847); Freeman, Fort Nisqually (1847+).

Michel Turgon, from Yamaska joined the HBC in 1831 spending part of his time working on ships. After his contract ended in 1839, he worked as a freeman. In the spring or summer of 1842 he returned east of the Rockies to Canada. He reappeared in the Columbia in outfit 1843-1844 on a contract that ended in 1846. In outfit 1847-1848 he was listed as being free at Nisqually and in 1850 appeared to be living without a family in Marion County.

PS: HBCA YFASA 11-15, 19-21, 23-27; YFDS 4b-5b, 6-7; FtVanASA 3-7; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co.

Touron, Joseph [variation: **Tourron**, **Tourin**] (fl. 1838 - 1839) (Undetermined origin)

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Freeman

HBC Freeman, Columbia Department (1838 - 1839).

Joseph Touron/Tourin is listed as a freeman in the Columbia Department in outfit 1838-1839. He may have been the same Joseph Tourron who signed a contract in 1828 at York Factory. He was likely the same Joseph Tourron who began work as a NWC employee in 1820, joined the HBC in 1821 and worked largely in the Saskatchewan area until 1834-1835 when he retired to the Red River Settlement. He likely drifted west from there but cannot be tracked in any subsequent Columbia Department records.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 18; HBCABio

Towai [variation: **Tawai**] (c. 1788 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands - c. 1788

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia River (1817 - 1823); Untraced vocation, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, South Party, Umpqua Expedition (1826 - 1827); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1833); Pigherd, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1839); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1846).

Towai joined the NWC in 1817 and became a labourer for of the HBC from 1821. In October 1825 he was part of a group of Hawaiians accused of having stolen trade goods of the *William & Ann*, but denied any involvement. He is also mentioned on December 18, 1826 when he was sick and in need of medical attention. Towai spent many years working under John Cox and with Orohuay as pigherds at the Fort Vancouver farm. His contract ended in 1842 but he worked until November 20, 1841 when he returned to Oahu. He was re-engaged again for he appeared in the Columbia in 1844-1845. He worked until July 18, 1845, at which point he retired to Oahu.

Towai had a son named William Tawai.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-9, 11-15, 20-21, 24-25; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; FtVanAB 10; FtVan ASA 1-7; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 12, 16; FtVanPJ 4; FtVanCB 2; A. McDonald, p. 29

Towello (fl. 1843 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1844); Middleman, Cowlitz Farm (1844 - 1845).

Towello, from Oahu, appears to have been engaged at Fort Vancouver on August 8, 1843 on a contract that ended in 1845. Just how he got to the fort has not been determined. For the next two outfits and until December 10, 1845, he worked as a farm labourer, at which point he returned to Oahu where he received his final HBC wages.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-25; YFDS 14, 16; SandIsAB 5

Towhay [variation: **Touhay**] (fl. 1839 - 1844) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

PSAC Middleman and labourer, Cowlitz Farm (1839 - 1841); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver saw mills (1843 - 1844).

Towhay joined the HBC in Oahu in 1839 on a three-year contract. He worked as a labourer, latterly in the Fort Vancouver saw mills, until November 23, 1844, at which time he returned to Oahu. He received his final wages at the Honolulu office on December 31, 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-24; PSACAB 3; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 15; SandIsAB 3

Townsend, John Kirk [variation: **Townshend**] (fl. 1834 - 1838) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade officer

HBC Guest, Fort Vancouver (1834); Surgeon, Fort Vancouver general charges (1835 - 1837); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1837 - 1838).

John Kirk Townsend, along with Thomas Nuttall, provided the discredited Nathaniel J. Wyeth commercial expedition with scientific credibility. Townsend, an American surgeon and ornithologist, had joined the expedition in early 1834 and arrived at Fort Vancouver in the Company of William Nuttall on November 6, 1834. There, Dr. John McLoughlin put Townsend's surgical skills to use when the regular surgeon at the time, Dr. Meredith Gairdner, who had been stricken with tuberculosis, sailed to Hawaii. Many of Townsends specimens which he had preserved in a gallon [4.5 l] bottle of alcohol, were ruined when the alcoholic tailor, Mr. Thornburg, decanted the alcohol for his own personal use.

Published Manuscript: Townsend wrote Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains.
PS: HBCA YFASA 14-17; YFDS 6; FtVanCB 17 PPS: Townsend, Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains

Townsend, William (fl. 1857 - 1871) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Maritime employee

HBC Butcher, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858); Butcher, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1860 - 1861).

William Townsend came twice to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. The second time he was discharged at Victoria on January 24, 1861 and likely stayed for a W. B. Townsend, poulterer, etc., was working on Fort Street, Victoria in 1871.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; Mallandaine

Trask, Elbridge (1815 - 1863) (American)

Birth: Beverly, Massachusetts, United States - June 15, 1815

Death: Tillamook, Oregon - June 23, 1863

Free trader

CRFTC (?) Crew member, *May Dacre* (brig) (1835); Employee, *May Dacre* (brig) (1835); **AFC** Free Trader, Mountain man, Snake Country, Yellowstone, Wyoming area (1836 - 1842).

Elbridge Trask came to the Pacific Northwest as a crewmember of Nathaniel J. Wyeth's ship, as part of Wyeth's second attempt at establishing a trading enterprise in the Pacific Northwest. The five foot ten inch [177.8 cm], two hundred pound [90.7 kg] Trask decided to stay and on September 30, 1835 signed on with the Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company. After the collapse of Wyeth's enterprise, Trask served mainly as a mountain man in the Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain and Snake River area. He also worked alongside Osborne Russell who found him:

"a young man, from Beverly, Mass and being bred a sailor he was not much of a landsman, woodsman or hunter but a great easy good natured fellow..." (Russell, p. 96).

In 1842 Trask joined a wagon train heading west to the Willamette Valley and on it met a widowed Hannah Able and her baby girl. When they reached the Willamette, the couple married that October. The small family first settled on Clatsop Plains, near Astoria before moving to Tillamook, Oregon in 1852. There the Trasks raised their full complement of ten children and Elbridge served a variety of positions in the community. Trask was buried in the Tillamook Pioneer Cemetery and was honoured with a river, mountain and park being named after him.

PS: OHS FtHallAB PPS: O. Russell, p. 94, 96, 104, 105, 108, 109, 111, 123, 170

Traveller, Francis (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Francis Traveller joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of the Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Trembly, Narcisse (c. 1825 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly St. Isidore, Lower Canada - c. 1825

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1845).

Narcisse Trembly joined the HBC from St. Isidore in 1842 on a three-year contract. He worked at Fort Vancouver until 1845.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-24
See Also: Trembly, Raphael (Relative)

Trembly, Raphael [variation: Raffael] (c. 1820 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Isidore, Lower Canada - c. 1820

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1849); Interpreter, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Middleman, New Caledonia (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Middleman, New Caledonia (1853 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1861 - 1862); Labourer, New Caledonia (1862 - 1864).

Raffael Trembly joined the HBC from St. Isidore in 1842. He eventually deserted on September 20, 1864.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-32; YFDS 20; FtVicASA 1-12
See Also: Trembly, Narcisse (Relative)

Trenchemontagne, François M. [variation: **Tranchemontagne, Franchemontagne**] (fl. 1801 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Anne, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Middleman, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

François M. Trenchemontagne was attached to NWC canoe brigades. He is first recorded as having joined the NWC McTavish partnership on September 23, 1801 to work at Grand Portage [Minnesota] a year before the NWC headquarters was rebuilt northward as Fort William [Thunder Bay, Ontario]. By 1807, he was working as a middleman out of Tamiscamin [Quebec], and in 1813 arrived in the Columbia on a one year NWC contract. On January 3, 1814, he and four others struck out for Kootenae House and over the Rockies to Fort des Prairies. He returned in the spring and on April 4th joined a canoe with six others for the canoe brigade to Fort William where, if he completed the journey, would have arrived in July of that year. He probably continued to Montreal.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc LVII, p. 632-33; Coues, p. 782, 871

See Also: **Trenchemontagne, Joseph (probable Relative)**

Trenchemontagne, Joseph [variation: **Franchemontagne**] (fl. 1811 - 1812) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1811 - 1812) (with David Thompson).

Joseph Trenchemontagne, no doubt a relative of François, acted as a hunter for David Thompson while they were wintering over at Saleesh House. In April, he headed off to the Columbia River.

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson

See Also: **Trenchemontagne, François M. (Relative)**

Trepagnier, François [variation: **Trepanier**] (fl. 1810 - 1814) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Riviere du Loup, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

PFC Steersman, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Steersman, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (October 13, 1813); Steersman, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Guide, Brigade to Fort William (1814).

François Trepagnier joined the PFC in the Montreal area when he signed a contract with Alexander McKay on June 5, 1810 to work for five years in far off Indian Country as a middleman. He then joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition around July 6, 1810 at Lachine. Trepagnier likely crossed over the Continental Divide in late summer, 1811 and arrived at Astoria at the beginning of 1812. He joined the NWC on October 22, 1813 and departed for Fort William and Montreal with the brigade of April 1814.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 107; Coues, p. 872

Trivett, John Frederick (fl. 1856 - 1861) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1858); Captain, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1858 - 1859); Captain, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1859 - 1861).

John F. Trivett commanded two major vessels for the HBC to Vancouver Island during the last years of HBC prominence on the West Coast. During some of these voyages, his wife and daughter sailed with him. He appeared to be a man of good will for, in 1857, he oversaw the presentation of a silver plate to John Sebastian Helmcken from the appreciative colonists of Vancouver Island. In 1858-1859 he brought out the paddle steamer *Labouchere* but then returned to the command of the *Princess Royal*. When he left the coast, he had accumulated a large credit of £135.28.

Trivett Point, on *Princess Royal* Island, and Trivett Island, on Penphrase passage, Sutej Channel, B.C. were both named after John Frederick Trivett.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 7-9; log of Princess Royal 3-5; BCA Diar-Rem Melrose SS: Walbran, p. 496

Trottier, Antoine (fl. 1850 - 1851) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Anne, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1850 - 1851).

Antoine Trottier/Trotier, from the Montreal area, joined the HBC on May 15, 1850 as a middleman and winterer for three years. Although attached to the Saskatchewan Department, Trottier picked up his 1850-1851 wages in the Columbia Department.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 30

Trudeau, Felix (fl. 1841 - 1844) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Thompson River general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Colville (1842 - 1845).

Montrealer Felix Trudeau joined the HBC in 1841 on a three-year contract. He deserted from his contract at Fort Colville on August 23, 1844.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-23; YFDS 15

Trudelle, Jean Baptiste (c. 1819 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1819

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, New Caledonia (1840 - 1841); Blacksmith, New Caledonia (1841 - 1842); Middleman, New Caledonia (1842 - 1844).

Montrealer Jean Baptiste Trudelle joined the HBC in 1839 under a three-year contract. He returned east over the Rockies to Canada in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-20, 22-23; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12

Trudelle, Louis [variation: **Trudel**] (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1821

Death: probably San Juan Islands, Washington

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Taku [Fort Durham] (1840 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Stikine (1843 - 1848); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

Louis Trudelle joined the HBC in 1839 and spent about eight years on the Alaskan panhandle at two of the HBC forts there. As he was likely at the Stikine post after the murder of John McLoughlin Jr., he swore out a deposition that the murder had been part of a plot to "take the lives of the Officers of that Establishment" (FtVanCB 31, fo. 226). Trudel then worked his way south, beginning work at Fort Nisqually on April 15, 1850 to work for a year before settling.

There he did everything from carpentry to sheep washing, to hoeing potatoes and left for Victoria on February 21, 1851, finally retiring in 1852. He first purchased land in Victoria, then set down roots in Saanich, after purchasing two-hundred acres [80.9 ha] there, and was the first to plant apple trees in the area. After some time, he sold his farm to an American and moved to the American San Juan Islands. On the 1880 U.S. Census, a Louis Trudelle (c.1817-?) was living on Orcas Island with a wife and two step-children.

The records of Louis Trudelle's family are somewhat confusing. He likely had four wives and four recorded children. On December 31, 1849, he married Julie Sahte [Saanich] (1823-50), who had been baptised on August 13 of that year. Four days later, on January 3, 1850, Julie died. One recorded child with Julie was Helene (?-bap.1849-?). The following month, on February 17, 1850, he legitimized his marriage to Marie (c.1829-?), Cowichan. Later in 1850, Louis Trudelle, who had moved south to Fort Nisqually, was found with one wife, Betsy (c.1830-?) of unknown origin. Two other Trudelle children were Louis (c.1841-65) and [daughter] Angebrek (c.1847-?). Their mothers may have been Julie or an earlier fourth wife, likely from the Stikine area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-29, 22-32; FtVanASA 6-7, 9; FtVanCB 31, McLoughlin's Nov. 29, 1844 letter to Governor and Committee, B.223/b/31, fo. 226; BCA BCGR-CrtR-Land; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Lewis Co.; BCA BCCR StAndC; WSA 1880 U.S. Census, San Juan, Orcas PPS: Dickey

True, Alfred (? - 1835) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: Pacific Ocean - December 9, 1835

Maritime employee

HBC Captain's apprentice, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1831); Captain's apprentice, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Captain's apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

Alfred True joined the HBC in London on October 6, 1830 and sailed to the coast on the *Ganymede*. He became Captain Charles Kipling's apprentice on the *Dryad* in 1833 and left the Columbia for England on the *Dryad* on October 1, 1835. True, however had long been ill and on December 9, 1835, two days out of Oahu, he died and his body was immediately committed to the deep.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFDS 5a-6; log of Dryad 1, 2; YFASA 12-14; FtVanASA 3

Trueman, James (fl. 1842 - 1843) (possibly British)

Birth: possibly British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Valleyfield* (ship) (1842 - 1843).

James Trueman sailed to the coast as a carpenter on the HBC chartered ship *Valleyfield*. He was extremely busy during the voyage as the vessel leaked badly and had to stop at Valparaiso for repairs. He swore out a deposition after he returned to London attesting to the *Valleyfield's* unseaworthiness.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 29; ShMiscPap 12

Truman, Nicholas (fl. 1847) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847).

Nicholas Truman shipped on with the HBC, possibly in London around the beginning of October 1845 or elsewhere and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. After making supply runs as far north as Sitka and the Sandwich Islands, Truman left the vessel in Oahu on August 12, 1847.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia, 9

Trumbull, Guy [variation: **Trumbul**] (? - 1832) (American)

Birth: probably New England, United States

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - November 7, 1832

Fur trade employee

Wyeth Employee, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832).

Guy Trumbull was one of the few 1st Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition members who made it over the Rockies and into the Columbia. He probably came from New England and left there on March 11, 1832 on the overland Wyeth journey. On his way, he had a colic attack on the Platte River and almost died. Trumbull arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 29 and was there for a little more than a week when he had a second attack of colic and died on November 7, 1832 at Fort Vancouver. According to Bancroft, it was from overeating. He was buried by the officers of the HBC.

PPS: N. J. Wyeth, vol. 1, p. 75

Tsoo, Tom (fl. 1832 - 1836) (possibly Hawaiian or Chinese)

Fur trade employee

HBC Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Columbia District (1834 - 1836).

Tom Tsoo joined the HBC in Oahu on September 6, 1832 for work in the Columbia. In outfit 1834-1835, it was noted that he was disabled and as a result received only partial wages.

PS: HBCA YFDS 8-10; YFASA 12-15

Tuaha (fl. 1830 - 1845) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1834); Seaman, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1845).

Tuaha joined the HBC in April 1830. Thereafter he appears to have been assigned to land work and was probably one of the many Hawaiians living in Fort Vancouver's Kanaka village. At one point he sailed down the Coast as far as Monterey on the *Lama*. As his contract ended in 1845 he worked until December 10 of that year, at which point he returned to Oahu where he received his final HBC wages.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 4a-7, 16; YFASA 11-15; 19-20, 22-25; SandIsAB 5

Tuana, Thomas [variation: **Tuannan**] (fl. 1811 - 1813) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Death: possibly Hawaiian Islands****Maritime employee****PFC** Passenger and labourer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1811); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1813); Passenger, *Albatross* (brig) (1813).

Thomas Tuana had a difficult two-year period in the fur trade, being as he was laid up almost the entire time with venereal disease. Tuana joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a labourer around February 21, 1811 when the Astor vessel stopped at Oahu and took on a complement of twelve Sandwich Islanders. One month later, on March 22, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia and, on April 12, Thomas was noted at helping to unload the vessel. However, from that time on, he was sick almost continually and in 1812, was described as an "old invalid." Matters became so desperate that the officers in charge of Fort Astoria decided to try some folk medicine; that is, they killed and eviscerated a horse and put Tuana in the body of the still warm horse. All of the workers stopped to witness this extraordinary event but signs of improvement were apocryphal and did not materialize. In the spring of 1813, however, he was able to do some garden work. Eventually, on August 26, 1813, Thomas Tuana was sent back on the *Albatross* to the Sandwich Islands a debilitated man.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria

Tuarumaku, Jack [variation: **Tueromoko**, **Tuarumaka**] (fl. 1832 - 1836) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1834); Passenger or crew, *Eagle* (brig) (1834); Labourer (high wage), Fort Simpson (1834 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1836).

Jack Tuarumaku was engaged by the HBC in Oahu on September 6, 1832. On December 1, 1834, he left for Oahu aboard the brig *Eagle*, probably to visit his family. He re-enlisted with the Company in January, 1836 and returned to the Columbia. He appears with wages on the 1836-1837 records with the notation that he had gone to Oahu, likely in December 1836.

PS: HBCA YFASA 12-16; YFDS 5a-7; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 3-4; FtSimp[N]PJ 3

Tubb, George (fl. 1840 - 1843) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England**Death: Atlantic Ocean - May 1, 1843****Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1843).

George Tubb joined the HBC in London on August 24, 1840 for five years and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. After arriving in February 1841, he sailed to various coastal posts from Monterey to Sitka but seemed partial to Honolulu for on a side trip there in August 1842 he tried several times to desert and had to be put in irons and confined below. Apparently chastened by the event, he worked quietly for the next eight months but, on the voyage home in a heavy squall running at ten knots, he fell overboard from the fore top gallant yard arm and couldn't be rescued. The *Cowlitz* docked nine days later in London without Tubb.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 22-23

Tucker, Nathaniel (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Nathaniel Tucker joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of the Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Tulloch, Samuel [variation: **Tullock**] (fl. 1827 - 1832) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade officer

AFC Trapper, *Rendezvous* (1827); Leader, American Snake Party (1827 - 1828).

Samuel Tulloch worked for two American fur companies, Smith, Jackson & Sublette and the American Fur Company; as well, he travelled and stayed with members of the HBC brigades. He was probably at the 1827 *Rendezvous* and from September of that year travelled with Thomas McKay's brigade until he and his men joined Peter S. Ogden at the mouth of the Portneuf River in December 1827 for the winter. During this time, Ogden found Tulloch to be "a decent kind of fellow" (SnkCoPJ 7, fo. 32). Shortly after his departure up the Portneuf on March 26, 1828, Tulloch was attacked by a party of thirty to forty Blackfeet [Amuchabas] and injured in the wrist. Not only did he lose \$4000 worth of furs, forty-four horses and much merchandise, but he was also appeared permanently crippled in the hand. At the 1829 *Rendezvous*, when Tulloch was challenged by an intoxicated French Canadian by the name of "Bray", Tulloch hit him with his good fist killing him with one blow. In 1832, while a member of the American Fur Company, Tulloch built Fort Cass, an AFC post in Crow country on the Yellowstone River. The post, which was abandoned in 1835, was also known as Tulloch's Fort.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 7; MHS Campbell; MHS Chouteau PPS: Chardon, p. 298 SS: D. L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith, p. 294; Gowans, p. 35; Chittenden, p. 964-65

Tupy (fl. c. 1830? - 1833) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort George [Astoria], Oregon Territory - March 18, 1833

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1833).

Tupy joined the HBC in April 1830. He died at Fort George [former Astoria] March 18, 1833 of unstated causes.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5b; YFASA 11-13

Turcot, Pierre [variation: **Tourcotte**] (c. 1827 - 1865) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1827

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - July 14, 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department (1847 - 1848); Middleman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1849); Boute, New Caledonia (1849 - 1850); Boute, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Middleman and labourer, Fort Simpson (1852 - 1860); Untraced vocation, Western Department (1860 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1861 - 1862).

Pierre Turcot, joined the HBC in 1847 and spent the first three years in New Caledonia. On August 28, 1852 he began work at Fort Simpson. Although he was chastised within the journals for being a wife beater nevertheless he appeared to work competently and within the rules. At one point in November 1856 his father-in-law took Turcot's wife and child with him. On October 6, 1857, he had to ask permission to return to the fort after being off work for drunkenness the previous month. Two weeks later, perhaps in a moment of remorse, the illiterate Turcot was recruited by missionary William Duncan for his Men's Night School but it is not known how long he studied. By 1858-1859, Turcot had accumulated a very large debt of £324.18.6 but reduced it to £18.18.5 by the time he left in 1862. He appears to have moved to Victoria where he carried on transactions with the company. Pierre Turcot died in July 1865 and was buried July 14 in the Victoria area.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; YFDS 20; FtAlexPJ 8; FtVicASA 1-11; FtSimp[N]PJ 7-8; BCA BCCR StAndC; UBC-SC Duncan

Turcotte, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Turcot**] (? - c. 1813) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly in or near **Tanneries de Roland, near Lachine, Lower Canada**

Death: probably **Snake Country, Pacific Northwest - c. December 1813**

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Middleman, Snake River (1813 - 1814); Member, Reed's Snake Party (1814).

Jean Baptiste Turcotte, who may have been in the fur trade as early as 1804, joined the PFC on June 6, 1810 when he signed a contract with PFC partner, Alexander McKay, in the Montreal area to work for five years as a middleman in far off Indian Country. He then joined Wilson Price Hunt's PFC Overland Expedition in Lachine or Montreal around July 6, 1810. He crossed the Continental Divide in late summer 1811 and joined Ramsay Crooks' group, which he later left when he was in the Snake River area sometime in February of 1812. He was subsequently picked up by John Reed and brought by Donald McKenzie to Astoria where he arrived on June 12, 1812. While he was on contract until 1815, in the summer of 1813 Turcotte was sent with Reed's party to the Snake River area. Shortly thereafter, Jean Baptiste Turcotte succumbed to tuberculosis (scrofula).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 112; ChSoc XLV, p. 153n

Turgeon, Joseph (c. 1807 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1807

Fur trade employee

HBC Tinsmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Tinsmith, Columbia Department sundries account (1831 - 1832).

Joseph Turgeon joined the HBC in 1830. His contract ended in 1833 at which point he returned to Montreal, where he was paid.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 11-12

Turnbull, Charles (c. 1827 - ?) (Canadian: English)

Birth: probably **Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1827**

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1846 - 1847); Middleman, Willamette Falls (1847 - 1848).

Charles Turnbull, from Montreal, joined the HBC in 1845 on a three-year contract, retiring in 1848.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-27

Turner, John (? - 1847) (American)

Birth: probably **United States of America**

Death: **California, United States - 1847**

Fur trade employee

HBC Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828); Trapper, South Party (1828 - 1831); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1830 - 1831); Trapper, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1833 - 1834).

John Turner worked for both American and British fur traders. He joined Jedediah Smith's expedition from the 1827 Rendezvous and had two close brushes with death. The first was when the Mojaves attacked the expedition in the south killing ten of its members. The second was in Oregon when the expedition was attacked on July 14, 1828 and fourteen of the expedition were killed. Turner stayed in Oregon and worked for the HBC. According to Francis D. Haines, Turner also joined Ewing Young in California in January 1833 (Snake Country, p. 152-53). He was with Work in 1831 for on September 7, 1830, he joined Alexander Carson's five member party (Turner, Pierre Despot, Jerome Cloutier, John Saunders and Jean Baptiste Jean) to trap the Weizer and Payette Rivers and some of the waters of the Salmon River. According to the York Factory accounts, he left Michel Laframboise's party in November to join the American party.

PS: HBCA YFDS 3a-3b; SnkCoPJ 9; YFASA 13; YFDS 5b PPS: HBRS X, p. 61; Haines, The Snake Country Expedition, p. 152-153 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104; D. L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith, p. 236, 259, 267, 269

Tuwia, Jack [variation: **Tuwea**] (fl. 1834) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably **Hawaiian Islands**

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1834).

Jack Tuwia was on the *Eagle* in 1834 as a HBC employee and was discharged at the Columbia River from the ship. He left Fort Vancouver for Oahu on December 1, 1834 aboard the *Eagle*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14; SandIsM 1; ShMisPap 14

Tuzo, Henry [variation: **Aiken Atkinson/Aiken**] (1831 - 1890) (Canadian)

Birth: possibly Lower Canada [Quebec] - 1831

Death: Hillside, Warlingham, England, United Kingdom - August 1890

Fur trade officer

HBC Surgeon, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1858); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver (1853 - 1858); Clerk, Fort Victoria depot (1860 - 1865); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria depot (1865 - 1869).

Henry Atkinson or Aiken Tuzo joined the HBC in 1853 from Montreal on a five year contract as an apprentice clerk and surgeon. He came across the continent, arriving at Fort Vancouver in November 1853 and worked there until the end of his contract in 1858. Around 1859 or 1860 he went north and became employed at Victoria selling and valuing land. In 1866, he assisted in seeking legal counsel for HBC interests in Oregon and Washington Territory. Later, he also superintended the construction of buildings and improvements in the city. He worked until about 1869 and in 1871 he managed the Bank of North America; his residence at that time was on Foul Bay Road. By 1874 he was the manager of the BNA in New York. As he had accumulated considerable wealth during his career, he chose to emigrate to England where, employing local labour, he built several mansions and a school near London. By the spring of 1890, the benefactor's health had begun to decline and he made a lengthy tour to Eastern Europe, Egypt and Asia Minor. He returned to his estate where he died that fall.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 9-14; FtVicASA 4, 6, 8-16; "British and American Joint Commission on the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies Claims", Victoria, Aug. 1, 1865; FtVicCB 28; Mallandaine, p. 40; Van-PL Colonist, Sept. 6, 1890, p. 5

Tyah (c. 1814 - 1838) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: Hawaiian Islands - c. 1814

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - September 20, 1838

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1838).

Tyah joined the HBC from Oahu in July 1837, beginning his work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. However, before he was able to complete his three-year obligation, the twenty-four year old Sandwich Islander died at Fort Vancouver September 20, 1838 and was buried at the fort the following day by Anglican minister Herbert Beaver.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; FtVanASA 4-5; YFDS 8; YFASA 18; BCA BCCR CCCath

Tye, John [1] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

John Tye sailed to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. After reaching Victoria, this John Tye and the following John Tye (likely a relative) deserted on February 27, 1857.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3

Tye, John [2] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

This John Tye also deserted after he sailed to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. Neither Tyes show up on any other record.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Tyeguariche (Norwest), Jean Baptiste [variation: **Tyikwarhi, Tayequariche, Tayeqaenche, Ottawa, Norwest, Nordouest, Norez**] (c. 1799 - 1855) (Native: Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1799

Death: possibly Willamette Valley, Oregon - 1855

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1817 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Cook, Columbia Department (1824 - 1825); Cook, Snake Party (1825 - 1830); Trapper, Columbia Department (1830 - 1831); Cook, Columbia Department (1831 - 1835); Trapper, South Party (1840 - 1844).

Jean Baptiste Tyeguariche joined the NWC on December 18, 1816 and crossed the Rockies with Joseph LaRocque in 1817. He appeared to be a Brigade member at various time and, after the coalition of the NWC and HBC, he continued to stay in the Columbia or be part of the York Factory Brigade. By 1826, as a member of P. S. Ogden's Snake Country party, Tyeguariche and Thomas Taurnton started to panic about crossing the mountains in the harsh winter conditions and so deserted on January 30. The desertion didn't last long for while working as a cook for Ogden's 1826-1827 Snake Expedition, he almost got himself killed in a skirmish. It all started in Snake Country on Saturday, October 15, 1826 when Tyeguariche and François Payette, returning from their traps, encountered and chased three Snake natives who had stolen seven of their horses. After they caught them they demanded restitution to which the Indians complied with roots, provisions and arrows. Not being satisfied - as these same Indians had stolen horses before - Tyeguariche began to beat them with a whip handle. The Indians, naturally, having paid their penalty and now suffering the humiliation of a beating, turned on both men, one seizing Tyeguariche and two others Payette. During the ensuing scuffle Tyeguarich, having received an arrow in the ribs and one in the back, and Payette, an arrow in the ribs and wrist and after having killed one of the Indians, fled, abandoning their horses, arms and blankets. The two remaining Indians, in retribution, fired at and killed four of the seven horses but the sight of an oncoming Joseph Paul on horseback caused them to flee. Ogden's journal leaves a fast fading Tyeguariche on Friday the 21st, a premature conclusion as he appears more than once in later years (HBRS XXIII, p. 13-14). Tyeguariche became a freeman in 1827 and continued working with the Company until outfit 1843-1844, when he retired into the Willamette Valley of Oregon to become a farmer. He has not been traced after that.

Jean Baptiste Tyeguariche had two wives and six recorded children. On July 8, 1839 at Fort Vancouver, Tyeguariche formalized his marriage to Judith (Josette) Walla Walla. Their children were Catherine (c.1824-?), Agnès (c.1829-?), Thomas (c.1831-1888), Marie Anne (c.1832-?) Lazare (c.1835-?) and Cécile (c.1837-?). Judith died sometime before 1847 at which time he was married to Henriette Pend d'Oreille. Henriette died in February 1852.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 3, 9; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-14, 22- 23; HBRS XIII, p. 259-60 P. S. Ogden's February 2, 1826 Burnt River letter to Governor, Northern Department, [desertion of January 30, 1826, D.4/119, fos. 33-34d as found in p. 259-60; SnkCoPJ 4; YFDS 14; HBCABio; FtVanASA 1-6 PPS: HBRS XXIII, p. 13-14, 137-38; CCR 1a, 2a, 2b

Tyler, William (fl. 1832 - 1835) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1834); Carpenter, *Eagle* (brig) (1834 - 1835).

William Tyler joined the HBC in Oahu as a carpenter on September 4, 1832 for work in the Columbia. He sailed to the coast on the brig *Lama* and appears to have been on the same vessel as it serviced the coastal posts for the next two years. On November 10, 1834, he was transferred to the brig *Eagle*, a ship on which he left the Columbia for London. As he held a vital position, he probably continued the voyage through to London rather than leaving the vessel in Oahu.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFDS 5a-5c; YFASA 12-14

Ula Ula [variation: **Ulla Ulla**] (fl. 1841 - 1842) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - 1842

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842).

Ula Ula joined the HBC from Oahu in 1841 for three years and began receiving wages on July 9 of that year. Before he could complete his obligated period, he died at Fort Vancouver in 1842. There is no record of his burial, but his wages were paid to his relatives in Hawaii.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12; YFASA 22; SandIsAB 3

Ulderich, William (fl. 1832 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime officer

HBC Mate, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Mate, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1833); Mate, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1833); Supernumerary, *Lama* (brig) (1834); Passenger, *Eagle* (brig) (1834).

William Ulderich (along with 2nd mate Ephraim Hanson and Captain William Henry McNeill of the *Lama*) was engaged at Oahu by Roderick Finlayson as 2nd mate at Oahu on September 1, 1832 for the HBC. He and the two others had some experience on the coast and with the natives, having worked from the *Lama* previously, before it was purchased by

the HBC. Under the HBC, Ulderich worked on coastal shipping out of Fort Simpson from the end of 1832 until December 1, 1834, when he was sent to Oahu aboard the brig *Eagle*. He likely returned to American based shipping after that.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c; FtVanCB 8, 10

Umi Umi (fl. 1844 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846).

Umi Umi, from Oahu, joined the HBC in 1844 on a three-year contract. He worked until November 30, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17

Umpreville, Canote [variation: **Canote Umfreville, Humpherville**] (c. 1788 - 1842) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Athabasca [Alberta] - c. 1788

Death: Okanagan Dalles [British Columbia] - May 31, 1842

Fur trade employee

NWC Devant, Fort George [Astoria] (winter 1813 - 1814); Steersman, Brigade to Fort William (1814); Steersman, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Boute, Columbia Department (1821 - 1824); Bowsman, Columbia Department (1824 - 1826); Bowsman, Fort Colville (1826 - 1830); Guide, Fort Colville (1830 - 1831); Guide or bowsman, Fort Colville (1831 - 1835); Guide, Fort Colville (1835 - 1842).

Canote Umpreville is first recorded as joining the NWC in 1813, as an experienced canoe man, and continued in this capacity with the HBC in 1821 from the time of coalition. He made at least one transcontinental journey and is recorded as working for George Simpson when he was in the area in the late 1820s. From the 1830s he worked out of the Fort Colville area sometimes as a freeman for hire. For example, in November 1833, he left Laframboise's Party to join the American Party. On May 31, 1842, while on the P. S. Ogden/Donald Manson brigade, this highly valued Columbia River guide, along with Pierre Martineau, David Flett, Louison Boucher and André Areuhonianté drowned when their boat was swamped in the Dalles above Okanagan. His widow and five small children went to live with her step-son Pierre (Wakan) Humpherville on French Prairie.

Umpreville had two wives and up to eleven children. His first wife was Pauline Sinpoil, by whom he had three children, Pierre (?-?), Isabelle (c. 1823-?) and Gregoire (c. 1825-?). After her death he married Marguerite (Marie) Michina who bore seven or eight children. Six of these children were Louise (c.1831-?), Jeanne (c.1833-?), Nancy (c. 1834-?), Josephite (c.1837-?), Louis (1838-?) and Fe'licite (1840-?).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-20, 22; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-7; FtVanCB 29 PPS: CCR 1a

See Also: Umpreville, John (Son); Umpreville, Pierre (Son); Chamberlain, Adolphe (probable Son-in-Law); Lafontasie, Charles (Son-in-Law)

Umpreville, John (fl. 1841 - 1848) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably West of the Rockies (probably born to Canote Umpreville)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Colville (1841 - 1842).

John Umpreville, likely the son of Canote Umpherville, joined the HBC in 1841 under a two-year contract. On August 15, 1842, he settled in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. He appeared on the Muster Rolls as having served in 1848 (a private in D, I, J, 7th Company) in the Cayuse War under the name John Ampreville. His brother Gregoire likely served in the same war (a private in D, I, J, 9th Company).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 13; YFASA 22 PPS: Victor, The Early Indian Wars, p. 503

See Also: Umpreville, Canote (probable Father); Umpreville, Pierre (Brother)

Umpreville, Pierre (Waccan) [variation: **Wakan Umphreville, Humpherville**] (c. 1817 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1817 (born to Canote Umpreville and Pauline Sinpoil)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, Fort Colville (1835 - 1842); Untraced vocation, Fort Colville (1842 - 1843).

Pierre Umpreville joined the HBC in 1835. After his contract ended in 1840, he worked as a freeman and on September 30, 1842, he left the HBC to settle in the Willamette. He tried unsuccessfully to get title to his claim south

of St. Louis - only the intervention of Father Blanchet, who said that he was single and looking after seven orphans and a step-mother, reversed the decision. (Umpreville was head of the Humpherville/Martineau families who had drowned in the 1842 river accident.) Also, according to the Oregon City Argus, at the time of the 1861 winter flood, "Wacom Umpherville rescued thirty persons between Champoege and Fairfield, taking fifteen of them from one house, to which they had fled for refuge" (CCR 1, A-38).

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 22; YFDS 6-7, 13; FtVanASA 3-7 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2b
See Also: Umpreville, Canote (Father); Umpreville, John (Brother)

Underwood, Thomas (fl. 1853 - 1862) (Undetermined origin)

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1856 - 1857); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1857 - 1860).

Thomas Underwood worked for the HBC and raised a family in the Fort Simpson area. On October 22, 1857, Underwood, who was illiterate, was recruited by missionary William Duncan for his Men's Night School. Underwood retired in 1860 but carried on transactions until 1862.

Thomas Underwood had an unnamed native wife (?-?) and one boy (1857-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2, 4-9; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; UBC-SC Duncan

Uneau, Michel (fl. 1822 - 1830s) (Undetermined origin)

Freeman

HBC Employee, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825).

Michel Uneau appeared in the Fort George account books of 1822-1823. The following year, even though Alexander Ross thought Uneau was not worth equipping for his Snake Expedition, he took him on and he returned to the Flathead post in November of that year. The following month he joined Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country expedition and may have stayed in the area for he appeared in the Fort Hall account books in the 1830s.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1, 2; OHS FtHallAB

Upahee (fl. 1830 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Freeman

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830? - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1832); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1850).

Upahee joined the HBC in April 1830. He spent the majority of his working career at Fort Vancouver before he became a freeman and retired in 1850.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-7, 9; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22, 27-32

Upay (fl. 1844 - 1846) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1846).

Upay, from Oahu, joined the HBC in 1844 on a three-year contract. He worked at Fort Vancouver as a labourer until August 6, 1846, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; YFDS 17

Urno, Pierre [variation: **Renaud**] (fl. 1852 - 1858) (Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada (born to Jean Baptiste Renaud and Marie Valade)

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Langley (1854 - 1858).

Pierre Urno appears to have deserted from the York Factory Express at Fort Nisqually. At that time, W. F. Tolmie called him a "worthless little Canadian" (FtNisCBout 2, fo. 13d). In spite of this, Urno went on to work for the HBC on the Pacific slopes as a middleman, spending the majority of his career at Fort Langley.

Pierre Urno had one wife, Cecile (?-?) "Pelaltoch" whom he married on July 21, 1856. No children were recorded.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-5; FtNisCBout 2, W. F. Tolmie's Nov. 29, 1852 Fort Nisqually letter to James Douglas, fo. 13d; BCA BCCR StAndC

Urquhart, William (fl. 1830 - 1832) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably in or near Rosslyn, Urquhart, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1832).

William Urquhart joined the HBC from Scotland on June 16, 1829 as a labourer for five years. He appears to have worked in the Columbia for two years and put in part of his time as a farmer. He returned to Europe in 1832.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; FtVanAB 28; YFDS 4a-4b; YFASA 10-12

Ussagore, Ignace (c. 1813 - 1838) (Native: probably Iroquois)

Birth: probably Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada - c. 1813

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - November 10, 1838

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1836); Middleman, New Caledonia (1836 - 1838); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (November 1838).

Ignace Ussagore joined the HBC in 1835 and died at Fort Vancouver in 1838 of unknown causes, well before his contract ended in 1840.

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 18; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 2-5

Vagnier, Louis Joseph [variation: **Vernier, Vaignoit**] (fl. 1814 - 1821) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1814 - 1821); Employee, Pacific slopes (1817).

Louis Joseph Vagnier (Vernier) first appeared on records crossing the Rockies in 1817 with Joseph LaRocque's party but had been in the area at least three years prior.

Louis Joseph Vagnier was the second husband of Madame Marie Dorion between the years 1814 and 1821. They had one daughter, Marguerite (c.1821-58).

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2 PPS: CCR 1a, 1b

See Also: **Dorion, Marie L'Aguivoise (Relative)**; **Dorion, Pierre (Relative)**; **Toupin, Jean (Relative)**

Vallade, Rehene [variation: **Rene Valade**] (fl. 1807 - 1814) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: possibly Quinchien, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Member, Boat Encampment [Canoe Camp] (1810 - 1811) (with David Thompson); Member, Columbia River (1811) (with David Thompson); Middleman, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814).

Rehene Vallade, from Quinchien, first joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] on February 26, 1807 on a contract which was notarized in Montreal. Exactly where he spent the next three years has not been traced but he first appeared in David Thompson's journals on December 29, 1810 on his way to the Athabasca Pass area having started from Boggy Hall at the end of October. He crossed Athabasca Pass at the beginning of January and wintered at Canoe Camp (later, Boat Encampment, near the junction of Canoe and Flat Heart [Wood] Rivers with the Columbia) until April 17, 1811. At that time, Vallade, along with Joseph Cote and Pierre Pariel, the only three who "had the courage to risque the chances of the Voyage", (ChSoc XL p. 327) started out in a newly clinker built canoe, twenty-five feet [7.6 m] in length, with Thompson down the Columbia towards the Pacific. He probably stayed in the Columbia for the next year for he was in the area when he signed a further two year contract in 1812. He was at Spokane House during the winter of 1813-1814 but was not part of the large brigade which began its return voyage overland on April 4, 1814. As he was to be free in Montreal that year, he probably returned by a separate brigade.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: Belyea, p. 132, 141, 250; ChSoc XL, p. 327

Valle, Andre [standard: **André**] [variation: **Vallar**] (fl. 1810 - 1812) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Lower Canada [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

PFC Untraced vocation, W. P. Hunt Overland Expedition (1810 - 1812); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Member, Stuart's Overland Expedition (1812).

André Valle first appeared on Wilson Price Hunt's PFC overland expedition records on November 29, 1810 at Nondawa. He crossed the Continental Divide with the group in late summer 1811 and reached Astoria on January 18, 1812. On March 22, 1812, he set out from Fort Astoria for St. Louis with Robert Stuart, but was attacked at the Dalles and had to turn back. On June 29, Valle, Stuart, Benjamin Jones, Frances Leclerc, Ramsay Crooks and Robert McClellan struck out once again for St. Louis.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: K. W. Porter, Roll of Overland, p. 112; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 199

Valle, Antoine [variation: **LaValle**] (fl. 1817 - 1834) (Canadian: French or Mixed descent)

**Birth: possibly Sorel, Lower Canada
Freeman**

NWC Middleman, Columbia Department (1817); Freeman trapper, Snake Party (1824 - 1825); Freeman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1830); Freeman trapper, Columbia Department (1831 - 1834).

Antoine Valle signed on with the NWC on January 8, 1817 under the name Antoine Lavalley, as a wintering middleman for three years in the Northwest. As his contract expired in 1820, he may have left the area at that time for he is not on the list of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC within the Columbia. In the fall of 1822, he came back across the Rockies from the Saskatchewan and, in the spring of 1823, accompanied Finan McDonald into the Snake Country probably as a freeman. On February 10, 1824, when he joined Alexander Ross at Flat Head post for the upcoming Snake expedition, he was a family man, in charge of a lodge and deemed a good trapper. No sooner were they underway on February 21, 1824 than his twelve year old son died. Valle's lodge and two others stopped for the day in mourning. He carried on, however, until August 20, 1824 at the Weizer River when he and twelve others deserted Ross. By December 20, 1824, he was ready once again for another Snake Country expedition for at Flat Head post he became a member of Ogden's Snake country expedition, with one gun, nine horses and six traps. He was not listed as a deserter from the expedition and may have continued with it until it returned to Flat Head post.

Antoine Valle had an unnamed wife and a boy (c.1812-1824).

PS: ShdeSB Liste; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10; FtSpokRD 1; SnkCoPJ 1, 2, YFASA 5-6, 8-9, 11-13; FtVanASA 1

Vallette, Joseph [variation: **Valet**] (c. 1831 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1831

Death: probably New Caledonia, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1856); Boute, New Caledonia (1856 - 1862); Labourer, New Caledonia (1862 - 1863); Labourer, New Caledonia (1866 - 1883).

Joseph Vallette entered the employ of the HBC in 1852 and worked in various positions in New Caledonia until he retired in outfit 1882-1883.

In June, 1871, Joseph took as a wife, Atehiah hie (?-?), a native woman of Stuart Lake. Together, they had François (c.1870-?), Sophie (c.1871-?) and Christine (c.1873-?).

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-12, 14-30; HBCABio; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Stuart Lake; BCA BCCR StPetStLk; BCA BCGR-Manion

Valois, Jean Baptiste (c. 1804 - 1830) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Cuthbert, Lower Canada - c. 1804

Death: Columbia River, Pacific Northwest - October 25, 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830).

Jean Baptiste Valois joined the HBC as a blacksmith in 1830. He had a very short career in the Columbia for he drowned on October 25th of that year.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2; FtVanAB 28; YFDS 4a; YFASA 9

Van Dervere, Peter (c. 1789 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably New Jersey, United States - c. 1789

Death: possibly Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Ordinary seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Peter Van Dervere is a mystery. He joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as a seaman some time before September 3, 1810 for its voyage to the Northwest Coast but did not appear on Gabriel Franchere's

list of crew members. He may have departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn, arriving at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811, and ultimately suffering the same fate as the other crew members in July. On the other hand, he may have had a change of heart and left the *Tonquin* in New York harbour before it sailed.

PS: USNA Tonquin

Vandalle, Louis [a] [variation: **Vandal, Vandale, Vandal**] (c. 1800 - 1862) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably in or near Sorel or Lac La Biche, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - September 28, 1862

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Columbia District (1815 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1828); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1829 - 1831); Boute, New Caledonia (1831 - 1842); Settler, Willamette (1841 - 1842).

Louis Vandal [a] joined the NWC in 1815 most likely as a middleman, and later the HBC in 1821. In the late fall of 1822, he helped to build a new post at the north end of Babine Lake. He served through until 1827 when he deserted and lived with the natives for the better part of a year. However, he returned to work with the Company. Later he took a claim on the swampy southern part of French Prairie, Oregon, where he farmed, and became a naturalized U.S. Citizen in 1851. He died in the St. Louis parish on September 28, 1862.

Louis Vandalle had one wife and five recorded children. On June 19, 1841 at St. Paul, Oregon, he formalized his marriage to Unat/Catherine Porteuse/Nankas Elias, Carrier (c.1801-66). Their recorded children were Louis (c.1834-52) Genevieve (1839-?), Marie (1842-?), Cecile (1844-?) and Catherine (1847-?). Catherine Porteuse died on May 9, 1866 at St. Louis.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 1-2, 47, 11-14, 19-21; FtBabPJ 1; YFDS 2b, 3b, 4b-7; FtStJmsRD 3; FtStJmsCB 6; FtVanASA 2-6; HBCABio; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 3a

Vandalle, Louis [b] [variation: **Vandal**] (c. 1819 - 1859) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Lower Canada - c. 1819 (born to Augustin Vandal and Josephthe Bourivet)

Death: St. Louis, Oregon - October 8, 1859

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, South Party (1840 - 1844); Settler, Willamette (1844 - 1844).

Louis Vandelle joined the HBC in 1838 and worked as a middleman around Fort Vancouver and on the South Party until he retired to French Prairie in 1843-44. Vandalle farmed and raised a family on French Prairie. He appears to have not supported the establishment of a Provisional Government in 1843. Vandalle was stabbed to death on October 8, 1859 by Tobias Marchetti (CCR 1, A-80). He was buried in the St. Louis Cemetery.

Louis Vandalle [b] had two wives and eight children. On September 14, 1840, he married Ce'cile McDonald (?-1848), mixed descent daughter of Chief Trader Allan McDonald. Their two children were Jean Baptiste (1846-?) and Esther (c.1844-?). On June 12, 1848, a short time after Cecile's death in 1848, Vandalle married a thirteen year old Marie Anne De'lard (c.1835-?), daughter of Joseph De'lard. Their six children were Marie (1851-52), Leandre (1853-53), Catherine (1854-?), Claire (1856-?), Helene (1858-?), and Eleanore (1860-?). After his sudden death in 1859, his widow married Medard Foisy, and still later, Joseph Morrel (CR. 80).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5-7; YFASA 18-20, 22; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2a, 3a; Genealogical Material In Oregon Donation Land Claims, p. 94 SS: Holman, p. 116

Vanderburgh, William Henry [variation: **Vandenbourg**] (c. 1798 - 1832) (American)

Birth: Vincennes, Indiana, United States - c. 1792 (born to Henry Vanderburgh)

Death: Pacific Northwest - October 14, 1832

Fur trade employee

MFC Fur trader, Pacific slopes (1827 - 1832).

William Henry Vanderburgh, whose father was a judge of the Indiana territory, came to the fur trade through West Point. By 1823 he was a trader working with Joshua Pilcher and the Missouri Fur Company. In August, 1823 he saw action with the Aricara and was given the rank of Captain by Colonel Leavenworth; and, by 1827, he was trading west of the Continental Divide. After the MFC, he entered the American Fur Company in charge of expeditions and in 1832 was at the Pierre's Hole Rendezvous. To Vanderburgh, this was Teton Fork of the Columbia. Competition was fierce with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and, according to Gowans, Thomas Fitzpatrick and James Bridger of the RMFC led Vanderburgh and others purposefully into dangerous Blackfeet territory. There he was killed.

Vanderhoof, Egbert [variation: **Vanderhuff**] (c. 1787 - 1811) (probably American: Dutch)

Birth: probably New York, New York - c. 1787

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Fur trade employee

PFC Tailor, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Twenty-three year old New York native Egbert Vanderhoof joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a tailor some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Vanderhoof departed September 8 on the New York vessel and managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper and measures of the captain. He died when the vessel was attacked at Clayoquot Sound.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc LVX, p. 49

Varasen, Jens [variation: **Varsan**] (fl. 1853 - 1854) (possibly Norwegian)

Birth: possibly Norway

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Jens Varasen appeared on the 1853-54 Fort Victoria servants' abstracts with no additional information. He many have been one of the Norwegians who came out on the *Colinda*.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Vasquez, Pierre Louis (1798 - 1868) (probably American and probably Spanish)

Birth: St. Louis, Missouri - October 3, 1798 (born to Benito Vasquez and Julie Pepin)

Death: Westport, Missouri, United States - 1868

Fur trade employee

S & C Trapper, Rendezvous (1833).

Louis Vasquez entered the fur trade probably in his early teens trading mostly east of the Rockies in a variety of trading business agreements. He was too young to be the "old Spaniard" who appeared at Peter Skene Ogden's camp on the Weber River on May 23, 1825; according to his biography, he entered the Rockies in October of that year along with Jedediah Smith. He was at Pierre's Hole in 1832 and was listed as leaving St. Louis on April 7, 1833 as part of Robert Campbell's expedition to the Rendezvous of that year. He spent several years in the Rocky Mountains and spent his last years in the St. Louis, Westport, Missouri area.

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 3a PPS: Larpenteur, p. 17; W. M. Anderson, p. 373-77

Vassal, Louis (c. 1823 - 1896) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Red River Settlement [Manitoba] - c. 1823

Death: Grand Ronde Reservation, Oregon, United States - November 25, 1896

Fur trade employee

HBC Native apprentice, Fort Vancouver (1835 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1843 - 1845).

Louis Vassal joined the HBC in 1835 at the young age of twelve and worked mainly at Fort Vancouver for the next ten years. He settled in the Willamette in 1845 and, in 1848, was baptised at St. Paul in 1848 when he was dangerously ill but he survived to live on. At that time he was living at Grande Prairie near St. Louis. Some time later, he moved to the Grand Ronde Reservation, likely to be with his wife's family. Louis Vassal died November 25, 1896, on the Grand Ronde Reservation.

Louis Vassal had two wives and five recorded children. On July 2, 1848, he formalized his marriage to Catherine Atalo/Ki-yah-tol (1818-53), a Lower Chinook from Baker's Bay (although the Census Rolls of 1906 say she was half Chinook and half Clatsop). Their children were Isidore (1844-before 1848), Victoire (1846-?), Flore (1848-died early), Adelaide (1850-50) and Moyse (1852-52). After Catherine died in 1853 (Census Rolls), he chose as a wife Charlotte Siletz (c.1838-68), who died on May 24, 1868 on the Grande Ronde Reservation.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 19-20, 22-25; YFDS 6-7; FtVanASA 3-7 PPS: CCR 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, 6a, 6b

Vassal, Stanislas (fl. 1818) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1819).

Stanislas Vassal appears to have spent a short period on the Pacific slopes. He joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray] in Montreal on April 17, 1818 and travelled west of the Rockies in a group led by Angus Bethune and James McMillan. On October 22, 1819, possibly just before he was leaving, he paid Pascal Cote £12.10 to support his "Indian Girl." He has not been traced after that.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2-4

Vaudry, Pierre [variation: **Veaudry**] (c. 1823 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1842).

Pierre Vaudry joined the HBC in 1840 on a three-year contract. He spent two outfits in the Snake Country taking people in and out from Fort Vancouver and appears to have deserted around 1842.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29, 22-23; YFDS 11; FtVanASA 6-7

Vaughan, Edward (fl. 1840 - 1842) (British: Welsh)

Birth: probably in or near Rhyls, Wales

Maritime employee

HBC Ordinary seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1842).

Edward Vaughan joined the HBC on August 24, 1840 as an ordinary seaman for five years and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. Little is mentioned of him except in Honolulu on March 16, 1842, on a side trip from the coast when, under apparent lax discipline, the whole crew became intoxicated. Vaughan himself stole wine that was meant for the Russian American Company and it was likely shortly after he deserted. Thus he goes off record.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22

Vaureur, Onesemie [variation: **Lizieme**, **Lazieme**, **Varieur**, **Varier**] (c. 1830 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Aime, Lower Canada - c. 1830

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1847? - 1848); Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1848 - 1849); Middleman, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1852); Woodcutter, *Beaver* (steamer) (1852 - 1853); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1853 - 1854).

Onesemie Vaureur came west over the Rockies to work for the HBC in 1848. In 1854, after working as a middleman and woodcutter at Fort Rupert and the steamer *Beaver*, he appears to have retired. Some time after that he moved to the disputed territory of San Juan Island and has been traced until 1871.

Onesemie Vaureur had one wife and three recorded children. Possibly in the early 1860s he married Catherine Deluna (?-?) variously described as a person of mixed descent or a "Sitkum Indian." Their children were Eliza Paulina (?-bap.1866-?), Lizzy (?-bap.1868-?) and Marie Magdalen (1871-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-32; YFDS 19; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA BCCR StAndC

Vautrin, Francois Xavier [standard: **François Xavier**] [variation: **Voutrait**, **Vaudrain**] (1815 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: St. Phillipe, Lower Canada - May 10, 1815 (born to Pierre Vautrin and Agathe Baudin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Columbia Department (1835 - 1837); Middleman, Fort Langley (1837 - 1852).

François Xavier Vautrin, and brother of Jean Baptiste Vautrin, joined the HBC from St. Edouard in 1834 as a middleman. After spending the majority of his nineteen-year career at Fort Langley, François retired around 1852 and for the next ten years periodically carried on transactions with the Company on southern Vancouver Island. On April 10, 1860 he pre-empted land in the Shawnigan district, and a few years later his brother also pre-empted land nearby. In 1861, both brothers worked at a nearby Mill Bay sawmill and both continued to farm in the Cowichan area at least until 1881. Some time before 1885, brother Jean Baptiste and family moved to Oregon, likely to be with his wife's relatives. It is not known what happened to François Xavier and family for by 1891, they were no longer in the Cowichan Valley. There is a possibility that François or his son drifted south to Oregon to be with Jean Baptiste's family on or near the Grand Ronde reservation for a Francis Vautrin was confirmed into St. Michael's church there on July 2, 1890. The elder François Xavier's death is not recorded on available records.

François Xavier had two wives and five recorded children. His first wife was Emily (?-?), Kwoithe, who appears to have died or was abandoned before 1841. Their child Florence (c.1838-?) was baptised on September 4, 1841 at Fort

Vancouver. Eleven years later, on December 11, 1852, in the Victoria region, François Xavier legitimized his marriage to Marie (c.1821-?), Kwantlen. Their children were Emilie/Amelia (c.1841-91), Helene (c.1846-64), Catherine (1849-?), Rosalie (c.1852-54) and François Xavier Jr. (1857-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 14-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5c-7; FtVanASA 3-7; FtVicASA 1-2, 4-7, 9; HBCABio; BCA St. Ann's Convent School register cited in Jean Barman to B.C. Archives January 9, 1994 correspondence; BCCR StAndC; BCCR StElizRC; BCGR-Pre-Emption; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Cowichan subdistrict PPS: CCR 1a, 6b SS: Dougan, p. 153-55; Vautrin descendant
See Also: Vautrin, Jean Baptiste (Brother)

Vautrin, Jean Baptiste [variation: **Vautrain**] (1813 - 1893) (Mixed descent)

Birth: St. Phillipe, Lower Canada - February 1, 1813 (born to Pierre Vautrin and Agathe Baudin)

Death: Grand Ronde Reservation, Oregon - February 18, 1893

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1844); Middleman, Fort Fluzcuz (1844 - 1845); Middleman, New Caledonia (1845 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1846 - 1848); Middleman, New Caledonia (1848 - 1850); Horse Guard, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852).

Jean Baptiste Vautrin, brother of François Xavier Vautrin, was hired on by the HBC from St. Edouard in 1833 as a middleman and spent most of his working career in the New Caledonia area. He helped establish Fort Fluzcuz in 1844. In 1846, after the international border was drawn, he became part of the A.C. Anderson Overland Expedition to establish a route to the coast. He worked until October 25, 1852 and in the 1850s he homesteaded one-hundred acres [40.5 ha] on Vancouver Island where he cleared a small meadow near the sea and made shingles for sale. In 1861 Vautrin worked with his brother at the Mill Bay Sawmill but then appears to have moved to Sooke; but on September 3, 1870, he pre-empted land there beside his brother. All the girls of the family appeared as registered students at St. Ann's Convent School, a Cowichan school for daughters of mixed native/non-native descent. Both brothers continued to farm in the Cowichan area at least until 1881. Before July 1885, Jean Baptiste, and at least three of his children went south to live either on or near the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in Oregon, U.S.A., likely to be closer to his wife's relatives. Old Jean Baptiste died on February 18, 1893 at the age of eighty and was buried on the Grand Ronde Reservation.

Jean Baptiste Vautrin had three successive wives and possibly eleven recorded children. When he was working at Fort Alexandria in the 1840s, his wife was one of Jean Baptiste Leolo's daughters. She was taken ill and died on Nov. 9, 1846, after giving birth to a still-born child. No other children have been traced. On December 11, 1852 in the Victoria area, he married Elizabeth (?-1857), Songhees, who died and was buried on March 20, 1857. Their one recorded child was Pierre Elie (1852-53). On July 26, 1860 again in the Victoria area, he married the widow of Joseph Brule, Marianne (Mary Ann) Legros (c.1823-1922). Their eight children were Julienne (?-bap.1861-?) Louisa [Louisa Theodora?] (1865-?), Pierre/Peter (1864-?), Mary Anne [Marie Louise?] (?-bap.1865-?), Jean Baptiste (?-bap.1869-?), Catherine/Katherina (1870-97) Clare Olive (?-?) and Francisco Xavier (1879-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 22-32; YFDS 5b-7, 19, 21; FtVanASA 3-7; FtAlexPJ 6-8; FtKamPJ 3; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2; BCA FtAlex; HBCABio; BCA BCCR StAndC; BCCR StElizRC; BCA, St. Ann's Convent School register cited in Jean Barman to BCA January 9, 1994 correspondence; BCGR-Pre-Emption PPS: CCR 1a, 6a, 6b SS: Dougan, p. 153-55; Vautrin descendant
See Also: Vautrin, Francois Xavier (Brother); Leolo, Jean Baptiste (Father-in-Law)

Venn, John [variation: **James Vinn, Vine**] (fl. 1840s - 1873) (British: English)

Birth: probably England

Death: South Saanich, Vancouver Island - October 28, 1873

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Gardener, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851); Untraced vocation, Fort Victoria (1851 - 1852); Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1853); Labourer, Fort Nisqually (1854 - 1855); Labourer, *Otter* (steamer) (1855).

John Venn came to the Fort Victoria from London on the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* probably with the intention of staying rather than returning after completing his contract. He soon found work as a gardener and, by 1853, was working on the steamer *Otter*. In November of that year he shattered his right hand while firing off a signal gun from the vessel at Nisqually. A chloroformed Venn was then operated on at the PSAC post by Dr. William F. Tolmie and Dr. I. A. Haden, an US army surgeon from nearby Fort Steilacoom. He recuperated at Nisqually, where he purchased a lot of soap, no doubt to keep his injured hand clean. By April 1854, he was working again in gardens in the Nisqually area, this time for the PSAC rather than the HBC. That year he paid off his medical bill to Dr. Tolmie and worked briefly for the HBC until September 20, 1855, at which point he "left" the service. He took work as a farm labourer on Vancouver Island and, on October 28, 1873, while he was working for Henry Simpson in South Saanich, he tried to slow a runaway wagon which flipped and fatally crushed him beneath.

No family has been traced.

Vennance, Maxim (c. 1821 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: in or near Riviere du Loup (Temiscouata Co.), Lower Canada - c. 1821**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Thompson River (1845 - 1846).

Maxim Vennance joined the HBC in 1844 on a three-year contract. He served one outfit at Thompson River. In 1846 he was in the Saskatchewan District and, the following year, 1847, he retired.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25; HBCA Maxim Vennance search file

Verboncaur, Amable (c. 1804 - 1841) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Maskinongé, Lower Canada - c. 1804**Death: possibly Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - July 4, 1841****Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1829); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1841).

Amable Verboncaur joined the fur trade from Maskinonge around 1823. After spending about five years in New Caledonia he went south to Fort Vancouver where he worked to the end of his contract in 1840. Subsequently, he worked as a freeman but died on July 4, 1841 possibly at Fort Vancouver; however, as there is no Catholic record of his burial, he may have died elsewhere.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsLS 1; YFASA 4-9, 11-15, 19-21; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-6; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-7, 12

Vergel, Thomas (fl. 1825) (possibly American)

Birth: possibly United States of America**Free trader****U.A.** Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Thomas Vergel appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Vergel who probably attended other Rendezvous' and continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 2

Versailles, Baptiste (fl. 1853 - 1860) (probably Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Red River Settlement [Manitoba]**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman and labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1856); Middleman, New Caledonia (1856 - 1858); Middleman, New Caledonia (1859 - 1860).

Baptiste Versailles worked for the HBC until he deserted from the New Caledonia Brigade at Lac La Hache on July 31, 1858; he did not receive wages for that outfit. However, he re-appeared again and was rehired.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-7; FtAlexPJ 10

Versailles, Pierre (c. 1838 - 1860) (Mixed descent)

Death: Victoria, Colony of Vancouver Island - April 20, 1860**Fur trade employee****HBC** Middleman, Fort Victoria general charges (1852 - 1853); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1854); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1854 - 1856); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1858 - 1859).

Pierre Versailles worked for the HBC as a middleman off and on for seven years. From 1856, he worked sporadically, for example, in outfit 1856-1857 he was in New Caledonia but did not receive wages. He eventually ended up in the Victoria region and died and was buried there.

He appears to have had one wife, a person of unknown origin, possibly from Nanaimo. Their daughter Emilie (?-?) was baptised on August 26, 1856 in Nanaimo.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-3, 5-7; BCA BCCR StAndC

Verstille, Peter (c. 1793 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably Connecticut, United States - c. 1793

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Ordinary seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Seventeen year old Connecticut native, Peter Verstille, joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as an ordinary seaman some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Verstille departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn but managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper and measures of the captain. Verstille stayed on the vessel after his arrival at the Columbia River and proceeded north with it to Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island. There he was killed in an attack and the ship was destroyed.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49

Viau, Olivier (c. 1811 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Contrecoeur, Lower Canada - c. 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1832 - 1833); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1835).

Olivier Viau joined the HBC in 1832 and worked through one contract on the Pacific Slopes.

PS: HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 12-14; YFDS 5a-5c

Vielle, Andre [standard: **André**] (c. 1800 - ?) (probably Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Montreal, Lower Canada - c. 1800

Fur trade employee

HBC Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1832).

André Vielle joined the HBC from Montreal in 1829 on a three-year contract. In outfit 1832-1833, he returned to the city, where he was paid.

PS: HBCA YFASA 9, 11-12; YFDS 3b, 4b; FtVanASA 2

Villandrie, Alexis (fl. 1821 - 1823) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823).

Alexis Villandrie was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred to the HBC in 1821 at the time of coalition. In outfit 1822-1823, he picked up his pay in Montreal indicating his return to that city.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 9; YFASA 1-2

Villandrie, Pierre [variation: **Vellandrie, Villandre**] (c. 1787 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably Sorel, Province of Quebec - c. 1787

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

NWC Employee, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821); **HBC** Middleman, Columbia Department (1821 - 1823); Middleman, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1825); Middleman, Columbia Department (1825 - 1826); Middleman, Snake Party (1826 - 1827); Middleman, Snake Party (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Middleman, Snake Party (1828 - 1829); Middleman, South Party (1829 - 1830); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Middleman, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Blacksmith, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835).

Pierre Villandrie, from Sorel, appears to have joined the NWC around 1813 although he may have joined earlier. In 1818, he crossed over the Rockies in a NWC party headed by Angus Bethune and James McMillan and may have stayed on, or worked on the Brigades, until 1821, when he joined the HBC. From that point on he worked at a variety of locations until 1835 when he disappeared from record. In spite of his lengthy service with the fur trade nothing is known about his personality or family.

PS: ShdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 2, 5a, 9; YFASA 1-9, 11-14; FtGeo[Ast]AB 10-12; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 3a-3b, 4b-5c PPS: HBRS XXIII, p. 2

Vincent, Abraham (fl. 1820 - 1828) (possibly Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly L'Assomption, Quebec

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

NWC Wintering milieu, Columbia River (1820 - 1821); **HBC** Milieu, Columbia River (1821 - 1822); **NWC** Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1827); **HBC** Middleman, Fort Langley (1827 - 1828); Labourer on Montreal Pay List, Fort Langley (1828 - 1829).

Abraham Vincent may have signed on from L'Assomption with the NWC as early as December 1, 1810, for three years. Ten years later, in 1820, he wintered over in the Columbia for two years. Vincent signed on with the HBC on June 29, 1822 at Norway House in the Athabasca area, and worked in the Columbia from 1826. In 1827 he was sent north to assist the construction of Fort Langley where he spent most of his time recovering from venereal disease and the equally harsh mercury treatment. He regained sufficient health to return to Montreal with the York Factory Express in the spring of 1828.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 7; NWC Contract F5/3; HBCA HBCCont; FtLangPJ 1-3; YFDS 2a-3a; FtVanASA, fo. 12d; YFASA 6-8; FtVanAB 10, 15 PPS: E. Ermatinger, p. 113

Vincent, Joseph [1] (fl. 1818 - 1820) (Native: possibly Iroquois)

Birth: possibly Sault St. Louis, Lower Canada

Fur trade employee

NWC Middleman, Pacific slopes (1818 - 1821).

Joseph Vincent first appeared on the Pacific slopes after crossing the Rockies with a NWC group led by Angus Bethune and James McMillan in 1818. He appears to have stayed in the area until 1820 for, on September 8, 1820, he signed a further contract with the NWC in Montreal as a wintering middleman in the Northwest for three more years.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 2, 3; SHdeSB Liste; FtGeo[Ast]AB 1

Vincent, Joseph [2] (fl. 1830) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Poole, Dorset, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1830 - 1832).

Joseph Vincent joined the HBC in London on November 20, 1830 as a seaman for three years and shortly after sailed for Fort Vancouver on the barque *Ganymede*. He left in November 1831 and arrived back in London in 1832.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7

Vine, Edward (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

Edward Vine made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Vinette (Larente), Felix (1796 - 1828) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Anne, Lower Canada - 1796

Death: Okanagan Dalles [British Columbia] - May 29, 1828

Fur trade officer

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1826 - 1827); Middleman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828).

Felix Vinette (Larente) worked for the HBC in the Columbia District in the late 1820s. While descending the Columbia River with William Connolly on May 29, 1828, he (along with André Laforte [Plassis] and Pierre Kanatagonit) drowned at Priests Rapids.

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1; YFASA 7-8; YFDS 3a PPS: HBRS IV, p. 57; HBRS X, p. 28

Virgin, Thomas (? - 1828) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: Umpqua River region [Smith River], Oregon - July 14, 1828

Fur trade employee

SJ & S Trapper, Jedediah Smith Southwest Expedition (1827 - 1828).

Thomas Virgin first appeared on record at the 1827 Rendezvous and left with Smith in July, heading south and into California. On the way, they were attacked by Mojaves, who killed ten of the expedition. After a great deal of difficulty with Spanish authorities in California, the expedition headed north. In an area just north of the Umpqua River [Oregon], just after Smith and two others set out to scout out a route to travel, the natives killed all the expedition members who remained in camp including Virgin, except one, who managed to escape.

PPS: HBRS X, p. 61 SS: Carter, "Jedediah Smith", p. 97-104

Vital, Fabien (? - 1838) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Lachine, Lower Canada

Death: Dalles des Morts (Death Rapids) [British Columbia] - October 22, 1838

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1838).

Fabien Vital joined the HBC from Lachine in 1838 on a three-year contract. He was on his way to his job in the Columbia Department when he drowned below the Dalles des Morts on the Columbia River. James Douglas described his death in a letter to the Governor:

...A Boat which Mr. Tod had sent back from the Upper Columbia Lake, left the Boat Encampment on the 22nd October with the last of the party. In the evening of the same day, when running one of the Rapids below Dalles des Morts, the Boat unfortunately filled, and the following persons perished in attempting to gain the shore...[7 named, 5 unnamed]...in all twelve persons, who have travelled from their distant homes to find an untimely grave beneath the raging waters of the Columbia (FtVanCB 20, fo.36-36d).

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-5; YFDS 9; YFASA 18; FtVanCB 20, Douglas Nov. 7, 1838 letter to Gov. & Committee, fo. 36-36d

Vivet, Louis (Sanschagrin) [variation: Vivette] (c. 1796 - 1844) (Canadian: French)

Birth: St. Laurent (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1796

Death: St. Paul, Oregon Territory - June 25, 1844

Fur trade employee

NWC Tinsmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1821); **HBC** Tinsmith, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1826); **NWC** Tinsmith, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1837); Trapper, South Party (1837 - 1842).

Louis Vivet, from Faubourg St. Laurent, joined the NWC [Pierre Rocheblave] on December 31, 1819 to work as a tinsmith in the Northwest for three years. He probably came west right away for he was on the Pacific slopes in 1821 when he joined the HBC during the amalgamation with NWC. He spent much of his career as a tinsmith but the last five years as a trapper. After his contract ended in 1840, he appeared to work as a freeman. On September 21, 1842, he left the employ of the HBC to settle in the Willamette Valley. After a short illness in St. Paul, Oregon, he died, age forty-seven, on June 25, 1844 at the home of Etienne Lucier and was buried the following day.

Louis Vivet had one wife, Lisette (?-before 1843), Chinook/Commashioua, and two recorded children, Henriette (c.1829-?) and Narcisse (1831-70).

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 22; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4a-7, 13; FtGeoAB 11; FtVanASA 1-6, 8; BCA BCCR CCCath PPS: CCR 2a, 2c

Vivier, Olivier (fl. 1845 - 1846) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1845 - 1846).

Likely a member of the brigade, Olivier Vivier appeared in the Columbia in outfit 1845-1846 as he received a gratuity for crossing the mountains.

PS: HBCA YFDS 16

Vizina, Simon [variation: Virzina] (c. 1809 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: probably St. Benoit, Lower Canada - c. 1809

Death: probably Canada East [Quebec]

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1833 - 1837); Middleman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1840); Boute, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1841); Boute, Fort Nisqually (1841 - 1842); Boute, Fort Stikine (1842 - 1843).

Simon Virzina joined the HBC in 1833, the same year he was in the Athabasca area, and spent the next ten years mainly along the Northwest Coast. He returned to Canada in 1844.

PS: HBCA YFASA 13-15, 19-20, 22-23; YFDS 5b-7; FtVanASA 3-7

Voyer, Pierre (c. 1818 - ?) (Canadian: French)

Birth: possibly Quebec City, Lower Canada - c. 1818

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Snake Party (1840 - 1841); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1841 - 1842).

Pierre Voyer joined the HBC in 1839 on a three year contract. In the spring or summer of 1842 he returned to Canada.

PS: HBCA YFASA 19-21; FtVanASA 6-7

Waahela (fl. 1844 - 1850) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Snake Party (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1848); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1851).

Waahela joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 and worked with the Snake Party and at Fort Vancouver. Although his contract was to have ended in 1851, he deserted around the end of July 1850.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-30; YFDS 21; FtVanASA 9

Wade, Thomas (? - 1852) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Gravesend, Kent, England

Death: Pacific Northwest - October 3, 1852

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1837); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1838 - 1841); Boatswain, *Beaver* (steamer) (1841 - 1845); Mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Boatswain and mate, *Beaver* (steamer) (1846 - 1847); Mate/1st Officer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1847 - 1850); Officer, Columbia Department general charges (1850 - 1851).

Thomas Wade made a voyage to Hudson Bay before he renewed his contract with the HBC on December 13, 1834 as a seaman for five years. He then made a round trip to the Northwest Coast aboard the barque *Ganymede*. On the way back, William Wade, probably Thomas' brother, deserted at Valparaíso, Chile, but Thomas stayed with the vessel. Thomas returned permanently to the coast on the *Columbia* and from August 21, 1838 and spent the next twelve years working on the steamer *Beaver*. In 1846, in response to the establishment of the international border, Wade along with sixteen others, unsuccessfully laid claim to 640 acres [259 ha] (one square mile) [2.6 sq. km] of land around Fort Nisqually, land to which the HBC/PSAC held possessory rights. In all, Wade spent fifteen years in the service, rising to the rank of mate. He retired October 8, 1850 with a large debt of £145.4.6. Sometime around October 3, 1852, while in "a fit of intoxication", he blew his brains out.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; YFDS 6, 9, 12, 16-17, 21; log of *Ganymede* 4; FtVanASA 3-7; YFASA 16, 19-20, 22-31; log of *Columbia* 3; BCA PSACFtNis PPS: Dickey
See Also: **Wade, William (Brother)**

Wade, William (fl. 1834 - 1836) (British: English)

Birth: probably Gravesend, Kent, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1834 - 1836).

William Wade, quite likely a brother of Thomas, also joined the HBC on December 13, 1834 as a seaman for five years on what was to be a round trip to the Pacific Northwest. He sailed to the coast aboard the barque *Ganymede* and left the Columbia River for the return voyage on May 3, 1836. On August 2, 1836 at Valparaíso he and four others were sent to the local hospital for an undisclosed illness. He was apparently cured, however, in the following month on September 10, he and John Woodworth "left the jolly boat fast to the wharf and run away." They could not be found and the vessel sailed without them.

Wadsworth, William (fl. 1806 - 1817) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

PFC Navigator, *Beaver* (ship) (1812); Master of shallops, Fort George [Astoria] (1812); Clerk, *Beaver* (ship) (1812).

William Wadsworth was a ship's officer who had disembarked in 1806 at the island of Hawaii over a disagreement with his captain and, considered valuable for his education by King Kamehameha I, settled into domestic bliss after he was presented a wife by Kamehameha. Six years later, when the *Beaver* [Cornelius Sowle] arrived on its way to the Columbia River, Wadsworth was hired on by John Clarke as a clerk and navigator ostensibly to take charge of one of the schooners to be built at Astoria, hence his designation, "Master of Shallops." Wadsworth insisted, however, on taking his Hawaiian wife with him to the Columbia. After disembarking at Astoria on May 11, 1812, he spent one month sounding the river from the *Dolly* and then departed with the vessel in June leaving the charge of the schooner to someone else. He sailed to Sitka. He and his wife were back in the islands by late 1813 when he took command of the Russian vessel *Il'mena* and in January 1814, sailed to Fort Ross [California] with supplies and to hunt sea otter. Luck changed, however, for some of the crew and hunters were seized by Spaniards and the ship was damaged in November 1815 just as it was about to leave to Sitka. The leaking vessel returned to Hawaii in 1816 but a suspicious George Anton Schäffer, who considered Wadsworth a drunkard, thief and traitor to the RAC and Russia, had him arrested and imprisoned on the Kad'iak. In May 1817, after five months of confinement, Wadsworth escaped, was sheltered by the natives and later that year took command of the RAC vessel *Lydia* conveying RAC sandalwood to Canton. Wadsworth has not been subsequently traced.

PS: RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: R. F. Jones, p. 80-81; Cox, p. 40; R. A. Pierce, *Russia's Hawaiian*

Wagner, Peter (c. 1799 - 1865) (Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly St. Laurent (d. of Montreal), Lower Canada - c. 1799

Death: probably Oregon State, United States – June 14, 1865

Fur trade employee

HBC Employee, Pacific slopes (1821); Middleman or butcher, Fort George [Astoria] (1821 - 1826); Cowherd, Fort Vancouver (1826 - 1829); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1829 - 1830); Butcher, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1834); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1836); Butcher, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1839); Butcher, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Dairyman, Fort Vancouver (1839 - 1840); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1840 - 1842).

When Wagner joined the NWC [McTavish, McGillivray & Co.] on December 13, 1819 from Montreal to work in the Northwest, he was living at the house of Joseph Poitras in the St. Laurent area. The twenty-year old Wagner may have come directly to the Pacific slopes, and, in 1821 at the time of coalition, he continued his employment with the HBC. Little is known of his life for he spent the majority of his career at Fort Vancouver working as a butcher. Occasionally notations would appear such as, in 1829 he accompanied George Barnston to Fort Colville. After working for sixteen years for the Company as a middleman and butcher, he retired on December 31, 1841 to the Fallatine Country. He then took a claim on the big bend of the Willamette, to the south of Etienne Lucier. In 1850, he was listed as a farmer in Marion County. In 1865, three months after the death of his wife, Peter Wagner died.

Peter Wagner had one (possibly two) wives and five (possibly six) children. On June 10, 1839 he formalized his marriage to Marie Stens (Stomis), Chinook [c.1805-1865] (she may be the Lizette (c.1810--?) of the 1850 Census). Their children were: Marie Anne (c.1829-47)-although her mother is listed as "Louise"-perhaps another wife, Rose (c. 1836-61), Marie (1839-?), Elizabeth (c.1840-63), Scholastique (same as Elizabeth?) (1841-?) and Marguerite (1844-51). Wife Marie Stens died on the farm on March 24, 1865, at the age of sixty.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 9; HBCA YFASA 1-9, 11-15, 19-21; YFDS 2a, 3a-3b, 4b-7, 12; FtVanAB 10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11-12; FtVanASA 1-6; BCA BCCR CCCath; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Marion Co. PPS: CCR 1a, 1b, 2b, 2c, 3a, 4a
See Also: **Chiffmanaplin, George (Son-in-Law)**

Waha (fl. 1837 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1837 - 1840).

Waha joined the HBC at Oahu in July 1837 on a three-year contract and began his work at Fort Vancouver on August 10 of that year. He was discharged in outfit 1840-41.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1; YFASA 19-20; YFDS 8; FtVanASA 4-5

Wahaila (fl. 1857) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****PSAC** Shepherd, Fort Nisqually outstation (1857).

Wahaila was listed as a shepherd at a Fort Nisqually outstation in the 1857 servants' accounts. He may be Waahela who deserted from Fort Vancouver in 1850.

PPS: S. A. Anderson, The Physical Structure, p. 183

Wahaloola (fl. 1844 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Death:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1844 - 1845); Labourer, Snake Party (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Snake Country (1847 - 1848).

Wahaloola joined the HBC from Oahu in 1844 on a three-year contract. He worked in the Snake Country until August 15, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-27; YFDS 18

Wahinahulu [variation: **Whyhanalalu**] (c. 1826 - ?) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth:** Hawaiian Islands - c. 1826**Death:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Fur trade employee****HBC** Passenger, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1850); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1852).

Wahinahulu joined the HBC in Honolulu in 1850 for two years. He worked at Fort Vancouver, lived probably in the neighbouring Kanaka Village, was discharged in 1852, and possibly made his way back to Oahu.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10; YFASA 30-32; FtVanASA 9; OHS 1850 Oregon Census, Clark Co.

Waiakanaloo [variation: **Waiakanalou**, **Waikanaloo**] (fl. 1845 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Death:** Fort Langley - September 2, 1853**Fur trade employee****HBC** Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847); Labourer, Thompson River (1847 - 1848); Labourer, New Caledonia (1848 - 1850); Labourer, Fort Langley (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853); Labourer, Fort Langley (1853).

Waiakanaloo joined the HBC from Oahu on May 7, 1845 and was dispatched to various locations. On September 2, 1853, while stationed at Fort Langley, he died, his death being reported to his friends in the Sandwich Islands. As there was no further movement on his account (he left a large credit of £21.1.6 which wasn't touched for five years), he may not have left a family in the area.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 3; YFASA 25-26, 28-32; FtVicASA 1-6; FtLangCB 2; FtVicCB 10

Waihaikia (fl. 1850) (probably Hawaiian)**Birth:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Death:** probably Hawaiian Islands**Maritime employee****HBC** Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1850).

Waihaikia served on the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* February 3 to September 17, 1850 from Oahu to the Northwest Coast and back again. On August 27, at Honolulu he and the other Hawaiian crewmen refused to work claiming their contract was up but nonetheless returned to work for another month.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 10, 11; log of Cowlitz 8

Wain, George (fl. 1857 - 1858) (British)**Birth:** probably British Isles**Maritime employee****HBC** Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

George Wain made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Wain, Henry (c. 1827 - 1914) (British: English)

Birth: Wilmington, Kent, England - c. September 14, 1826 (born to Thomas and Elizabeth Wain)

Death: Saanich, Vancouver Island - February 13, 1914

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Carpenter, Fort Victoria (1850); Carpenter, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Carpenter, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, *Recovery* (brig) (1852 - 1853).

Henry Wain, who was trained as a carpenter, came twice to Vancouver Island on the first and second voyages of the *Norman Morison*. He first arrived at Fort Victoria on March 24, 1850 and worked for six months at the head of Esquimalt Bay building a flour-mill until September, at which point he transferred back to the *Norman Morison* for his return to the British Isles. He took the journey out again the following year, leaving England May 18, 1851, arriving at Fort Victoria on October 30. He may have worked around the fort until he joined the crew of the *Recovery* on June 7, 1852. During this time, he also may have worked on the Craigflower School and appears to have worked at a variety of jobs until January 1855, when, he returned to England on the *Princess Royal*, married and returned on the same vessel with his wife and child, this time to settle. From this point on, he leased and in 1863 purchased another farm in North Saanich which he made into a hotel. The farm supplied the beer hops and the Wain Hotel became a drinking spot, social center and polling station for the area. Wain, who also became postmaster, was not beyond settling matters with his fists and was cited twice for assault. Other than that, he lived out a productive life on his farm until February 14, 1914 when he died at the age of eighty-eight.

Henry Wain appears to have had one wife and four children. In 1881 he was married to a Sarah Davis (c.1829-1906) daughter of William and Mary Davis of Dartford, England. They had eight children, four of whom were Ellen (c.1867-?), Harry (c.1868-?), Alexander (c.1870-?) and William T. (c.1872-?). Sarah Wain died March 21, 1906 at the age of seventy-seven.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; YFDS 21-22; log of Norman Morison 2; FtVicCB 3; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-3; log of Princess Royal 3; BCA 1871 Victoria Directory, p. 40; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, North and South Saanich sub-district, p. 3; Van-PL Colonist, April 21, 1865, p. 3 SS: Mouat, p. 213; B. Morison, "Henry Wain", p. 7

Walia (fl. 1849 - 1851) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1849); Labourer, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1851).

Walia appears to have joined the HBC in Honolulu and, on March 1849, sailed to Fort Victoria on the *Mary Dare*. He worked until 1851 at the coal mining post of Fort Rupert and then disappeared from record.

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 9; YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-6

Walker, Andrew (fl. 1848 - 1850) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1850).

Andrew Walker shipped with the HBC in London as a seaman on September 6, 1848 and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. On the outward voyage, as steward, as James Brooks had been stealing liquor, Walker took his place. While on the coast, he visited coastal posts such as Sitka and Fort Victoria before October 31, 1849 when he resumed the job of seaman for the return journey. His movements from that point are uncertain and even though his name appeared on future accounts, he is not believed to have returned to the coast again.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 10; YFASA 30

Walker, Courtney Meade (c. 1804 - 1887) (American)

Birth: Pennsylvania, United States - c. 1804

Death: Oregon City, Oregon - 1887

Fur trade officer

HBC Untraced vocation (debt entry only), Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836); In charge, Fort William (1836); Untraced vocation, Fort Nisqually (1836); Post master, Fort Vancouver (1836 - 1837); Clerk, Snake Party (1837 - 1839); Clerk, Fort Hall (1839 - 1840).

In 1834 Courtney Meade Walker was in Richmond, Missouri when he joined Nathaniel J. Wyeth's second westward expedition as a lay clerical assistant to Methodist missionary Daniel Lee. After arriving at Fort Vancouver on September 14, 1834 and fulfilling a one-year contract to establish a Willamette mission, (Johnson, p. 107) he was placed in charge of Wyeth's post on Sauvie Island. When it closed shortly thereafter, he took up employment with the HBC on July 1, 1836 and was sent to Fort Nisqually and, finding the work not that difficult, agreed to be sent out to Snake Country. There, on September 1839, Walker greeted a wounded, bedraggled and appreciative trapper Osborne Russell by feeding him "tea Cakes butter milk dried meat etc" (Russell, p. 108). Walker was at Fort Hall and Boise until December 1840 when he wished to leave and was discharged, long before his contract ran out in 1842. In 1841-1842 he showed a debt going into the outfit and so may have stayed on in the Snake Country area. Some time after that he made his way back to Yamhill and by 1844, was, with others, petitioning the Provisional Government to build a road "from the Robins Nest to the Falls of Yam-Hill River" (FtVanCB 31, fo. 51d). In his later years it was noted that he always managed to dress well and "had the appearance of a man of culture and leisure," (Scott, p. 24) perhaps exemplified by the fact that, on May 26, 1841, he purchased two volumes of Shakespeare from Ewing Young's estate (Young, p. 280).

Walker had one wife and two recorded children. He married Margaret McTavish, daughter of John George McTavish and Nancy McKenzie and together they had a son Joseph Raymond Jacob Walker (1864-?) and a daughter, Helen (?-?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 17-20; YFDS 6-7, 11; FtVanASA 3-6; FtVanCB 12, 31; N. J. Wyeth's Dec. 5, 1836 letter to HBC Gov. & Committee A.10/3, fo. 496; FtVanCB 31, fo. 51d; HBCA Courtney M. Walker search file; HBCAbio PPS: O. Russell, p. 108; CCR 5c; Dickey SS: OHQ, vol. VII, p. 254; (clarify??); H. W. Scott, "Jason Lee's Place", p. 23-24; Loewenberg, p. 81-82; Brosnan, Jason Lee; Clement; Young, p. 280; R. C. Johnson, p. 107;
http://historicoregoncity.org/HOC/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=78&Itemid=110

Walker, Donald (c. 1829 - 1912) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably on North Uist, Scotland - c. 1829

Death: Kamloops area, British Columbia - November 1912

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Albert* (barque) (1849); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1849); Labourer, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort St. James (1852 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Thompson River (1854 - 1856); In charge, Fort Hope (1856 - 1859).

Donald Walker joined the HBC in 1849, sailed to York Factory and by 1851 was in the Fort St. James area where he worked for two years. He served at a variety of posts in the New Caledonia area and, during the winters, drove dog teams. In the spring of 1854, while at the Dalles des Morts on the Upper Columbia, Walker was rescued by Angus McDonald, of Colville. Walker spent the next eight years working at posts on the Thompson/Fraser River areas, most likely as a labourer. From 1855 he was in charge of Fort Hope but in early 1859, was retired because he was "addicted to dissipated habits" (FtLangCB 2, fo. 152). Between 1859-1865 he tried mining and even packed mail for the Barnard Express. In 1865 he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] of land on the South Branch of the Thompson River, nearly forty miles [64.4 km] from Kamloops. Here he maintained a collection of Gaelic poetry and raised a family in the area. Donald Walker died in 1912 at the age of eighty-four.

Donald Walker appears to have had two wives and eleven children. While he was working at Hope, he chose as a wife an unknown, native woman ("Teitel"?). Their children likely were Angus David (?-bap.1856-?), Allan (c.1862-?), James (c.1865-?), and Jennie (c.1868-?). Mary J. (c.1869-?) may also have come from this union. Walker's first wife appears to have died around 1868 or 1869. He next took Cathy/Catherine/Kate or Skral-kat (?-?), Yale. Their children were Angus Donald (1870-?), Annie Marguerite (1872-?), Catherine (c.1874-?), Marion (c.1877-?), Jessie Juliana (c.1878-?) and Isabella Flora (1880-?).

Published narrative: Walker's narrative is found in two instalments in the Inland Sentinel (Kamloops) on February 9th and 12th, 1904. It gives a detailed description of his trials and tribulations during his employment with the HBC.
 PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert, 8; log of Prince Rupert V, 10; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-6; FtAlexPJ 9; FtLangCB 2; John Work's Dec. 7, 1858 Victoria letter to J. M. Yale, fo. 152; family information: BCA BCCR, StAndC; KA Oblate; 1881 Canada Census, Yale District; SS: Howay, "Archibald McDonald," pp. 212-14; Laing, Colonial Farm Settlers, p. 407; "A Pioneer's Experiences, Narrative of Life and Adventure with the H. B. Co., Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, Feb. 9, 1904, Feb. 12, 1904

Walker, George (fl. 1851 - 1852) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851 - 1852).

George Walker made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Walker, Joel P. (1797 - 1879) (American)

Birth: Roan County, Tennessee, United States - 1797**Death:** 1879**Free trader****U.A.** Immigrant, Rendezvous (1840).

Joel P. Walker, the elder brother of Joseph Reddeford Walker, was involved in the fur trade mostly east of the Rockies and, when he appeared west of the Rockies at the 1840 Rendezvous, he was an immigrant settler making his way across the country. The name is here for clarification.

Publication: Joel P. Walker, A Pioneer of Pioneers: Narrative of Adventures thro' Alabama, Florida, New Mexico, Oregon, California, &c., Los Angeles: G. Dawson, 1953.
SS: Ardis M. Walker, p. 291

Walker, Joseph Reddeford (1798 - 1876) (American)

Birth: Goodchland County, Virginia, United States - December 13, 1798**Death:** Manzanita Ranch, California, United States - October 27, 1876**Free trader****AFC** Untraced vocation, Pacific slopes (1832+).

Fur trader Joseph R. Walker, although somewhat of a footnote in Pacific Northwest fur trade history, is best known for his geographic knowledge of the southern Pacific slopes and his trips to and eventual settling in California. In 1832, after spending some time in the southwest and Missouri, an experienced Walker joined Captain Benjamin Bonneville's expedition, crossing the Continental Divide to the Green River where they constructed a post but moved to a more suitable site to winter on the Salmon River. In July 1833, Walker was sent out with a large group of men for the Pacific where he wintered over at Mission San Juan Bautista, the San Joaquin Valley and Monterey. He attended both the 1834 and 1835 Rendezvous with Bonneville. From 1836 he carried on with the American Fur Company and attended Rendezvous' up to at least 1838. By 1843 he was in business with James Bridger and Louis Vasquez working out of Fort Bridger and guided several expeditions in and out of California. During the California gold rush, Walker got involved in supplying miners and tried ranching himself in the San Isidro area. By the 1860's he was involved in gold mining in Arizona and he participated in the suppression of the vigorous opposition by the natives. He returned to California in 1867 and lived on his nephew's ranch in Contra Costa County.

Numerous lakes, rivers, passes and districts were named after Joseph Walker. His family members have not been traced but a painting of Joseph R. Walker and his native wife by Alfred Jacob Miller rests in the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore.

PPS: Irving, The Adventures of Captain; Leonard, Adventures of Zenas Leonard, p. 64 SS: W. M. Anderson, p. 377-386; Ardis M. Walker, p. 291-310; D. S. Watson; DAB Ghent

Walker, William (fl. 1848 - 1850) (British)

Birth: British Isles**Fur trade employee****HBC** Passenger, *Harpooner* (ship) or *Columbia* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Blacksmith at coal mines, Fort Rupert (1849 - 1850).

William Walker joined the HBC in London and, originally assigned to Fort Vancouver, came to the coast on the *Columbia* on March 16th, 1849. He may have had a change of plans for he was also on the passenger list of the *Harpooner* which left in November 1848. He would have arrived in Victoria on the latter June 1, 1849. After arriving at Fort Victoria he sailed north to the new mining venture at Fort Rupert, probably on the *Mary Dare*. At Fort Rupert, Walker stopped work along with other colliers and deserted on July 18, 1850, about two weeks after the main body of deserting colliers. Like the others, he concealed himself aboard the barque *England* and left for California.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 10; YFASA 28-30; YFDS 20 PPS: HBRs XXXII, p. 110

Wall, Richard (fl. 1848 - 1850) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Fur trade employee****HBC** Steward, *Vancouver* (barque) (1848); Steward, Fort Vancouver depot (1848 - 1849); Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

Richard Wall joined the HBC likely in 1848 and came to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*. On November 1, 1848, he began work at Fort Vancouver as a steward. Almost a year later, on October 31, 1849, he joined the *Columbia* and returned to the British Isles.

PS: HBCA YFASA 28-30; YFDS 19-20; log of Columbia 10

Wallace, Robert [variation: **William**] (fl. 1837 - 1840) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1837 - 1838); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1839 - 1840).

Robert and William Wallace joined the HBC on the same day, November 18, 1837, for service in the *Columbia* and their names appear as either one or the other in the records so there is reason to suspect that they are one and the same person. However, Robert appears to be the name more used, although William appears on one crew list for the *Columbia*. Regardless, this Wallace sailed to the coast aboard the barque *Columbia* and began work on coastal shipping on November 1, 1838. Robert left for the British Isles on the barque *Nereide* in October 1839 and was discharged in London April 22, 1840.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of *Columbia* 3; FtVanASA 5; YFDS 9-10; YFASA 19; ShMiscPap 14; log of *Nereide* 2

Wallace, William (fl. 1810 - 1818) (American: Scottish)

Fur trade employee

PFC Clerk and passenger, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - 1812); Clerk, Willamette or Wallace House (1812 - 1814); Clerk, Fort George [Astoria] (October 13, 1813).

William Wallace, a clerk, joined the PFC on May 24, 1810 when he signed a contract with PFC partner, Alexander McKay to work as a clerk and tailor for five years. Later in the summer, joined a canoe brigade from Lachine to New York where he boarded and sailed on the *Tonquin* September 6, 1810. Wallace survived the tempestuous voyage around the Horn and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811 whereupon he assisted with the construction of Fort Astoria. He was sent to winter with J. Cook Halsey on the Willamette in November 23, 1812 exploring the river for approximately fifty miles [80.5 km]. He constructed Willamette or Wallace House in 1812 approximately one mile [1.6 km] north of the present city of Salem, Oregon. After wintering at the fort, he returned to Astoria on May 25, 1813 bringing with them seventeen packs of furs and thirty-two bales of dried meat. In September 1813 he set off for the interior with Donald McKenzie and Alfred Seton to carry a variety of goods to the men, inform them of the arrangements made with Wilson Price Hunt, and to bring back all the furs as well as the Sandwich Islanders who were to be repatriated. On November 18, 1813, he set out with ten men in two wooden canoes to reinforce the Willamette post. Wallace returned to the fort and on April 4, 1814 in a brigade of ten canoes and between seventy-eight to ninety people set out for Canada. On May 25, he almost lost his life when the canoe he and others were in hit some rocks and broke up. Fellow returnees Olivier Roy Lapensee and André Belanger drowned. By June of that year, he was in Moose Lake, Canada. He signed on again in 1818 to work in Michillimackinac for five years and has not been traced after that.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10 PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48, 116, 118, 128, 164; ChSoc LVII, p. 611, 611n, 640, 665, 704, 706 SS: Lavendar, *The Fist in the Wilderness*, p. 134

Wallis, Charles [variation: **Wallace**] (fl. 1842 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: probably Kent, England (born to J. & S. Wallis)**Maritime employee**

HBC Apprentice, *Diamond* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1846); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846); Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1846 - 1848).

Charles Wallis signed on with the HBC in London, England as an apprentice seaman on November 30, 1842 and came to the coast on the HBC chartered ship *Diamond*. On the coast on July 1, 1843, he transferred to the HBC barque *Columbia* and eventually arrived back in London on May 22, 1848.

A flurry of letters, all written between September 17-19, 1847 from London parents and relatives of all ages, were gathered up by the father and sent off. The many letters, which exuded family affection, mysteriously took a circuitous route overland and were only at Sault St. Marie by 1849. They now rest at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 8; log of *Columbia* 6, 10; YFASA 23-24, 26-27, 29-30; MiscI 5; PortB 1; log of *Vancouver* [3] 2 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 218-22

Wallis, Richard (fl. 1833 - 1835) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles**Maritime employee**

HBC 2nd Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1833 - 1835).

Richard Wallis was a young second apprentice with the HBC when he sailed on the *Nereide* on April 8, 1833 on an arduous almost year-long voyage to the Northwest Coast. He had an equally long return voyage, departing Fort Vancouver in May 1834 and arriving back in London May 28, 1835.

Walls, William [variation: **Wals**] (c. 1811 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: South Parish, South Ronaldsay, Orkney - c. November 21, 1811

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1829); Middleman, Fort Colville (1830 - 1831); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1831 - 1833); Personal servant to Roderick Finlayson, Fort Simpson (1833 - 1834).

William Walls, who joined the HBC on April 21, 1829 as a labourer for five years, sailed to Hudson Bay, and made his way overland to the Columbia where he served one contract before returning east of the Rockies around 1834.

PS: OrkA OPR South Ronaldsay and Burray; HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 3; HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-13; YFDS 4b-5b

Walsh, Thomas (fl. 1851 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Seaman, *Una* (brigantine) (1851 - 1852); Seaman, *Recovery* (brig) (1852).

Thomas Walsh came to the coast in 1851 as a seaman on the HBC's barque *Norman Morison*. He worked on the *Una* until it was wrecked in January 1852 and joined the crew of the *Recovery* for a short time before deserting in the Queen Charlotte Islands. He may have been drawn by the gold that was being discovered there for it brought six American vessels with over two-hundred passengers there to take advantage of the short lived discovery. His account showed movement until 1855, indicating he may have been in the area.

An 1852 letter written by Walsh's sister Mary then in Drogheda, Ireland, was undelivered and rests in the HBCA. It conveyed the news of many deaths in the family as well as the near impoverishment of the rest of the family.

PS: HBCA log of Norman Morison 2; YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicDS 1; FtVicASA 1-2; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 254-56

Walter, Richard [variation: **Walters**] (fl. 1856 - 1858) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 3rd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1858).

Richard Walter made two successive voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. The second time, he was ordered to leave the vessel in Victoria for bad conduct.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3-4; PortB 1

Wang, Christian (fl. 1853 - 1854) (possibly Chinese)

Birth: possibly China

Other

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854).

Christian Wang's name appeared on the 1853-1854 Fort Victoria servants' abstracts with no further information. The name could be Chinese as it evokes a missionary induced name. At the beginning of outfit 1854-1855, he showed a debt of £8.19.6 on the Fort Victoria sundries accounts but still no wages indicating that he was carrying out transactions with the HBC, but not working directly for them.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Wany, Samuel H. (fl. 1855 - 1856) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Samuel H. Wany made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Wapastooten, Murdoch (fl. 1852 - 1853) (Native: Cree or Mixed descent)

Birth: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department general charges (1852 - 1853).

Murdoch Wapastooten (a Cree name for "white hat") began work for the HBC on August 1, 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 32; YFDS 23; Humphrey Buffalo, Hobema, Alberta

Wapping, John (c. 1823 - ?) (possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: c. 1823

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Nisqually general charges (1841 - 1842); Middleman, Fort Nez Percés (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1848).

John Wapping was hired on by the HBC within the HBC territory in 1841 on a three year contract. However, by outfit 1843-44, he did not receive wages and was listed as an invalid. In outfit 1844-45, he drew from the credit of almost £13 he had with the Company but didn't appear to work. He went back to work again in outfit 1845-46. He worked until September 1, 1848 at which point he became a freeman.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 22-28; YFDS 19

Ward, James (fl. 1858 - 1862) (probably British: English)

Birth: probably England

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1858 - 1859); Mate, *Labouchère* (steamer) (1860 - 1862); 2nd mate, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1862).

James Ward worked as a ship's officer for the HBC and sailed at least twice to the Northwest Coast. He has not been traced beyond his arrival back in London on July 2, 1862.

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 5, 7; FtVicASA 8-11

Ward, John (fl. 1834 - 1835) (probably American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

CRFTC Employee, Fort Hall (1834 - 1835).

John Ward joined the Nathaniel J. Wyeth expedition of 1834 as part of a group to establish the CRFTC on the Pacific slopes. He may have joined the expedition en route, and left the expedition on the upper Snake River, near the mouth of the Portneuf River, to build Fort Hall. A stockade was built in the summer of 1834 and a total of twelve men stayed to winter over. Ward may have gone out on hunting parties that fall and winter and may have departed for an unknown location in the summer of 1835.

PS: OHS FtHallAB SS: O. Russell, p. 157

Ward, John [2] [variation: **Wards**] (fl. 1849 - 1853) (Undetermined origin)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Columbia Department general charges (1849 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1852).

John Ward joined the HBC in 1849 on a contract that ended in 1852. He appeared to work at Fort Alexandria for one contract only and may have stayed in the area until 1853.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanASA 9; FtAlexPJ 9; BCA FtAlex 1

Ward, John C. [1] (fl. 1830 - 1835) (probably British: English)

Birth: England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1832); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1832 - 1833); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1834).

John Ward joined the HBC around 1830 as a young apprentice seaman from the Greenwich Hospital, arriving in the Columbia some time after that on the *Dryad*. He worked in coastal shipping until May 1834, when he returned to England on the barque *Nereide*.

Ward, Luke (fl. 1842 - 1844) (British)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Steward, *Columbia* (barque) (1843 - 1844).

Luke Ward shipped on board the HBC vessel *Columbia* around September 6, 1842 in London and sailed to the coast. On July 6, 1843, just before a supply run to Sitka, Ward was appointed steward of the vessel. On a further run to Oahu, Ward, probably at his own request, was discharged in Honolulu on March 30, 1844.

PS: HBCA log of Columbia 6; FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-24

Ward, Thomas [1] (fl. 1824 - 1826) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826).

Thomas Ward signed on with the HBC around July 1824 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *William & Ann*. While on the coast the vessel traded as far north as Observatory Inlet and arrived back in London on April 15, 1826.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Ward, Thomas [2] (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Thomas Ward joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast. He was a heavy drinker and suffered from delirium tremens (log of *Princess Royal* 3, fo. 113).

PS: HBCA log of Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Wards, Henry (fl. 1830 - 1834) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Stromness, Orkney (born to Margaret)

Fur trade employee

HBC Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1832); Boatbuilder, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1834); Boatbuilder, Fort Vancouver (1834).

Henry Wards joined the HBC from Orkney on May 5, 1829 as a boatbuilder for five years. (In 1821, although absent, he appeared to belong to a family with a widowed mother, Margaret (c.1755-?), one brother, John (c.1791-?) a shipbuilder, and another brother and sister.) However, no wages were allowed him in outfit 1834-35 for he was "put off duty" in 1834 and sent to the east side. He may not have returned to Orkney for he did not appear on any further records there.

PS: OrkA 1821 U.K. Census, Orkney-Stromness; HBCA FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5c; YFASA 11-14

Wark, John McAdoo [variation: **Work**] (1829 - 1909) (Irish)

Birth: Londonderry, Ireland - October 12, 1829 (born to Joseph and Jane Wark)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - December 29, 1909

Fur trade employee

HBC Immigrant passenger, *Tory* (barque) (1850 - 1851); Apprentice clerk, Fort Simpson (1851 - 1854); Apprentice clerk, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1854 - 1857); Clerk, Fort Vancouver sales shop (1857 - 1860); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1861); Chief Trader, Fort Victoria (1861 - 1866); Chief Trader, Caribou (1866 - 1869).

John M. Wark, hired from Templemore, Ireland, came to Vancouver Island aboard the HBC chartered *Tory* as an apprentice clerk. However, soon after his arrival at Fort Victoria on May 9, 1851, this nephew of John Work was put to work as an apprentice clerk at Fort Simpson. Over the years he stayed with the HBC, and was clerk at Fort Vancouver when it was closed. By 1881 he was living with his family in James Bay, Victoria.

John M. Wark married Amelia Birnie (1836-1918) the daughter of James Birnie and Charlotte Beaulieu. Their children were an unnamed son (?-1860), Jane (c.1861-?), John Henry (c.1863-1943) Charlotte (1864-1949), Mary Amelia (1866-1887) and Charles Lowe (1867-1953). Amelia died October 17, 1918 in Victoria, B. C.

PS: HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanASA 9-15; FtVicASA 2-3, 5, 9-16; Wash-SL Nisqually Papers; BCA

Washington, George [variation: **George Créol**] (c. 1812 - ?) (American, Mixed descent)

Birth: Virginia, United States - c. 1812

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Cook, *Lama* (brig) (1831); Cook, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831); Cook, *Dryad* (brig) (1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Middleman or labourer, Fort Vancouver (1833 - 1840); Settler, Willamette (1840 - 1842+).

George Washington, of mixed descent (census) or a creole from Virginia, was another American who worked for the HBC. He worked mainly in the coastal areas from 1830 and was on the American brig *Lama* [William Henry McNeill] in 1831, probably having temporarily transferred from the *Vancouver* [William Ryan]; in outfit 1833-1834 he was also called Joseph Washington. He became a settler in the Willamette at the end of his contract in 1839 and was listed as living there in 1850.

Washington's ancestry is problematic. Members of the Quinault Tribe today say George Creol was the cook-pilot known as George Washington, mentioned by Lee and Frost as being a better cook than pilot. He appears to have been an African American-Hawaiian or some like combination in his heritage, and the waved or crinkled hair of his race was handed down to his children. The baskets woven by his descendants also suggest origins other than the Northwest Coast.

George Washington's "Indian wife" was unnamed in the Church record, but according to tribal record she was called Mary, "Lahwatkin's sister", and died around 1877, aged forty-nine. Their children Marthe and Joseph were baptized in the 1850's, but died before having children, as did two later sons. One surviving daughter, Marguaret, married George Squamauk (Skamack) and became the mother and grandmother of numerous well-known descendants in northern Washington. In a deposition in 1906 Margaret said she "thought" her father had been white; it is likely she meant he was of some other blood than Native Indian (C.R. A-17).

PS: BCA log of *Lama* 1; HBCA ShMiscPap 14; log of *Dryad* 1; FtVanASA 3-6; YFDS 4a-5a, 5c-7; YFASA 11-15, 19-20; OHS 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory, Clackamas Co. SS: CCR 1a, 1b

Wassantoolin, Murdoch [variation: **Murdo Wassatoolia**] (fl. 1852 - 1888) (Native or Mixed descent)

Birth: Rupert's Land, British North America

Death: probably New Caledonia, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1852 - 1853); Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1863); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1863 - 1865); Labourer, New Caledonia (1865 - 1888).

Murdoch Wassantoolin began work for the HBC on August 1, 1852 along with friend "Bully" Hunter. He worked thirty-six years in the New Caledonia area until outfit 1887-1888, when he retired. No family has been traced.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-16; FtVicDS 1

Watkins, John [variation: **Watkin**] (fl. 1845 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1848).

John Watkins, who likely studied at the Greenwich Hospital, joined the HBC in London on September 29, 1845 on a five-year contract and sailed to the Northwest Coast on the barque *Columbia*. On May 19, 1846, at the mouth of the Columbia Watkins got involved in a fight after the carpenter, John Duncan, had pinned down Henry Winchcomb. Watkins kicked Duncan between the eyes, disfiguring him and threatened to do the same to the 1st mate if he put him in irons (log of *Columbia* 9, fo. 97d-98). Three days later Watkins apologized and life carried on. After servicing the coast for a year and a half, Watkins returned on the same vessel, arriving in London May 22, 1848.

An undelivered 1847 London letter from his sister, Mary and brother-in-law, Robert Hayes who conveyed the family news, rests at the HBCA. Mentioned in the letter as waiting for Watkins return, was a Caroline Taylor, who may have been a prospective bride.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of *Columbia* 9; YFASA 26-27; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 216-17

Watson, George [1] [variation: **John**] (fl. 1841 - 1847) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1841); Middleman, Fort Vancouver (1841 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1842 - 1845); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845); Labourer, Fort Vancouver (1845 - 1847).

George Watson, who also went by the name of John, joined the HBC in Honolulu on July 15, 1841 and came to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. He worked mainly at Fort Vancouver and also on coastal shipping before returning to Oahu in 1847.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12; YFASA 22-27; log of Vancouver [3] 2

Watson, George [2] (fl. 1850 - 1852) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice engineer, *Una* (brigantine) (1850); Apprentice engineer, *Beaver* (steamer) (1850 - 1852); Passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852).

George Watson [2] came to Vancouver Island on the brig *Una* apparently as a qualified engineer. His qualifications were doubtful, however, for when he joined the steamer *Beaver* he didn't appear to be up to the job and often refused duty. On January 16, 1852 before the end of his contract, he was sent home to the British Isles on the *Norman Morison*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 29-32; log of Beaver 2; YFDS 22 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. 158n

Watson, John [variation: **William**] (fl. 1843 - 1853) (British)

Birth: possibly London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1842 - 1845); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

John Watson, who went by the name of William on the ships' logs, made one Hudson Bay run before he sailed to the coast on the HBC vessel *Columbia*. (A John Watson made a Hudson Bay run on the *Prince Albert* in 1843.) Little is known of him except that he was ill on the outward voyage and, at one point refused to help the mate heave the ship and became abusive. Other than that, he worked quietly on the coast between May 12, 1843 and November 13, 1844 servicing various posts such as Sitka and Oahu. He overindulged in Honolulu and arrived back in London in October 1845. He sailed to the coast again in 1849 on the *Cowlitz* but deserted with many of the crew in Honolulu before reaching the coast. He continued work there with the HBC until at least March 1853 when he goes off record, with the name William Watson.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 2; log of Columbia 6, 8; FtVanASA 8; YFASA 23-24; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 9; SandIsAB 12; SandIsLonIC 2

Wavicareea [variation: **Wavickareea**, **Wavichareea**] (fl. 1830 - 1853) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman or labourer, Fort Langley (1830 - 1831); Seaman or labourer, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1832); Middleman or labourer, Fort Langley (1832 - 1842); Labourer, Fort Langley (1842 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1852 - 1853).

Wavicareea, from Oahu, joined the HBC in April 1830 and spent his entire career at Fort Langley with the exception of a short stint with the brig *Dryad*. He retired around 1853 and his name was carried on the books until 1859, although there appeared to be no transactions on his account.

Wavicareea had an unnamed Uiskwin woman as a wife, and two children, Robert (c.1835-?) and Adam (c.1836-?), who were both baptized Catholic in 1841.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2-7; YFDS 4a-6; YFASA 11-15, 19-20, 22-32; FtVicASA 1-6 SS: Laing, p. 103; Morton, p. 270
See Also: **Wavickareea**, **Robert (Son)**

Wavickareea, Robert [variation: **Wawakina**, **Winacarry**, **Wivacaria**, **Wivacarry**, **Yavicareea**] (c. 1835 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: Fort Langley - c. 1835 (born to Wavicareea and an "Uiskin" woman)

Death: probably Port Haney [Maple Ridge], British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Langley (1853 - 1862).

Robert Wavickareea, like his Sandwich Islander father, worked for the HBC at Fort Langley. There he appears to have worked as a cooper as well as doing other jobs such as salting fish. He retired from the HBC around 1862, although his name was carried on the books for two more years. In 1874 he pre-empted 160 acres [64.8 ha] at Port Haney and raised a family there. He eventually acquired 480 acres [194.2 ha] from others. He was still active in 1895.

Robert Wavikareea appears to have had one, possibly two wives, who were variously described as a Quytlen [Kwantlen?] and Marguerite (?-?), Sta-ei-els [Chehelis?:] and a native of Kretsins [Katsey?] as well as nine recorded children. His children were Robert (?-bap.1856-?), John (c.1856-?), Susan (c.1861-?), Blanche (c.1864-?), George (1867-?), Henry (c.1870-?), Lawrence Robert (1871-?), Lavinia (c.1872-?), and Frank (c.1875-?). The family was Catholic. The family adopted their father's first name of Robert as a surname.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-11; OblH-Van; BCA BCCR StAndC; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, New Westminster District, North SS: Laing, p. 100; Morton, p. 270
See Also: **Wavicareea (Father)**

Webster, Robert (fl. 1842 - 1848) (British: English)

Birth: England

Maritime employee

HBC Carpenter, *Vancouver* (barque) (1842 - 1843); Carpenter, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1843 - 1847); Carpenter, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1847); Carpenter, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Robert Webster joined the HBC in London as a ship's carpenter on August 30, 1841 sailing to the coast on the HBC barque *Vancouver*. On October 31, 1843 Webster became carpenter on the *Cadboro*, where, as one of the busiest men on the crew of the leaky old schooner, he caulked the decks, hull, and waterways, cut planks for the hull, fitted wedges for the masts, made oars for the jolly boat, made jacksaws for the gaff, cut spars, etc. All of this work began to wear on Robert Webster who, on March 26, 1844 between Forts Langley and Victoria, fought with another crew member, William Campbell, who kicked him in the eye so hard he was unable to work (log of *Cadboro* 5, fo. 52d). On August 26, 1844 while at Fort Nisqually, he quarrelled with the mate, William A. Mouat, who accused him of falling asleep on night watch. As a result, on July 26, 1845, while at Fort Langley, Webster said that he had been a slave long enough (log of *Cadboro* 5, fo. 109d). In February 1847 he and four other crew members succeeded in having Mouat removed from the *Cadboro*. The captain asked Mr. Finlayson at Fort Victoria to remove Mr. Mouat but Finlayson refused and so Mr. Mouat was sent by the captain to Fort Vancouver aboard the brig Henry [Capt. Kilborn], which took him as far as Baker's Bay (log of *Cadboro* 6, fo. 32d). Robert Webster was replaced by Andrew Crawford and, two vessels later, he returned to London, arriving May 22, 1848.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-27; log of *Cadboro* 5, 6; log of *Columbia* 9

Weeks, Henry [variation: **John Weeks, Wicks**] (c. 1791 - ?) (American)

Birth: probably New York, New York - c. 1791

Fur trade employee

PFC Carpenter, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Carpenter, Fort George [Astoria] (1811 - ?).

Twenty year old Henry Weeks joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as a carpenter some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Weeks departed September 8 on the New York vessel for its tempestuous journey around the Horn but managed to avoid the harsh punitive temper and measures of the captain. After a brief stopover in February 1811 in the Sandwich Islands where twelve Sandwich Islanders were picked up, the *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia March 22. Weeks intended on staying on the vessel along with Stephen Weeks but at the last minute was replaced with Johann Koaster. This act saved his life for all but one who sailed with the *Tonquin* were killed within weeks. He appears to have stayed at Fort Astoria but did not appear on any other lists.

PS: USNA Tonquin; RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49
See Also: **Weeks, Stephen (probable Brother)**

Weeks, Stephen (c. 1776 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably New York, New York - c. 1776

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Armorer, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811); Blacksmith, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Stephen Weeks, probably the older brother or close relative of Henry Weeks, joined the crew of the *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] as armorer or blacksmith some time before September 3, 1810. After rounding the Horn and stopping briefly at Hawaii, Weeks arrived at the mouth of the Columbia on March 22, 1811. In an effort to establish a safe passage across the bar, the captain sent out Weeks, Job. Aiken, John Coles and two Sandwich Islanders, Harry and Peter in the pinnace.

However, the when vessel filled with water, Aiken and Coles were lost but Weeks, Harry and Peter managed to right the pinnace and the two Sandwich Islanders bailed it out with their hands. Peter, however, succumbed to the cold. Weeks, who accused his rescuers of abandoning him, and Harry were rescued and Weeks rejoined the *Tonquin* which sailed to Clayoquot Sound. There the vessel was attacked and all the crew but one were killed.

PS: USNA Tonquin; RosL-Ph Astoria PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 48; A. Ross, Adventures, p. 62-65
See Also: **Weeks, Henry (Brother)**

Weinbourne, Robert [variation: **Wainbourne, Wenbourne, Wenborn**] (fl. 1847 - 1853) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1854).

Robert Weinbourne apprenticed with the HBC on Hudson Bay runs from 1847 on the *Prince Albert* until the fall of 1852. On November 3, 1852 near the end of his apprenticeship, he joined the HBC steamer *Otter* in London, but didn't get underway until February 23, 1853. He reached the end of his apprenticeship, becoming an able bodied seaman, as the vessel was passing through the Straits of Magellan. This appeared to give him a new sense of importance for on July 30, just before reaching Fort Victoria, he refused to work in the coal section saying it was not the duty of a seaman. As a result, on August 16, 1853, twelve days after arriving in Victoria he was discharged and left the ship. He may have shipped out on another vessel.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Albert 7-11; PortB 1; log of Otter 1; FtVicASA 1-2

Weller, Joseph (fl. 1843 - 1849) (British)

Birth: possibly West Farley (Firle, Sussex?), England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1848); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1848 - 1849).

Joseph Weller joined the HBC in 1843 on a five-year contract. He came to the coast on the barque *Cowlitz* and worked for three years on coastal shipping on the *Beaver*. He left the coast for England on October 31, 1848 aboard the barque *Cowlitz*.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-28; YFDS 19

Wentzel, William (c. 1819 - ?) (Mixed descent)

Birth: possibly Athabasca [Alberta] - c. 1819

Death: possibly Pacific Northwest

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Alexandria (1843 - 1846); Labourer, New Caledonia (1843 - 1846); Middleman, Fort Nez Perces (1846 - 1848); Middleman, Snake Country (1848 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Vancouver depot (1850 - 1851); Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1851 - 1852).

Possibly a relative of Willard Ferdinand Wentzell (1777-1832), native William Wentzel joined the HBC in 1842. For the next ten years he worked at a variety of locations on the Pacific slopes. In the spring of 1847, he accompanied Thomas Low on the Hudson's Bay Express. He retired in 1852.

PS: HBCA YFASA 22-32; FtVanASA 7, 9; FtAlexPJ 5, 7; BCA Lowe 3 PPS: HBRS I, p. 472

Westcott, Edward (fl. 1849 - 1851) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Steward, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1851).

Edward Westcott made one return voyage to the Coast on the HBC vessel *Norman Morison*. He would have stopped at Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Westthorp, Samuel (c. 1826 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England - c. 1826

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1840 - 1843); Apprentice, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

Samuel Westhorp joined the HBC in London in 1840 as an apprentice seaman and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. In the fall of 1842 he returned to England aboard the barque *Cowlitz*. In 1844, however, he was re-engaged and worked until November 28, 1846. Later that same year he joined the *Vancouver* for his final voyage back to London.

PS: HBCA log of Cowlitz 1; FtVanASA 6-8; YFASA 22-26; YFDS 17

Weston, William [a] (c. 1824 - 1889) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles - c. 1824

Death: Nanaimo Hospital, British Columbia - October 21, 1889

Fur trade officer

HBC Passenger, *Otter* (steamer) (1852 - 1853).

William Weston [a] came to Vancouver Island as a passenger (William Western) aboard the HBC steamer *Otter*. He was on HBC accounts until 1855 but was likely working in the position of First Constable in Nanaimo under Governor Douglas. He apparently had a very springy walk and wore his pants too short, which caused Governor Douglas to comment in 1857, "Why Weston, how you have grown!" (Bate, p. 3). He died at the Nanaimo Hospital on October 21, 1889.

PS: HBCA log of Otter 1; YFASA 32; FtVicASA 1-2; FtVanASA 10; Van-PL Colonist, Oct. 22, 1889, p. 1 SS: Bate, p. 3

Weyland, James [variation: **Wayland, Weiland**] (fl. 1847 - 1849) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Apprentice, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849).

James Weyland joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London on September 17, 1847 as an apprentice seaman and sailed to the coast. As the vessel was wrecked when it arrived on the coast on May 7, 1848, Weyland was assigned elsewhere. On December 5, 1848, at Fort Victoria, he joined the schooner *Cadboro*. Only five months later at Fort Langley on April 16, 1849, Weyland, along with fellow apprentice Robert Allud and one other crew-member, stopped working as he refused to work in the rain. Weyland returned to work after being told by the captain that what he was doing was wrong. The upstart apprentice deserted on September 10, 1849, presumably for the gold fields of California.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19-20; log of Cadboro 6

Weynton, Alexander John (fl. 1846 - 1849) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England (born to Captain Weynton)

Maritime officer

HBC Captain, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1850).

Alexander John Weynton was brother to Stephenson Weynton and son of Captain Weynton who in 1856 became London's HBC marine superintendent. Alexander was appointed commander of the barque *Cowlitz* on July 31, 1846 and made two return voyages to the Northwest Coast, the second voyage being considerably more eventful than the first. In the winter of 1849-1850, while returning to the coast, a combination of apparent lax discipline and the lure of the gold rush in California caused almost the entire crew to desert in Honolulu. When the three apprentices demanded higher wages there, they were imprisoned first on the ship and then on land to await transportation from the Sandwich Islands back to England. Weynton replaced the crew with Sandwich Islanders and sailed to the coast where the *Cowlitz* grounded on a bar in the Fraser River before sailing safely to Honolulu with a cargo of salmon intact. Weynton sailed the ship back to England.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27-28 PPS: HBRs XXXII, p. 77-78, 101n, 122 SS: Walbran, p. 527

See Also: Weynton, Stephenson (Brother)

Weynton, Stephenson (fl. 1852 - 1869) (British: English)

Birth: probably Middlesex, England (born to Captain Weynton)

Death: probably California, United States

Fur trade employee

HBC Cabin class passenger, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1851); Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria general charges (1851 - 1852); Apprentice clerk, Fort Victoria (1852 - 1856); Apprentice clerk, Fort Simpson (1856 - 1858); Clerk, Fort Simpson (1858 - 1859); Clerk, Fort Colville (1860 - 1865); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1865 - 1866); Clerk, Fort Victoria, Fort Rupert, Fort Langley (1866 - 1867); Clerk, *Otter* (steamer) (1867 - 1868).

Stephenson Weynton, brother to Alexander John Weynton and son of the marine superintendent of the HBC in England, entered the service of the HBC in 1851 as a clerk arriving at Fort Victoria on October 20, 1851. From that point, while serving at a variety of posts, until 1868 when he retired from the service, he had a bit of a wandering spirit;

at Fort Simpson Weynton often went on canoe excursions, sometimes staying away from the fort for as long as two days. He has not been traced after that but may have gone to San Francisco.

Stephenson Weynton had one recorded wife, Emma O'Brien (c.1850-69) who had been born in New Orleans to P. & Emma O'Brien. She died on September 9, 1869 while she was in San Francisco and had been completely blind some months before her death.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-6, 8-15; FtVanASA 16-17; FtVicCB 27; FtSimp[N]PJ 8; HBCA Stephenson Weynton search file; Van-PL Colonist, September 18, 1869, p. 3 SS: Walbran, p. 527

See Also: **Weynton, Alexander John (Brother)**

Wheaton, Edward (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

Edward Wheaton joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of the Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Wheeler, Josiah [variation: **Joshua Wheeler, Weller**] (fl. 1844 - 1850) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1844 - 1847); Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1849 - 1850).

Josiah Wheeler joined the HBC in London on August 26, 1844 on a five-year contract and made one return voyage to the coast. The logs reveal nothing of his personality other than he was part of a group that protested at Fort Vancouver how they were treated on the voyage out. In December 1846, he left for the British Isles and arrived in London, July 13, 1847. He joined the barque *Cowlitz* on August 1, 1849 and sailed for the coast but deserted en route in Honolulu on January 28, 1850 with the California gold fields in mind.

PS: HBCA log of Vancouver [3] 2; ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 25-26; YFDS 17; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 8

Whitaker, Robert (fl. 1830 - 1835) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Apprentice, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1831); Apprentice, *Lama* (brig) (1832); Apprentice, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1834); Apprentice, *Nereide* (barque) (1834).

Robert Whitaker, a Greenwich Hospital apprentice joined the HBC around the beginning of 1830 as an apprentice seaman and appears to have come to the Pacific Coast on the *Dryad*. He served out his apprenticeship in coastal shipping until May 1834, when he left on the barque *Nereide* for England.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-14; YFDS 4a-5c

Whitbread, John (fl. 1853 - 1859) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Cook, Fort Simpson (1853 - 1854); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1854 - 1855).

John Whitbread worked for the HBC. He appeared to work sporadically from an undetermined date around the Fort Victoria area and, by 1859 was working at PSAC farms.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-4; PSACAB 38

White, Alfred E. (fl. 1840 - 1845) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1839 - 1845).

Alfred E. White joined the HBC in London in late 1839 as an apprentice seaman and worked out his apprenticeship going back and forth twice from London to the Northwest Coast over a period of five years. During his time on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts and visited Honolulu several times. He has not been traced beyond his arrival in England in May 1845.

White, John [1] (c. 1777 - 1811) (American)

Birth: probably Massachusetts [United States] - c. 1777

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Seaman, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Thirty three year old Massachusetts native, John White joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as a seaman some time before September 3, 1810, for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. The five foot eight inch [175 cm] White departed September 8 on the New York vessel and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia March 22, 1811. White continued with the voyage and in June 1811, when the ship was at anchor in Clayoquot Sound, was killed when the vessel was attacked and destroyed.

PS: USNA *Tonquin* PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49

White, John [2] (fl. 1847 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: possibly Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

John White joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London as a seaman on September 22, 1847 and sailed to the coast. After the vessel was wrecked on its arrival at the mouth of the Columbia on May 7, 1848, White may have left the employ of the HBC and settled in Oregon territory for the *Vancouver* records indicate that he "settled at Columbia." He remained on HBC account books for another five years but cannot be traced further.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 29-32

White, Mr. (fl. 1825) (possibly American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rendezvous (1825).

Mr. White appeared on the records as acquiring several goods at the 1825 Rendezvous at Henry's Fork [Wyoming] from William Ashley, who had brought them overland from St. Louis. Nothing else is known of Mr. White who probably attended other Rendezvous' as well as continued trapping in the Rocky Mountains.

PS: MHS Ashley 1

White, Thomas (fl. 1846 - 1847) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1846 - 1847).

Thomas White joined the HBC in London on October 28, 1846 and sailed to the coast on the brig *Mary Dare*. He did not work long in the area, for after reaching the coast with supplies on May 23, 1847, and carrying on coastal shipping, he deserted ship while he was in Honolulu on August 15, 1847.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 27; YFDS 18

White, William (fl. 1855 - 1858) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856); Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1857 - 1858).

William White made two return voyages to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA log of *Princess Royal* 4; PortB 1

Whiteway, James (fl. 1820 - 1821) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Reconnaissance trader, Kootenae House (1820).

James Whiteway apparently worked as a clerk for the HBC in the spring of 1820 at Fort Edmonton when he was sent with a company of Indians west of the Rockies to try to persuade the natives to forgo trading with the Northwest Company and, instead, trade furs with the HBC at Rocky Mountain House. After considerable privation, he managed to contact some Kootenay natives who said they would trade but inter-tribal warfare precluded them from carrying it out. Whiteway returned to Edmonton that December.

PS: HBCA Edmonton Journal 1820-21, B.60/e/4

Whitford, John (c. 1824 - ?) (Undetermined origin)

Birth: c. 1824

Death: probably West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Labourer, Fort Nez Percés (1843 - 1846); Labourer, Snake Party (1846 - 1849); Boule, Snake Party (1849).

John Whitford joined the HBC within the HBC trading area in 1842 originally on a three-year contract. He began his career at Fort Nez Percés and finished it off in the Snake Country. On August 1, 1849 he deserted, possibly for the gold fields of California. (His life has not been traced after that with certainty for, in the late fall, 1864, he appeared to be in Victoria carrying on transactions with the HBC.)

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-29; YFDS 20; FtVicCB 25

Whiting, James (fl. 1824 - 1826) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *William & Ann* (brig) (1824 - 1826).

Young James Whiting signed on with the HBC around July 1824 and made a return voyage to the coast on the *William & Ann*. While on the coast the vessel traded as far north as Observatory Inlet and arrived back in London on April 15, 1826.

PS: HBCA log of William & Ann 1

Whitman, Dr. Marcus (1802 - 1847) (American)

Birth: Federal Hollow [Rushville], New York - September 4, 1802 (born to Beza Whitman and Alice Green)

Death: Waiilatpu Mission, near Walla Walla, Washington - November 29, 1847

Other

U.A. Travelling missionary, Rendezvous (1835 - 1836); Missionary, Whitman Mission (1836 - 1847).

From 1832, Marcus Whitman put his study of medicine to work for the Presbyterian-Congregationalist American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In 1835, he went on a tour of investigation with Rev. Samuel Parker, travelling to the Green River Rendezvous. There he successfully extracted a three-year old three inch [7.6 cm] Blackfoot iron arrow from the back of Jim Bridger (Ismert, p. 258). After returning east he married Narcissa Prentiss [1808-47] in 1836. Under the aegis of the American Fur Company he, along with the Rev. Henry Harmon Spalding and his wife, and William Henry Gray, (Russell, p. 41) travelled west again through Forts Hall and Boise to Fort Vancouver. They had brought with them a wheeled cart as far as Fort Boise where they abandoned it (Chittenden, p. 647). They then returned to a site at Waiilatpu in Cayuse Indian Country "about 25 miles [40.2 km] south of Walla Walla" to establish a mission (FtVanCB 12, fo. 3). He worked amongst the natives building an agricultural base that would attract the natives to the base so that they could be Christianized. However, needing support from a board that had temporarily curtailed the missionary work, he returned east in 1842-1843 to New York, Boston and Washington. After straightening out missionary affairs and urging Americans to settle in the disputed territory, he returned. However, with the rush of white immigrants and with the onslaught of measles which was taking the natives in great numbers, the Cayuse grew uneasy, eventually turning on the members of the mission, killing most. News of the massacre helped in passing the 1848 bill that changed Oregon from a mere possession to a US territory. Today the mission has been reconstructed as a monument to Marcus and Narcissa Whitman.

Marcus and Narcissa Whitman had one child who was drowned near their mission site in Mill Creek.

PS: FtVanCB 12; FtVanCB 12 McLoughlin Nov. 15, 1836 letter to Gov. & Committee, fo. 3; FtVan CB 28, 37 PPS: O. Russell, p. 41; Townsend, "Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains" p. 352 SS: DAB Shafer; Drury, Marcus Whitman; Drury, Marcus and Narcissa; Ismert, p. 258; Chittenden, p. 647

Whitman, Joseph (c. 1802 - ?) (probably British)

Birth: possibly St. Martins (d. of London), England

Death: possibly England

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, New Caledonia (1821 - 1822); Middleman, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1822 - 1823); Middleman, New Caledonia (1823 - 1824); Middleman, Fort St. James (1824 - 1825); Labourer, Fort Babine [Fort Kilmaurs] (1825); Middleman, New Caledonia (1825 - 1826); Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1826).

Joseph Whitman entered the fur trade in 1819 and in 1819-1820 worked as a middleman at Great Slave Lake and in 1820-1821 as a middleman at Fort Wedderburn. He was on the Pacific slopes by 1821 and in the fall of 1822 he helped to build a new post at the north end of Babine Lake. He worked for the HBC in New Caledonia to 1826 and then headed for Hudson Bay. On September 20, 1826, he left York Factory on the *Prince of Wales* [John Davison] and arrived in London, October 26, 1826. He has not been traced after that.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-6; YFDS 1a; FtBabPJ 1; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsRD 3; log of Prince of Wales I 5; HBCA Joseph Whitman search file PPS: HBRS I, p. 473

Whittier, Phineas (fl. 1832 - 1834) (probably American)

Birth: probably Boston, Massachusetts

Fur trade employee

Wyeth Gunsmith, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832); **HBC** Temporary employee, Fort Vancouver (1832 - 1833); Passenger, *Dryad* (brig) (1833).

Phineas Whittier came to the Pacific slopes from the Boston area as part of the first expedition of Nathaniel J. Wyeth. He left on March 11, 1832 and arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 29th of that year. As the expedition was not successful, Whittier worked temporarily for the HBC at Fort Vancouver over the winter and into 1833. In October 1833, he shipped on the *Dryad* as passenger to the Sandwich Islands but, while he was at Golden Gate harbor [California], reshipped, along with William Breck and John Sinclair, on the whaler *Helvetius* (which was loading hides), as the vessel would arrive sooner in Boston.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 13-14; YFDS 5c SS: Overmeyer, p. 99

Whycanne (fl. 1822 - 1824) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1822 - 1823); Labourer, Fort George [Astoria] (1823 - 1824).

Whycanne worked for the HBC at Fort George from 1822-1824.

PS: HBCA YFASA 2-3; FtGeo[Ast]AB 11

Wiappeoo (fl. 1841) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1841).

Wiappeoo, from Oahu, began work with the HBC on July 9, 1841 and laboured as a middleman at Fort Vancouver until November 20, 1841, at which point he returned to the Sandwich Islands.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-7; YFDS 12; YFASA 21

Wilkes, Lieutenant Charles (1798 - 1877) (American)

Birth: New York, New York - April 3, 1798

Death: Washington D.C., United States - February 8, 1877

Maritime officer

U.S. Gov't Officer, Wilkes Expedition (May – October 1841).

To further US interests in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere, Charles Wilkes came to the coast with a naval squadron (U.S.S. Vincennes and U.S.S. Porpoise) as part of a much larger scientific expedition backed by the U.S. Government. Educated by his father and entering the merchant service in 1815, by 1833 Wilkes was designated head of the Department of Charts and Instruments of the Navy. Beginning in 1838, and after having been given a squadron of ships and scientists, Wilkes sailed around the Horn on the expedition. On his visit to the Pacific Northwest, one of his ships, the U.S.S. Peacock was wrecked in 1841 at the mouth of the Columbia. However, his observations at the time, when screened through the bias of the time, shed a light on the customs and manners of the people of the area.

Nonetheless, the Americans in the Willamette valley thought Wilkes too soft and felt he was influenced by the hospitality of the HBC even though Wilkes eventually recommended that the US secure the territory from California to Alaska for itself. The expedition produced five initial volumes that are illuminating but must be read with caution. Eventually, twenty volumes of reports were produced. An impetuous man who was court-martialed twice, Wilkes eventually reached the rank of rear admiral on the retired list of 1866. He died eleven years later and was eventually buried in Arlington Cemetery.

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 29, 30 PPS: HBRV VI, p. 37, 41 SS: <http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/w8/wilkes-iv.htm>;
<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/cwilkes.htm>

Wilkins, William (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

William Wilkins made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Wilkinson, James (fl. 1856 - 1857) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Sailmaker, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1856 - 1857).

James Wilkinson joined the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal* in London on August 19, 1856 and made one return voyage to the Northwest Coast.

PS: HBCA log of the Princess Royal 3; PortB 1

Wiley, John (fl. 1847 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Death: probably Nanaimo, British Columbia – late fall 1853

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1849).

John Wiley joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London on September 25, 1847 and sailed to the coast. As his vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the *Columbia* upon its arrival on May 7, 1848, he was assigned to the schooner *Cadboro* the following month at Fort Victoria. He deserted on August 20, 1849, quite likely for the gold fields of California. Wiley probably returned and was likely working at Nanaimo when news of his death was sent to Victoria.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19; log of Cadboro 6; FtVicCB 10

William (fl. 1830 - 1840) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Death: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1830 - 1831); Untraced vocation, Fort Simpson (1831 - 1834); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver (1834 - 1835); Middleman, Fort Colville (1835 - 1836); A. McDonald's servant, Fort Colville (1836 - 1837); Middleman, Snake Party (1837 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party and Fort Vancouver (1838 - 1839); Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1839 - 1840).

William was hired by the HBC in 1830 from Oahu. After serving at Fort Simpson, he spent time at interior posts. In the middle 1830s he worked as a servant to the head of Fort Colville, Archibald McDonald. In outfit 1838-1839 he was involved in transporting Snake Party members to and from Fort Vancouver and was discharged in Oahu in outfit 1840-1841.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 2-6; YFDS 4a-7; YFASA 11-15, 19-20

Williams, Frederick (c. 1824 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: probably Camberwell, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1846 - 1847); Seaman, Fort Vancouver depot (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1848 - 1849).

Frederick Williams shipped on with the HBC vessel *Cowlitz* in London on October 2, 1846 and sailed to the coast. On May 5, 1847, he left the *Cowlitz* and worked on coastal shipping until August 20 or 24, 1849 when he deserted, probably for California.

PS: HBCA YFASA 27-29; YFDS 18, 20; PortB 1; log of Cowlitz 6

Williams, George (fl. 1852 - 1853) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1852 - 1853).

George Williams made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC immigrant supply ship, *Norman Morison*. While on the coast, he would have visited several coastal posts.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Williams, Henry (fl. 1844 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near Camberwell, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Cowlitz* (barque) (1844 - 1845); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847).

Henry Williams joined the HBC in London around September 1843 on a five-year contract and sailed to the coast on the *Cowlitz*. On December 17, 1845 at Fort Victoria, Williams joined the schooner *Cadboro* and the following spring ran into some problems. On May 2, 1846, while at anchor at Baker's Bay, Henry asked James Scarborough if he could go ashore to wash his clothes as the crew was due its regular Saturday afternoon off. The Captain denied his request and, through the first mate, William Mouat, demanded that Williams get back in the boat. Williams refused, reiterating that his presence wasn't necessary, and verbally abused the Captain who threatened to put him in irons if he did not obey him. When the Captain ordered him below and pushed him towards the hatch, Williams threatened to knock his head off if he didn't take his hand off him. The rest of the crew indicated their support for Williams who, along with two others, were put off duty until June 2, 1846, when Williams and one other were transferred to the barque *Columbia* (log of *Cadboro*, 5, fo. 152-152d). On November 28, 1846 he transferred to the *Vancouver* for his return voyage to London. As a celebration of his departure, he went AWOL in Honolulu on a two day drinking binge.

PS: HBCA YFASA 24-26; log of Columbia 9; YFDS 17; log of Cadboro 5; log of Vancouver [3] 2

Williams, John [a] [variation: William] (c. 1810 - 1839) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: possibly in or near Kirkwall or Gruras, Stennas, Orkney - c. 1810

Death: Fort Vancouver, Columbia Department - May 12, 1839

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince of Wales* (ship) (1830); Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1830); Untraced vocation, Fort Vancouver general charges (1831 - 1832); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1832) (as William Williams); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1832 - 1833); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1833 - 1834); Labourer, Fort Simpson (1834 - 1835); Middleman or labourer, Fort Langley (1835 - 1836); Middleman, Fort Nisqually (1836 - 1838); Middleman, Snake Party and Fort Vancouver (1839).

(John Williams' origins are obscure - he may have been the John Lesley Williams born and christened on August 4, 1810 in Kirkwall to John and Jean [Linay] Williams. John Sr. was in the 9th Veteran Battalion in Kirkwall. As a young man he likely went from Kirkwall to Stennas to work on a farm from which he enlisted.) John Williams joined the HBC on June 1, 1830 as a labourer for five years, sailed to York Factory and made his way overland to the coast. He may be the same William Williams who was working on the *Dryad* and transferred to Fort Simpson on August 7, 1832. In outfit 1838-1839 he helped to transport Snake Party members to and from Fort Vancouver. He died at Fort Vancouver, May 12, 1839.

PS: OrkA OPR Kirkwall & St. Ola, Baptisms 1783-1819; HBCA HBCCont; log of Prince Rupert IV 4; FtSimp[N]PJ 3; YFASA 11, 13-14, 19; YFDS 4b-7, 9; log of Dryad 1; FtVanASA 3-4

Williams, John [b] (fl. 1833 - 1837) (British: English)

Birth: probably in or near All Saints Parish, London, Middlesex, England

Fur trade employee

HBC Carpenter, *Eagle* (brig) (1833 - 1834); Carpenter, Fort Simpson naval service (1834 - 1835); Carpenter, *Ganymede* (barque) (1836 - 1837).

John Williams [b] joined the HBC in London as a carpenter for five years on December 7, 1833 and three days later was

under way on the *Eagle*. The day after arriving at Fort Vancouver, he and three others were put in the fort hospital and possibly because of his illness, on November 10, 1834, began his work in the Columbia rather than return on the *Eagle*. His stay has not been chronicled but he was noted in April 1836 as giving the *Cadboro* a seaworthy report when two other HBC captains had condemned it. His assessment was supported by John McLoughlin, who attested to the quality of his work (FtVanCB 15, fo. 11). John Williams left for England on the *Ganymede* on April 15, 1836.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 14; FtVanASA 3; YFDS 5c-6; FtVanCB 15, McLoughlin's April 9, 1836 Fort Vancouver letter to Governor and Committee, fo. 11; ShMiscPap 14; log of Ganymede 4

Williams, John [c] (c. 1789 - ?) (British: Welsh)

Birth: Milford, Pembroke, Wales - c. 1789

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836).

John Williams [c] served on the merchant vessel Bengal Merchant before he joined the HBC on August 29, 1835 in London as a seaman for five years. He made one round trip to the Northwest Coast and arrived back in London on the *Columbia* on May 10, 1837.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4a, 14; FtVanASA 3; YFASA 16

Williams, Richard (fl. 1838 - 1840) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Death: probably Willamette Valley, Oregon

Fur trade employee

U.A. Blacksmith, Lapwai Mission (1838 - 1839).

Richard Williams, who appears to have trapped in the mountains in the 1830s, was employed by Henry H. Spalding at his mission as a blacksmith in December 1838. Around this time, Spalding married Williams to a native woman, whom he subsequently abused. Consequently, she ran away; but she was captured and given seventy lashes. Williams left for the Willamette in 1840 where he appears to have become part of the settler society.

PPS: FtVanCB 31 PPS: Drury, The Diaries and Letters, p. 25, 173, 250, 256

Williams, Robert (? - 1877) (British: English)

Birth: possibly "Thiddlehurst," "Christchurch Co., Tent," England, United Kingdom - (born to James and Mary Ann Williams)?

Death: between Massett, Queen Charlotte Islands, and Fort Simpson - June 8, 1877

Fur trade employee

HBC 1st mate, *Tory* (barque) (1851 - 1852); 1st mate, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853); Mate, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1853 - 1854); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1860 - 1861); Clerk, *Labouchere* (steamer) (1861 - 1862); Clerk, Fort Victoria (1862 - 1865); Clerk in charge, Fort Alexandria (1865 - 1867); Clerk, Caribou and district (1867 - 1869); In charge, Quesnel (1869 - 1874); In charge, Fort Victoria depot (1874+).

Robert Williams, a "strong handsome good natured" person, travelled the world on ships and, when out of money in Australia, made a living by singing in public (Helmcken, p. 125). Back in London he joined the HBC in around 1851 and came to the coast, first on the *Tory* and next on the *Vancouver* - which later came to grief on the Queen Charlotte Islands. Some time after, he made the coast and British Columbia his home and rose through the ranks of the HBC. Because of his close association with Charles Dodd of the *Labouchere*, he married Dodd's daughter. He drowned on June 3, 1877 on the Queen Charlotte Islands while on a tour of inspection of the company's northern posts.

On December 22, 1860 Robert Williams married Elizabeth Ann Dodd, daughter of Charles and Grace Dodd.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-3, 7; log of Mary Dare 4; FtVicASA 8-14, 16, 25; FtVicCB 7; Wills; BCA BCGR-VICSMarriageL; Van-PL Colonist, Dec. 29, 1860, June 8, 1877, June 27, 1877; BCA Victoria Wesleyan Church records [born in "Thiddlehurst"] on Dec. 22, 1860 marriage licence SS: Helmcken, p. 125

Williams, Thomas [1] (c. 1783 - 1811) (American and possibly Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Virginia, United States - c. 1783

Death: Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island - June 1811

Maritime employee

PFC Cook, *Tonquin* (ship) (1810 - 1811).

Of full or part African ancestry, twenty-seven year old Thomas Williams joined John Jacob Astor's *Tonquin* [Jonathan Thorn] in New York as a cook some time before September 3, 1810 for its voyage to the Northwest Coast. Williams departed September 8 from New York and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia March 22. He stayed on the vessel as

it proceeded north to Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island where he and most of the crew were killed.

PS: USNA Tonquin PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 49

Williams, Thomas [2] (c. 1798 - ?) (British: Welsh)

Birth: St. Peter's, Carmarthen, South Wales - c. 1798

Fur trade employee

HBC Clerk, New Caledonia (1822 - 1823).

Thomas Williams joined the HBC on May 3, 1820 as a clerk for five years. While he worked for the HBC in New Caledonia in outfit 1822-1823, he appears to have been a very competent clerk.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 2

Williams, William (Old Bill) Sherley (1787 - 1849) (American)

Birth: Horse Creek, old Rutherford County, North Carolina, United States - June 3, 1787 (born to Joseph Williams and Sarah Musick)

Death: New Mexico, United States - March 21, 1849

Free trader

U.A. Trapper, Rock Mountain Rendezvous (1825).

William Sherley Williams was unusual for his time - he was more of a Renaissance man than a mountain man, having a critical knowledge of several native languages, Latin and Greek, as well as being conversant in literature, politics and comparative religion. He even tried his hand at watercolour sketches. Taken to St. Louis at the early age sixteen, the six-foot [183 cm] tall Williams went to trap near, live with, and marry into the Osage nation. In the War of 1812, he became a Mounted Ranger and later served as an interpreter. By 1821 Williams had produced a two-thousand word English-Osage dictionary. In 1824-1825 he was trapping on the Pacific slopes in the Flathead area and attended Rendezvous' from 1825 into the 1830s. His later activities were mainly in the Mexican held area and he was eventually killed in New Mexico.

PS: MHS Ashley 2 SS: Voelker, p. 193-222

Williamson, David (fl. 1852 - 1854) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (brigantine) (1852 - 1853).

David Williamson joined the HBC in London on June 24, 1852 and soon sailed to the coast on the *Vancouver*. He appears to have stayed on the vessel until August 1853 when it ran aground on the Queen Charlotte Islands and likely returned to London on an untraced vessel.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; FtVicASA 1

Williamson, James (fl. 1850 - 1852) (British: Scottish)

Birth: probably on or near Uist, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Columbia Department (1851 - 1852).

James Williamson, from Uist, joined the HBC in 1850 on a contract that ended in 1855.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31

Williamson, Joseph (fl. 1853 - 1854) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Untraced vocation, *Mary Dare* (brigantine) (1853 - 1854).

Joseph Williamson appeared briefly on HBC records in 1853-1854.

PS: HBCA FtVicASA 1-2

Williamson, Robert (fl. 1823 - 1824) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

Robert Williamson was a seaman aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from

Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie and the boy William Forbes; as a result he swore out a deposition on July 2, 1823. He further appeared at a court of enquiry held at Fort George August 3, 1823 to discuss the drinking habits of the 1st mate. Williamson sailed from Fort George three days later and arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; ShipExt

Willing, Augustin [variation: **Augustine Welling, Willings**] (1819 - ?) (probably Canadian: English or Canadian: French)

Birth: Montreal, Lower Canada - June 4, 1819 (born to Augustin Willing and Marie Piquette)

Death: possibly West of the Rockies

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Vancouver general charges (1842 - 1843); Middleman, Fort Langley (1843 - 1848); Interpreter and assistant trader, Fort Langley (1848 - 1850); Middleman, Fort Langley (1850 - 1852); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1853 - 1854); Labourer, Fort Langley (1854 - 1858).

Augustin Willing joined the HBC from Montreal on April 9, 1841 as a middleman and spent his entire career at Fort Langley. Little is known of him but, in 1846, in response to the establishment of the international border, Willing along with sixteen others, unsuccessfully laid claim to 640 acres [259 ha] (one square mile) [2.6 sq. Km] of land around Fort Nisqually, land to which HBC/PSAC held possessory rights. His work was interrupted in the early 1850s but he worked from 1854-1858, finally retiring that year to work as an interpreter for the British Border Commission. He was still in the area in 1859-1860 but has not been traced after that.

Augustin Willing had one wife and two recorded children. On July 21, 1856 at Fort Langley, he married Julie (?-?), Saanich or Cowichan. Their children were George (1853-?) and Elisabeth (?-bap.1858-?).

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-32; YFDS 19-20; FtVicASA 1-5, 7; FtLangCB 1; BCA PSACFtNis; BCCR StAndC SS: Morton, p. 267

Wilmot, John [variation: **Wilmore, Willmore, Wilbner**] (c. 1810 - ?) (British: English)

Birth: possibly London, England - c. 1810

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Nereide* (barque) (1836 - 1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1845).

John Wilmot first joined the HBC ship *Nereide* on February 10, 1836 at the London docks for what was to be a nine-year service with the London Company. Three days later he sailed to the Northwest Coast where he arrived in August and continued with the ship as it traded along the coast. In 1837, he was part of a mutiny aboard the *Nereide* and he left on the HBC barque *Columbia* on November 1, 1838 for London where he arrived May 21, 1839. Nonetheless, he returned twice to the Pacific Coast on the *Columbia* and, on one return journey was appointed cook. He was likely quite familiar with the coast and its peoples by the time he finally returned to London on May 22, 1845.

One undelivered 1838 letter from his sister, Elizabeth Scott of Kingsland [Herefordshire], England rests in the HBCA. She was concerned as she was getting only half of John's wages from the HBC. She also asked John not to share the letter with his shipmates as she was "a shemed" of her poor writing.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 9, 14; FtVanASA 3-8; FDS 7, 9, 11; FtVanCB 18; log of Columbia 3, 4; YFASA 18, 20-21, 23-24; HBCA B.239/g/23, 34; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 120-21

Wilson, Andrew (fl. 1847 - 1849) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1847 - 1848); Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1848 - 1849).

Andrew Wilson joined the HBC barque *Vancouver* in London on September 22, 1847 and sailed to the coast. As his vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia when it arrived on May 7, 1848, the following month, at Fort Victoria, he was assigned to the schooner *Cadboro*. However, he deserted, most likely for the gold fields of California, on September 10, 1849.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; YFASA 28-29; YFDS 19-20; log of Cadboro 6

Wilson, Charles (fl. 1855 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1855 - 1856).

Charles Wilson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Wilson, Edward (fl. 1841 - 1847) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1843); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1843 - 1845); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1845 - 1847).

Edward Wilson joined the HBC in London on September 8, 1841 on a five-year contract. He worked on coastal shipping and arrived back in London on the barque *Vancouver* on July 13, 1847.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of Vancouver [3] 1; FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-26; YFDS 17

Wilson, James (fl. 1815 - 1816) (Undetermined origin)

Maritime employee

NWC Seaman, *Columbia* (schooner) (1815).

James Wilson [1] signed on with the NWC schooner *Columbia* on July 21, 1815 while the ship was in the Columbia, probably at Fort George [Astoria]. He was paid off on February 10, 1816 while the ship was likely in southern China and impressed into service on *HMS Horatio*.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1

Wilson, James [a] (1804 - ?) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: Stromness, Orkney - 1804 (born to Robert Wilson and Janet McKinnie or McKennie)

Maritime employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1828); Seaman, Columbia Department (1829 - 1830); Seaman, Fort Vancouver (1830 - 1831); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1833); Passenger, *Ganymede* (barque) (1833 - 1834).

James Wilson [a] joined the HBC probably in Stromness on January 4, 1828 as an able seaman for five years. He sailed to York Factory and came across the continent with the brigade to the Columbia where he began work as a seaman. He worked in coastal shipping until September 11, 1833 when he left for England aboard the barque *Ganymede*. James Wilson has not been tracked beyond his arrival in London on February 23, 1834.

Two 1833 letters, one undelivered letter from James' Orkney parents and one from his brother Robert in York Factory, rest at the HBCA. Robert, who stayed with the HBC until 1864, supported both parents who were getting frail, blind and deaf and were unable to run their farm. He chastised James for not doing the same.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 2; HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 9, 11-13; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4b-5b; MiscI 5; Beattie & Buss, p. 43-48

Wilson, Robert [1] (fl. 1841 - 1843) (British: English)

Birth: probably London, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1841 - 1843).

Robert Wilson joined the HBC in London on September 1, 1841 on a five-year contract. He sailed to the coast on the barque *Vancouver*, but heavy drinking interfered with his work and at one point he was jailed at Oahu. As a result, the following year, on December 27, 1843, he was discharged from the vessel at Oahu on its return voyage and thus went off HBC records.

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 11; log of Vancouver [3], 1; FtVanASA 7; YFASA 22-23

Wilson, Robert [2] (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: possibly Stromness, Orkney

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Robert Wilson made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*. An undelivered 1854 Stromness, Orkney letter from his aunt and uncle, James and Barbara, rests at the HBCA.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; ShMiscPap; log of Princess Royal 1 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 283-84

Wilson, William (fl. 1811 - 1822) (possibly Canadian: English)

Birth: possibly Montreal, Lower Canada**Death:** probably Upper Canada [Ontario]**Fur trade employee**

PFC Cooper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (October 13, 1813); **NWC** Cooper, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (winter 1813 - 1814); Cooper, Pacific slopes (1819); **HBC** Boute, Columbia Department (1821 - 1822).

William Wilson first joined the NWC [John Clarke] from Montreal to work in the wild country for five years as a middleman and bowsman, or steersman after two years. He came to the Pacific slopes as a Pacific Fur Company cooper and joined the NWC in 1813 when the former was taken over by the latter. During his eight year service on the Pacific slopes, he saved his money for, in September, 1819, he paid a certain William England £25 to procure a patent for lands granted him in Upper Canada [Ontario]. However, he stayed in the area for two more years and was a member of a large group of NWC employees who transferred at the time of coalition in 1821 to the HBC. He appears to have left the area shortly after the coalition and likely went back to work his land in Upper Canada.

PS: SHdeSB Liste; HBCA NWCAB 10; HBCA NWCAB 4, 9, 10; YFASA 1, p. 80a

Wilson, William [b] [variation: Willson] (fl. 1826 - 1836) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably Kirkwall, Orkney (born to Donald and Jean Wilson)**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Cadboro* (schooner) (1826 - 1830); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1830 - 1831).

William Wilson [b] likely spent a good part of his life in his parents' rented cottage in Kirkwall, Orkney before joining the HBC on September 16, 1826 in London as a seaman for three years. Six days later, he sailed the *Cadboro* to the coast where he arrived in the spring of 1827. During the next three years on the coast he would have been part of a punitive expedition and witnessed the death of a fellow Orcadian crew member. As well during this time, he dutifully sent money home to his grateful parents who sent him warm socks and mittens in spite of the fact they were in dire straits as their cottage had been sold and torn down. He transferred to the *Eagle* in October 1, 1830 and sailed at the end of the month for London. He appears to have joined the *Eagle* again when it passed through Orkney on a Hudson Bay run in 1836.

Two undelivered 1830 Kirkwall, Orkney letters from his parents rest in the HBCA.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 4; log of Cadboro 1; YFASA 7-10; FtVanAB 10; FtVanASA 1-2; YFDS 2a, 3a, 4a; log of Eagle 3; MiscI 5 PPS: Beattie & Buss, p. 19-21

Wilson, William [c1] (fl. 1829 - 1832) (British: English)

Birth: possibly St. George in the East, Middlesex, England**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Cook, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830 - 1831); Seaman cook, *Ganymede* (barque) (1831 - 1832).

William Wilson [c] joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as a seaman and cook for three years from St. George in the East, Middlesex, England. He appeared in the Columbia on the brig *Isabella* which was wrecked when it tried to cross the Columbia bar in May 1830. After a run to Oahu on the *Vancouver*, he returned to England on November 1, 1831 departing on the barque *Ganymede*. He appears to have completed one contract.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; log of Isabella 1; ShMiscPap 7, 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 9, 11; YFDS 7, 9 SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 16

Wilson, William [c2] (fl. 1835 - 1839) (British: English)

Birth: possibly Devonport, Devon, England**Maritime employee**

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1835 - 1836); Seaman, *Beaver* (steamer) (1836 - 1838); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839).

William Wilson [c2], possibly the same as William Wilson [c1], joined the HBC, on August 29, 1835, as a seaman for three years from Devonport [Devonport], Devon, England. He appeared to have different work habits than his namesake as revealed by the February 17, 1836 log entry of the steamer *Beaver* while it was anchored at Honolulu. On a Sunday, he went on shore leave against orders of Captain David Home. The Captain then asked the Hawaiian British Consul, Richard Charlton, to take Wilson off the ship for punishment but Wilson "showing great contrition for his offence and the rest of the people begging that he not be punished, and that they would be answerable for his conduct in the future, I [Home] reprimanded him and sent him to his duty" (Lewis & Dryden, p. 16). However, while ashore at

Fort Simpson in May 1837, he was equally truculent, refusing to store wood on the steamer *Beaver* as it wasn't, according to him, the duty of a seaman. After John Work called him "a great forecastle lawyer," as he had encouraged others to join him, Work put him in irons until he promised to obey (FtSimp[N]PJ 3, fo. 108d). Wilson was caned for drunken insolence in January 1838, (FtSimp[N]PJ 3, fo. 166d-167) participated in a subsequent mutiny, and went off duty on March 27, 1838. He left the Columbia for England on the barque *Columbia* on November 1, 1838.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; ShMiscPap 7, 14; FtVanASA 3-5; YFASA 18; YFDS 9; log of Columbia 3; FtSimp[N]PJ 3 SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 16

Winchcomb, Henry (fl. 1846 - 1848) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1845 - 1846); Seaman, *Vancouver* (barque) (1846 - 1847); Seaman, *Columbia* (barque) (1847 - 1848).

Henry Winchcomb shipped with the HBC in London on October 1, 1845 on a five-year contract and sailed to the coast on the *Columbia*. In May 1846 while the ship was on the Columbia River, he was accused of stealing soap; consequently, he got into a fight and was transferred to another vessel. Winchcomb rejoined the *Columbia* before it left the coast and arrived back in London on May 22, 1848.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Columbia 9; YFASA 26-27

Wishart, David Durham (fl. 1850 - 1856) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC Commander, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1853); Commander, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1853 - 1856).

David Durham Wishart's work ran peripheral to the Columbia fur trade. He was in command of the HBC ship, *Norman Morison*, on all three of her voyages that brought settlers and servants from London to Vancouver Island between 1849-1853. On the first voyage, which arrived at Fort Victoria in March 25, 1850, he sold goods that he had brought with him to the locals and the remainder to the Company at fifty percent over prime cost (HBRS, XXXII, p. 121). The Company later objected to this practice and he had to discontinue such personal non-Company trade. In spite of Chief Factor James Douglas's many laudatory comments about Wishart, Wishart became annoyed at him when, in order to prevent desertions of crew members to California, Douglas doubled the wages of his crew of the *Norman Morison* without consulting Wishart (HBRS, XXXII, p. 187). This act angered Wishart and the Governor and Committee instructed Douglas not to do it again. On the second voyage the crew became mutinous over dirty ship's water, mouldy bread and tasteless tea. Douglas sentenced fifteen of them to twelve weeks in jail and had some difficulty getting the cargo away on time (HBRS, XXXII, p. 230). Wishart commanded one more voyage of the *Norman Morison* to Vancouver Island, arriving on January 16, 1853. By 1854, Wishart was in command of the *Princess Royal* that brought coal miners from England to Nanaimo. In 1856 he relinquished command of the ship to Captain J. S. Trivett because of an aversion to James Douglas at Fort Victoria. He then sailed on other HBC ships to Hudson Bay for a number of years, but not to Vancouver Island.

PS: HBCA PortB 1; YFASA 30-31; FtVicASA 2-5 PPS: HBRS, XXXII, p. 79, 87, 120, 120n, ibid Douglas' Sept 13, 1850 letter to Barclay, A.11/72, fo. 315-316d, p. 121; ibid p. 121n, ibid Douglas' May 1, 1851 letter to Barclay, A.11/73, fo. 126-127d, p. 187, ibid, p. 188; Douglas' Nov. 23, 1851 letter to Barclay, A.11/73, fo. 210-213; ibid 230, 231, 245; Helmcken, p. 76n2

Wishart, George (fl. 1849 - 1850) (British)

Birth: possibly Orphir, Orkney (born to James and Ann Wishart)

Death: Shushatie (near Fort Rupert) [British Columbia] - July 7, 1850

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (July, 1850).

George Wishart was in his late teens when he left England in 1849 as a seaman aboard the HBC *Norman Morison* on its first voyage to Vancouver Island. On May 11, 1850, shortly after his arrival at Fort Victoria Wishart deserted and, with fellow deserters Alfred F. Hale, Charles Lobb and his brother James, was secreted aboard a coal carrier, the barque *England*, then at anchor in the Offing. The vessel then sailed to Fort Rupert with the deserters on board. Fearing punishment from the local magistrate at the fort, the deserters fled to an island and were killed by the Newitsee or Haida Indians after one of them destroyed a canoe with a stone. George was stripped and put in a hollow tree. After his body was located, he was brought back to nearby Fort Rupert on July 16 and buried. (For a complete story of the misadventure and subsequent reaction, see entry for Alfred F. Hale.)

One undelivered 1850 London letter from his father rests in the HBCA. It was written a matter of days before George was killed.

Wishart, James (fl. 1849 - 1850) (British)

Birth: possibly Orphir, Orkney (born to James and Ann Wishart)

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Norman Morison* (barque) (1849 - 1850); Untraced vocation, Fort Rupert (July, 1850).

James Wishart received cash in England and Canada from the HBC for the journey as a crew member to Vancouver Island aboard the supply and immigrant ship, *Norman Morison*. After arriving at Fort Victoria/Esquimalt harbour on March 24, 1850, James, his brother George Wishart, Charles Lobb and Albert F. Hale, no doubt enticed by the stories of gold in California, deserted the *Norman Morison* on May 11 for the coal carrier, the barque *England* lying at anchor nearby. The *England* then sailed north to Fort Rupert with the four deserters aboard. After arriving in waters off the fort, the deserters got word that the newly appointed magistrate, Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken, was coming on board to apprehend them. What transpired after that is somewhat unclear for James either hid himself on board or left on a canoe with the three others. George Wishart, Charles Lobb and Albert F. Hale, however, were murdered by the Newitsee Indians when the three deserters, in fear for their lives, had attacked them. After Fort Rupert's apprentice clerk Charles Beardmore unsuccessfully tried to gain the surrender of the murderers from the Newitsee village, he returned to the England to get some assistance and have some of the crew to identify the murder victims. James Wishart, apparently having returned to the England, was at the rail:

...a brother of one of the murdered men, threatened to jump down and be revenged, and being prevented said he would sail about for twenty years to be revenged... (Helmcken, p. 318).

James sailed away on the England for California and has not subsequently been traced.

One undelivered 1850 London letter from his father rests in the HBCA. (see George Wishart, above.)

PS: HBCA PortB 1; log of Norman Morison 1; YFASA 30-32; MiscI 5 PPS: HBRS XXXII, p. lxxii-lxxviii, 124-127; Helmcken, p. 312-318; Beattie & Buss, p. 248-52

See Also: Hale, Albert F.; Wishart, George (Brother); Lobb, Charles

Woahoo (fl. 1845 - 1847) (probably Hawaiian)

Birth: probably Hawaiian Islands

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, Fort Vancouver depot (1845 - 1847).

Woahoo joined the HBC in 1845 in Oahu on a three-year contract. He worked at Fort Vancouver until October 15, 1847, at which point he returned to Oahu.

PS: HBCA YFASA 25-27; YFDS 18

Wood, Harry (fl. 1854 - 1855) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Boy, *Princess Royal* (barque) (1854 - 1855).

Harry Wood made one return voyage to the coast on the HBC supply vessel, *Princess Royal*.

PS: HBCA PortB 1

Wood, Thomas (fl. 1829 - 1833) (British: Welsh)

Birth: probably in or near Manorbier, Pembroke, Wales

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Isabella* (brig) (1829 - 1830); Seaman, *Vancouver* (schooner) (1830); Seaman, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); Seaman, Naval Department (1831 - 1832); Seaman, Fort Simpson naval service (1832 - 1833); Seaman, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

Thomas Wood joined the HBC on October 31, 1829 as a seaman and sailed to the Northwest Coast on the brig *Isabella* which was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia in May 1830. He spent the next three years servicing coastal posts and returned to England on the brig *Eagle* on October 26, 1832 at the end of his contract

PS: HBCA log of Isabella 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 2; YFASA 11-12; YFDS 5a

Wood, William (fl. 1838 - 1843) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Edinburgh, Scotland

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice, *Columbia* (barque) (1838 - 1839); Clerk, Columbia Department (1839 - 1840); Clerk, Snake Party (1840 - 1841); Apprentice clerk, Honolulu (1841).

William Wood came to the coast as a HBC apprentice seaman on the barque *Columbia*. After servicing coastal posts, he arrived back in London in the spring of 1839 and signed on with the HBC as a "clerk for general service" for three years. He worked in both the Columbia Department and Oahu, retired in 1841 near the end of his contract, and was still working on Honolulu in 1843.

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 5; HBCCont; ShMiscPap 14; YFASA 19-20, 22; FtVanASA 6-7; ShMiscPap, 14; SandIsM 1

Woodman, John (fl. 1832 - 1833) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Fur trade employee

Wyeth Member, Wyeth's 1st Expedition (1832 - 1833).

John Woodman, as a member of the 1st expedition of Nathaniel J. Wyeth, travelled from New England across the Rockies to Fort Vancouver in 1832. When he was released by Wyeth from the expedition at Fort Vancouver in October or November, 1832, he did not appear to work for the HBC as some of his fellow adventurers did. However, in 1833, Woodman, along with expedition member Wiggin Abbott, was rehired by Wyeth for the return journey. Woodman didn't get very far, however, as he quarrelled with Wyeth in the Flathead River area and was released with half pay on April 28, 1833. The following month he reappeared, half starved, and was not heard from again. He may have joined another trapping company at the Rendezvous in July, but this is only speculation.

PPS: N. J. Wyeth, p. 191 SS: Overmeyer, p. 100

Woodworth, John (fl. 1835 - 1836) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, *Ganymede* (barque) (1835 - 1836).

John Woodworth was engaged at Fort Vancouver on September 10, 1835 as a seaman and sailed on the *Ganymede* on a round trip voyage to Oahu. He left the *Columbia* on May 3, 1836 supposedly for a return voyage to London. However, on September 18, 1836 he deserted in Valparaíso along with William Wade and thus goes off record.

PS: HBCA YFASA 15, 17; YFDS 6; log of *Ganymede* 4; FtVanASA 3; ShMiscPap 14

Work, John (c. 1792 - 1861) (Irish)

Birth: County Donegal, Ireland - c. 1792 (born to Henry Wark and Sarah McAdoo)

Death: Victoria, British Columbia - December 22, 1861

Fur trade officer

HBC Clerk, Spokane House [Fort Spokane, Spokane Falls] (1823 - 1825); Clerk and manager, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1825 - 1826); Clerk, Fort Colville (1826 - 1829); Clerk, Flathead Post [Fort Connah, Saleesh House] (1829 - 1830); Chief Trader, Snake Party (1830 - 1832); Trader, Bonaventura (Sacramento) Valley expedition (1832 - 1833); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver general charges (1833 - 1834); Chief Trader, South Party (1834); Chief Trader, Fort Vancouver (1834); Chief Trader, *Lama* (brig) (1835 - 1837); Chief Trader, Pacific slopes (1835 - 1837); Chief Trader, Fort Simpson (1837 - 1846); Chief Factor, Fort Simpson (1846 - 1849); Chief Factor, Columbia Department (1850 - 1858); Chief Factor, Columbia Department (1859 - 1860); Chief Factor, Fort Victoria (1861 - 1861).

Twenty-two year old Irish born John Wark joined the HBC from Stromness, Orkney as a writer on June 15, 1814, changing his name at that time to Work. He began his career at York Factory as a steward and rose through the ranks to become clerk. After he and Peter Skene Ogden went west of the Rockies to Spokane House in 1823, he participated in a variety of excursions and was often on the move. For example, Work helped construct Fort Colville and accompanied James McMillan to the Fraser River to seek a site for the future Fort Langley; as well, in June 1829, he was part of the group that sought restitution from the Clatsops for the property taken from the wrecked *William & Ann*. He also led expeditions into the Snake, Flathead and southerly areas and in 1834, when he succeeded his friend Ogden in the management of the coastal trade, he made several trips up and down the coast. The Work family left Port Simpson in 1850 for Victoria where they bought land. He held both a management position in the Company and, from 1857, was a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Vancouver Island, until his death on December 22, 1861.

John Work had two successive wives and thirteen children. Earlier in his life he married a native woman from Red River and had two daughters. In 1825 George Simpson suggested to Dr. John McLoughlin that Work marry the

daughter of a Cayuse chief to cement relations but this does not appear to have happened for, in 1826 at Fort Spokane, he took as a wife, Josette Legace (c.1812-96), the daughter of Pierre Legace and Emma, the daughter of a Nez Perce chief. They formalized their marriage on November 6, 1849. Together they had twelve children: Jane (1827-80), Sarah (1829-1906), Letitia (1831-1910), Margaret (1836-1907), Mary (1837-1919), John (1839-1886), Catherine (1842-1869), Josette (1843-?), Henry (1844-56), David (1846-78), Cecilia Josephine (1849-?) and possibly Suzette (1854-97).

Work Channel, Observatory Inlet, Wark Island, Graham Reach and Work Point in Victoria Harbour are named after John Work.

Manuscripts: Work left behind extensive journals, the originals of which are at the HBCA and UBCSC; transcripts can be found in the BCA. Many have been reprinted in the British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California Historical quarterlies.
PS: HBCA FtVanASA 1-8; YFASA 3-6, 8-9, 11-12, 17-18, 24, 27-32; YFDS 4b-5a, 6-7; FtVicASA 1-10; FtVicCB 22; SimpsonCB; Wills; HBCABio; BCA BCGR-CrtR-AbstLnd; PSACFtNis; BCCR CCCath; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Vancouver District, Victoria sub district, Johnson St. Ward PPS: HBRS IV, p. 356-58; HBRS XXX, p. 199; Van-PL Colonist, Dec. 22, 1861, p. 3 SS: Lugin, p. 60-64; Walbran, p. 522-523
See Also: Finlayson, Roderick (Son-in-Law); Grahame, James Allen (Son-in-Law); Huggins, Edward (Son-in-Law); Legace, Peter Jr. (Relative); Work, John Jr. (Son); Legace, Charles (Relative); Tolmie, William Fraser (Son-in-Law)

Work, John Jr. (fl. 1851 - 1852) (Mixed descent)

Birth: probably Fort Simpson [Nass], British Columbia - 1839 (born to John Work and Josette Legace)

Death: 1886

Fur trade employee

HBC Apprentice clerk, Fort Simpson (1851 - 1852).

John Work Jr. followed his father's footsteps in the HBC.

PS: HBCA YFASA 31
See Also: Work, John (Father); Tolmie, William Fraser (Relative)

Worth, John (fl. 1823 - 1824) (British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Lively* (brig) (1823 - 1824).

John Worth was a second mate aboard the *Lively*, a brig chartered by the HBC. On January 3, 1823, he sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope and rounded the Horn in March. In July he witnessed an altercation between the ship's owner and captain, Robert Ritchie and the boy William Forbes; as a result he swore out a deposition on July 2, 1823 (log of *Lively*, fo. 93d). He later appeared at a court of enquiry held at Fort George on August 3, 1823 regarding the conduct of the 1st mate, Mr. H. M. Hartridge who had been inebriated (ibid, fo. 109d). Hartridge was replaced, not by Worth, but by the carpenter, Mr. Miller. A bypassed (and probably unhappy) Mr. Worth sailed from Fort George two days later and, on December 30th, went on shore without leave at Rio de Janeiro (ibid, fo. 184). He turned up two days later having spent New Year's Eve in Rio (ibid, fo. 185). The ship soon sailed and Worth arrived in England on March 25, 1824.

PS: HBCA log of Lively 1; ShipExt

Wright, Augustus (fl. 1824 - 1825) (American)

Birth: probably United States of America

Maritime employee

MW Boy, *Convoy* (brig) (1825).

Augustus Wright shipped aboard the *Convoy* [William Henry McNeill] in Boston as a ship's boy before it sailed for the Northwest Coast on October 25, 1824. Unlike fellow ship's boy, William White, Augustus did not desert when the ship touched at San Fernandez Island. After arriving at Honolulu on March 16, 1825 and discharging cargo, it took on supplies for the Northwest Coast, departing April 1. Wright and the vessel traded for a season, returning to Honolulu November 2. It is not known whether he continued to sail with the *Convoy* back to the Northwest Coast for the 1826-1827 trading seasons.

PS: BCA log of Convoy SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Wyeth, Nathaniel Jarvis (1802 - 1856) (American)

Birth: Massachusetts, United States - January 29, 1802 (born to Jacob Wyeth and Elizabeth Jarvis)

Death: Cambridge, Massachusetts – August 31, 1856

Fur trade officer

Wyeth Guest, Fort Vancouver (winter 1833); Builder, Fort Hall (1834); Builder, Fort William (1835); Gratuity for

services, Fort Vancouver Indian Trade (1835 - 1836).

Nathaniel J. Wyeth twice tried unsuccessfully to establish a commercial enterprise on the Pacific slopes. In 1831, fired up by Boston schoolmaster Hall J. Kelly about the possibilities of a commercial and agricultural colony on the *Columbia* River, Wyeth launched a loosely organized westward expedition. While sending a supply ship, the *Sultana*, around the Horn, his overland expedition of twenty-four men left the Boston area on March 11, 1832, with impractical wheeled boat-wagons which were abandoned in Independence [Missouri]. On the way, several men deserted (including his younger brother), but Wyeth continued west for a month with a party of Milton G. Sublette and arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 29th, with only eleven of his original party. Because his supply ship was wrecked on the Society Islands and Wyeth had to rely on the HBC and winter over at Fort Vancouver, he discharged his men and in February 1833, headed east. On his way back he struck an agreement M. G. Sublette on behalf of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company to bring out three thousand dollars worth of merchandise for trade. He arrived at Cambridge, Mass. on November 7, 1833 where he organized a second expedition under the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company. Wyeth and company now had plans for fur trading posts, a salmon fishery, a colony, etc., and sent the *May Dacre* around the Horn to meet him at the Columbia once again. This time he left Boston on February 7, 1834 accompanied by missionaries Jason and Daniel Lee and scientists Thomas Nuttall and John Kirk Townsend and others. However, Milton's older brother William L. Sublette and Thomas Fitzpatrick refused to honour the contract, dissolved the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and formed a new one, thus shutting out Wyeth. Burdened now with surplus goods, the practical minded Wyeth set up Fort Hall (named after a business partner) in July-August 1834 on the Snake River and arrived in Fort Vancouver two months later on September 14th. This time, most of the fifty-eight expedition members made it onto the Pacific slopes. After laying out his own farm in the Willamette Valley, he constructed Fort William on Wapato [Sauvie] Island from where he shipped lumber and salmon to Hawaii. Even though he gained the admiration and friendship of Fort Vancouver's John McLoughlin, Wyeth could not stand up to competition from the London company. Within a year, fourteen of his men were lost through drowning and encounters with the natives. Others became ill, just as Wyeth did in 1835; consequently, he sold Fort Hall to the HBC and returned east in 1836, a defeated man. A year later, however, he petitioned Congress for a land grant on Sauvie's Island claiming that he had established an orchard there. Nevertheless, Wyeth stayed in Boston and returned to his old business of shipping ice to the West Indies.

In 1824 he married his cousin, Elizabeth Jarvis, but did not raise a family on the Pacific slopes.

Published manuscripts: Selected Wyeth correspondence from 1831-1836 was compiled and published in 1899 by the University of Oregon and the Oregon Historical Society. Included are business and personal correspondence as well as two journals. The journal of his first expedition (June 6, 1832-Sept. 30, 1833) begins thirty-five days into the expedition. The journal of the second expedition runs from May 5, 1834-April 13, 1835. The Oregon Historical Society retains the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company Letterbook, 1839-1837 as well as the Fort Hall Account Books July 31, 1834-August 1837, consisting of two ledgers and a journal.
PS: HBCA YFASA 13, 15; YFDS 7; FtVanASA 4; N. J. Wyeth's Dec. 5, 1836 letter to HBC Gov. & Committee A.10/3, fos. 496-97; OHS FtHallAB; CRFTCCB; MHS Chouteau PPS: N. J. Wyeth; J. B. Wyeth SS: Chittenden, p. 434-56; DAB Shafer; Hussey, Champoe; Place of, p. 68-71; OHS Oregonian, April 12, 1888

Yale , James Murray [variation: **Yeal**] (c. 1798 - 1871) (Canadian: English)

Birth: Lachine, Lower Canada - c. 1798

Death: Stromness, Burnside Rd., Victoria, British Columbia - May 7, 1871

Fur trade officer

HBC Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1821 - 1823); Clerk, Fort George [New Caledonia] (1821 - 1824); Untraced vocation, Fort Alexandria (summer 1824); Untraced vocation, Fort St. James (1825 - 1826); Untraced vocation, Fort Alexandria (1826 - 1827); Medical reasons, Fort Vancouver (1827 - 1828); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1828 - 1859); Chief Trader in charge, Fort Langley (1833 - 1859).

James Murray Yale, a diminutive man under five feet [152 cm] in height, joined the HBC in 1815 as a clerk at Fort Wedderburn. On April 2, 1817, during the heady years of HBC-NWC conflict, he suffered the indignity of being made prisoner by the NWC at Fort Chipewyan. After being dismissed as prisoner in September, he worked east of the Rockies until 1820. From 1821, until his retirement in 1862, he served out the rest of his time in New Caledonia and Columbia districts. Early carelessness, however, seems to have limited his advancement. In 1823 at Fort George, while he had left the post unsupervised to visit friends, his native wife was caught having an affair with a man by two servants, Joseph Bagnoit and Belonie Duplant, who were murdered to cover their discovery. Even though Yale was exonerated, he was thought to be negligent. Given the additional factor that George Simpson felt Yale's education was too limited, he was not promoted to Chief Trader until outfit 1843-44. (A descendant felt that Simpson suffered from a short-man syndrome and because Yale was actually shorter than him, could easily dominate him by holding back promotions.) Yale was well thought of and trusted by the men with whom he worked but never advanced beyond Chief Trader even though he had been put in charge of Fort Langley from the time of the departure of Archibald McDonald in 1833. Yale went on furlough in outfit 1859-60 and retired soon after - he settled near Victoria. There, he built a house which he gave to his daughter and son-in-law, John Manson. He died in 1871 in Victoria.

James Murray Yale had at least three wives and several daughters. The first, at Fort George, a daughter of Talphe, had been previously purchased by a Carrier man and, even though she was married to Yale, continued the relationship with her Carrier husband. At Fort George, when she was caught with her husband by the two HBC servants, the two men were murdered and the wife ran away with the murderers. At Fort Langley on November, 18, 1828, Yale married Quaitlin Chief Nicamuns' daughter, who was actually married to a man named Scatchad. However, in 1833, this second wife abandoned Yale and her baby, Eliza (c.1829-?) who had to be taken care of by Yale. James Murray Yale then chose a third wife; their children were Aurelia (1839-1931) and Isabella (1840-?).

Fort Yale [Yale, B.C.] was named after James Murray Yale.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-6, 8-9, 11-15, 17-20, 23-24, 27-32; FtVanASA 1-8; YFDS 3a, 6-7; FtVicASA 1-14; FtLangPJ 1-3; SimpsonCB; Wills; Van-PL Colonist, Jan. 20, 1931 PPS: HBR5 I, p. 473-74; HBR5 XXII, p. 505; HBR5 XXX, p. 230 SS: DCB Lamb; Lugin; BCA Diar-Rem Yale; Morton, p. 214; Yale descendant
See Also: Manson, John Duncan (Son-in-Law)

Yates, James (1819 - 1900) (British: Scottish)

Birth: Linlithgow, Scotland - January 21, 1819

Death: Porto Belle, a suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland - February 24, 1900

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Harpooner* (barque) (1848 - 1849); Shipwright, *Beaver* (ship) (1849 - 1850); Shipwright, Fort Victoria (1850 - 1851).

The early life of James Yates is not clear. According to a biographer, when he was young, James Yates' parents moved him to Fifeshire where he grew up and was educated, although Bishop George Hills claimed that he came from Orkney; both may be true. As early as 1843, he was on runs to Hudson Bay on the *Prince Rupert* as a ship's carpenter and in 1849 arrived at Fort Victoria on the *Harpooner*. For the next eighteen months he superintended the discharge and freighting of cargo. He continued to work as a shipwright and on January 29, 1851 became a freeman having had his articles successfully cancelled. According to Huggins, Yates had a querulous disposition and the Board of Management was happy to see him go. At the end of eighteen months he purchased acreage and started his own business as a liquor merchant, real estate dealer and trader - businesses at which he was very successful. Yates continued to carry on transactions with the HBC until 1856. In 1856 he was elected to the first Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island as a representative of Victoria. In 1860, having made his fortune, he took his family back to Scotland where he settled at Porto Bello, a suburb of Edinburgh. He returned to Vancouver for two years to sort out his land ownership claims, returning to Scotland for the last time in 1864.

James Yates married Mary Powell (1824-98), daughter of Welsh architect, Evan Powell, in October 1848, just before they sailed. Together they had seven children: Emma Frances (?-bap.1850-?) named after Emma Staines, Harriet Elizabeth Sinclair (?-bap.1851-?), Agnes (1853-56), Mary (1854-?), James Stuart (1857-1950), Harry (1859-1907) and Catherine Jane (1861-?).

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert V 3, 6, 9; PortB 1; YFASA 29-31; FtVicASA 1-4; HBCABio; TacP-FtNis Huggins, Mar. 1, 1900; BCA AbstLnd; BCCR CCCath; AngProvS Hills; Van-PL Colonist, February 24, 1900, p. 2 SS: Kerr, p. 325; Helmcken, p. 112, fn1; <http://www/maureenduffus.com>; family descendant

Yates, William (1833 - ?) (British: Shetlander)

Birth: Lerwick, Shetland Islands, United Kingdom - July 16, 1833

Death: probably Hope area, British Columbia

Fur trade employee

HBC Labourer, New Caledonia general charges (1851 - 1852); Labourer, Fort Langley (1851 - 1852); Untraced vocation, New Caledonia (1852 - 1853); Labourer, New Caledonia (1853 - 1855); Untraced vocation, Fort Langley (1855 - 1857); Labourer, Fort Langley (1857 - 1859); Untraced vocation, Columbia Department (1859 - 1861); Untraced vocation, Fort Hope (1861 - 1862); Labourer, Fort Hope (1862 - 1865); Post master, Fort Hope (1865 - 1870); Post master, Fort Hope (1871 - 1887); Post master, Fort Hope (1890 - 1891).

William Yates island hopped at a young age with his family to Stromness, Orkney where his boatbuilding father found work. In 1849 at the age of sixteen, young William was recruited from Stromness by Dr. Hamilton for the HBC and in 1851 he crossed the Rockies to New Caledonia through the Yellow Head Pass and Tete Jaune Cache with thirty others. His first six months were spent at Fort George and the next three years at Fort St. James working under Donald Manson, as well as McLeod Lake, where for six months he was left in charge as a tender or clerk. In 1854 he came to Fort Langley where, under James Yale, he tried unsuccessfully to open up the Chilliwack area for Company farm animals. At one point he was sent to Fort Yale to assist in construction at the trading house. He was in charge of the Fort Hope store for a considerable time and during this time saw the miners passing through for the gold rush, river gunfights which were wrongly blamed on the natives as well as the wrongful hanging of a native, the dismantling of the fort palisades, the closing of the store, the accidental blowing up of one of the fort cannons by an amateur, etc. For many years he also had a wild gander which seemed to terrorize all but him. On October 1, 1859, he pre-empted forty

acres [16.2 ha] 1.5 miles [2.4 km] northeast of Hope on the east side of the Quequella River. Yates' ability to speak several languages, including: French, Cayuse French, several Algonkian languages (besides the local Salishan dialects), allowed him to keep the peace between the miners and the local natives during the turbulent times of the gold rush.

William Yates had one wife, Mary Yiamtenal (c.1846-?), a native, and four children. His children were William (1863-?), Christina (1870-?), Louisa (1873-?) and James (1879-27?).

PS: HBCA YFASA 31-32; YFDS 22; FtVicASA 1-16; Van-PL 1881 Canada Census, Yale District; BCA Diar-Rem Yates
PPS: Allison, p. 7, 11, 91n SS: Laing, p. 220

Yorke, George [variation: **York**] (fl. 1850 - 1852) (Undetermined ethnicity)

Fur trade employee

HBC Middleman, Fort Alexandria (1850 - 1851); Middleman, Thompson River (1851 - 1852).

George Yorke worked for the HBC and retired in outfit 1851-1852, and may have remained for a short time in the area.

PS: BCA FtAlex; HBCA YFASA 30-32; FtVicASA 1-3

Yorston, Magnus (fl. 1839 - 1842) (British: Orcadian Scot)

Birth: probably in or near St. Ola, Orkney, United Kingdom

Death: probably British Isles

Fur trade employee

HBC Passenger, *Prince Rupert IV* (ship) (1838); House carpenter, Columbia Department general charges (1839 - 1840); Passenger, *Prince Rupert V* (barque) (1842).

Magnus Yorston joined the HBC on March 26, 1838 as a house carpenter for five years. He was most likely heading for the Columbia but remained in the Saskatchewan District and returned to the British Isles in 1842.

PS: HBCA log of Prince Rupert IV 11; YFASA 19; log of Prince Rupert V 1

Young, Ewing (c. 1810 - 1841) (American)

Birth: Knox County, Tennessee, United States - c. 1810

Death: Oregon Territory, Pacific Northwest - February 1841

Free trader

U.A. Settler, Willamette Valley (1834 - 1841).

Ewing Young only very briefly tapped into the HBC fur trade by selling furs to the Company. He had little formal schooling and became a cabinet maker but then turned to trapping, working in and out of the California area from 1828-1831. In 1834, in San Diego he met Oregon promoter Hall Jackson Kelly and along with twelve others and two-hundred Californian horses went to Fort Vancouver, arriving October 27, 1834. However, as the horses were suspected as having been stolen (FtVanCB 10, fo. 35), John McLoughlin would have nothing to do with him, although he was given credit for some of his furs. In November 1834 he established a claim on the bank of the Willamette opposite Champoege seeking additional income through distilling which prompted a petition against him in 1838. His name was partially cleared a year earlier in 1837, when with the help of the U.S. Navy's William A. Slacum, he organized the Willamette Cattle Company and with ten others, brought in six-hundred head of cattle north. In 1838 he also erected a sawmill and had become a respected citizen by the time of his death three years later. His death however, presented problems, for he was without heirs and there was a need to probate his rather substantial estate. This called for the election of a probate judge. An heir in the form of a Joaquim Young did turn up after the probate and was awarded almost \$5000.00 as settlement by the Oregon Provisional Government.

The name of his wife in Taos has not been traced.

PS: HBCA YFDS 10; FtVanCB 10, McLoughlin's Nov. 18, 1834 letter to Governor, fo. 35 SS: Brosnan, "The Signers", p. 180-181; DAB Ghent; Holmes, Ewing Young, p. 180

Young, Francis (fl. 1828) (British: English)

Birth: probably Northumberland, England

Maritime employee

HBC Seaman, Columbia Department (1828).

Francis Young joined the HBC on September 6, 1828 for three years. He was assigned to ships servicing the Columbia but did not appear on those abstracts.

PS: HBCA HBCCont

Young, Robert (fl. 1830 - 1833) (probably British)

Birth: probably British Isles

Maritime officer

HBC 2nd mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1830 - 1831); 1st mate, *Dryad* (brig) (1831 - 1832); 2nd mate, *Eagle* (brig) (1832 - 1833).

Robert Young joined the HBC in England on January 9, 1830 as second mate for three years. He arrived in the Columbia where he worked on coastal shipping for the next two years. Robert Young left the Columbia for London on the brig *Eagle* on October 25, 1832 at the end of his contract.

PS: HBCA HBCCont; FtVanASA 2; YFDS 4a-5a; YFASA 11-12; log of Dryad 1

Zastre, Gonzague [variation: **Gonraque**] (c. 1800 - ?) (Canadian: German and French)

Birth: Berthier, Lower Canada - c. April 5, 1800 (born to Jean-André Zass and Marie Coutray)

Death: probably East of the Rocky Mountains

Fur trade employee

HBC Steersman, Columbia Department or New Caledonia (1826 - 1827); Steersman, New Caledonia (1827 - 1828).

Gonzague Zastre, born Louis Gonzague Isaac Zastre and whose surname is a combination of his parents' surnames, joined the fur trade around 1819 from Berthier and in outfits 1821-1826 worked in the Athabasca. He was in New Caledonia from 1826-1828 at which point he went out with the Express to the Saskatchewan district where he worked until 1831, becoming a freeman trapper. He, along with his wife and six children, all joined up with the Red River emigrants to come to the Columbia. However, they had second thoughts at Edmonton and dropped out (PSACMisc 1). He did not turn up on further Pacific slopes records. At that point, it was noted he was a trapper.

Zastre married Angelique Parisien (?-?) on May 28, 1833 at St. Boniface, Red River [Manitoba], daughter of Jean Baptiste Parisien Sr. & Lisette or Louise Bercier.

PS: HBCA YFASA 1-2, 4-7, 9; FtVanASA 1; FtVanAB 10, 15; FtCol Mis 1; PSACMisc 1; HBCAbio

Appendices

Fur Trade Posts or Forts

Fur trade posts were more than physical structures grounded in a virgin exploitable landscape and justified with profit and loss statements. The posts were negotiated spaces in which people lived, worked and forged relationships, all set within a context of numerically superior and well-established natives and native cultures. The planners and builders of the fur trade posts usually chose native nexus points of trade, food gathering and cultural activities that had developed over the millennia. Negotiation for space was made easier by the fact that the post stores contained a myriad of items on which, in exchange for natives bringing in furs as well as food, the local population grew more dependent. As a bonus, natives of the immediate area, the “homeguard” so to speak, could exact a toll from more distant peoples trading at the posts. This quid pro quo arrangement gave the fur trade companies and natives a mutual security and, for the companies, access to well-established trails and routes to effect business. Relationships were forged and families developed, forever changing the lives of not only the native population but also the fur traders, their families and children. The posts then were agencies of change both for the people working in them as well as for the indigenous populations. Conflict resolution was only sometimes bloody and most often resolved peacefully by compensation. On another level, fur trade posts were the embodiment of “Lives Lived.”

Sometimes the end dates of operation of a post are difficult to ascertain as there was often a phasing out of operation. Sometimes the posts’ operations morphed into stores which were placed nearby offsite or the posts were sold to private interests and continued under different ownership. Other times records do not give an indication of when operations ceased.

The Fur Trade Posts and Expeditions by Geographic Area

New Caledonia Posts

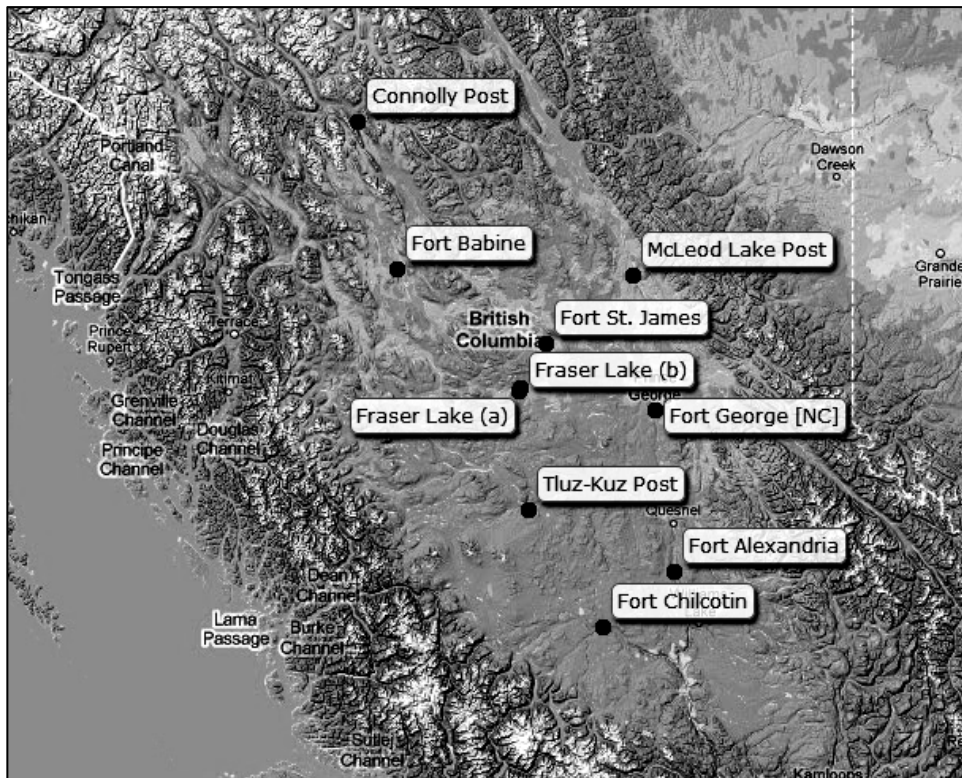


IMAGE 77 Map of New Caledonia Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. McLeod Lake Post (NWC-HBC) 1805-1968
2. Fort St. James (NWC-HBC) 1806-1952
3. Fraser Lake (NWC-HBC) 1806-1914

4. Fort George [NC] (NWC-HBC) 1807-1915
5. Fort Babine (HBC) 1822-1971
6. Fort Alexandria (NWC-HBC) 1821-1960s
7. Fort Chilcotin (HBC) 1829-1844
8. Tluz-Kuz Post (HBC) 1844-1849
9. Connolly Post (HBC) 1827-1892

Kootenay River Posts

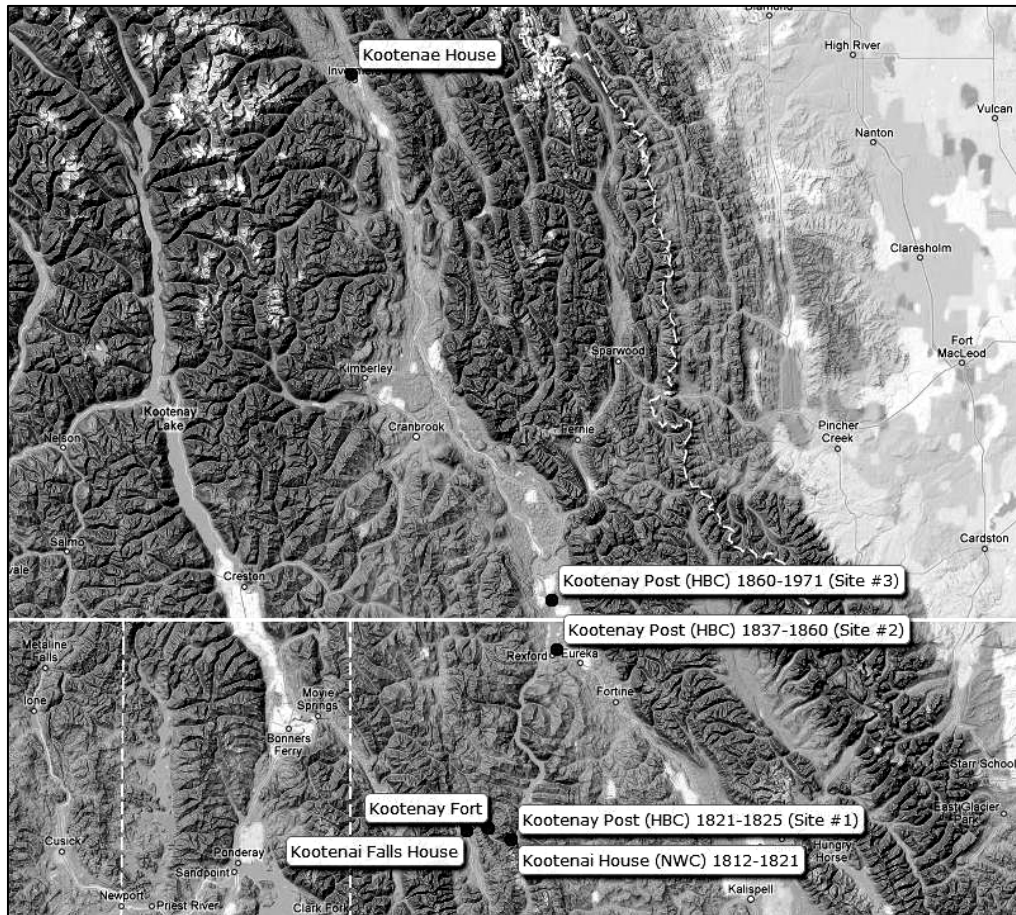


IMAGE 78 Map of Kootenay River Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Kootenae House (NWC) 1807-1814
2. Kootenai Falls House (NWC) 1808-1809
3. Kootenai House (NWC) 1813-1821
4. Kootenay Fort (PFC) 1813-1814
5. Kooteney Post (HBC) 1821-1871

Flathead Posts

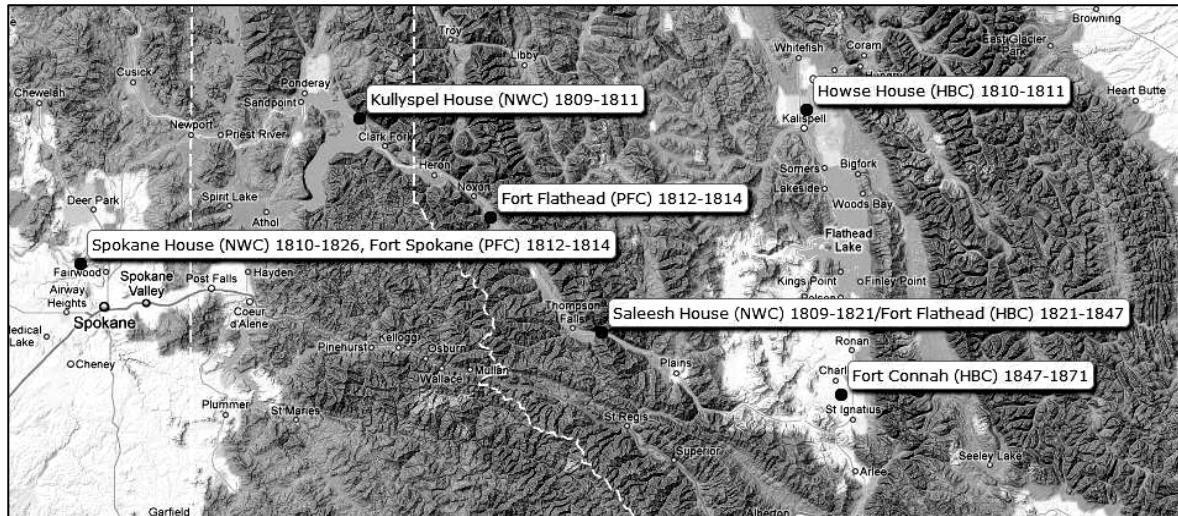


IMAGE 79 Map of Flathead Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Kullyspel House (NWC) 1809-1811
2. Saleesh House (NWC) 1809-1821
3. Spokane House (NWC) 1810-1826, Fort Spokane (PFC) 1812-1814
4. Howse House (HBC) 1810-1811
5. Fort Flathead (PFC) 1812-1814
6. Fort Flathead/Saleesh House (HBC) 1821-1847
7. Fort Connah (HBC) 1847-1871
8. Jeremy Pinch's Establishment 1807

Snake River Posts and Expeditions

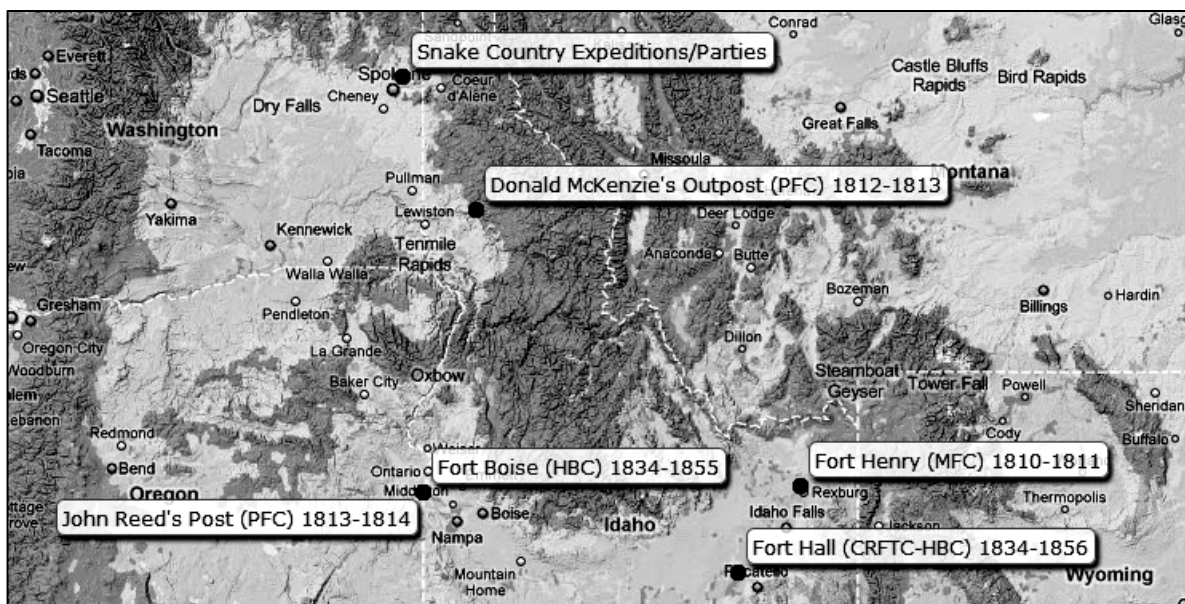


IMAGE 80 Snake River Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Snake Country Expeditions/Parties (NWC-HBC, etc.) 1811-1850
2. Fort Henry (MFC) 1810-1811
3. Donald McKenzies Outpost (PFC) 1812-1813
4. John Reed's Post (PFC) 1813-1814
5. Fort Hall (CRFTC-HBC) 1834-1856
6. Fort Boise (HBC) 1834-1855

The Okanogan River/Thompson River Posts

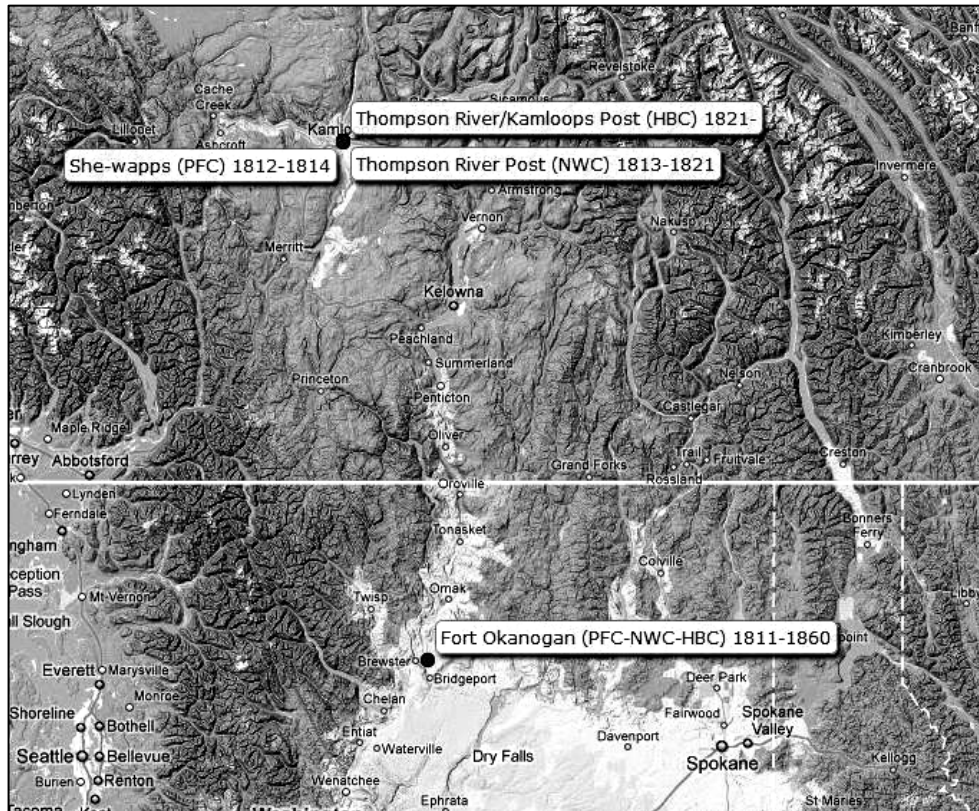


IMAGE 81 Map of Okanogan River/Thompson River Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Fort Okanogan (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1811-1860
2. She-wapps (PFC) 1812-1814
3. Thompson River Post (NWC) 1813-1821
4. Thompson River/Kamloops Post (HBC) 1821-

The Columbia River Posts 1811-1871

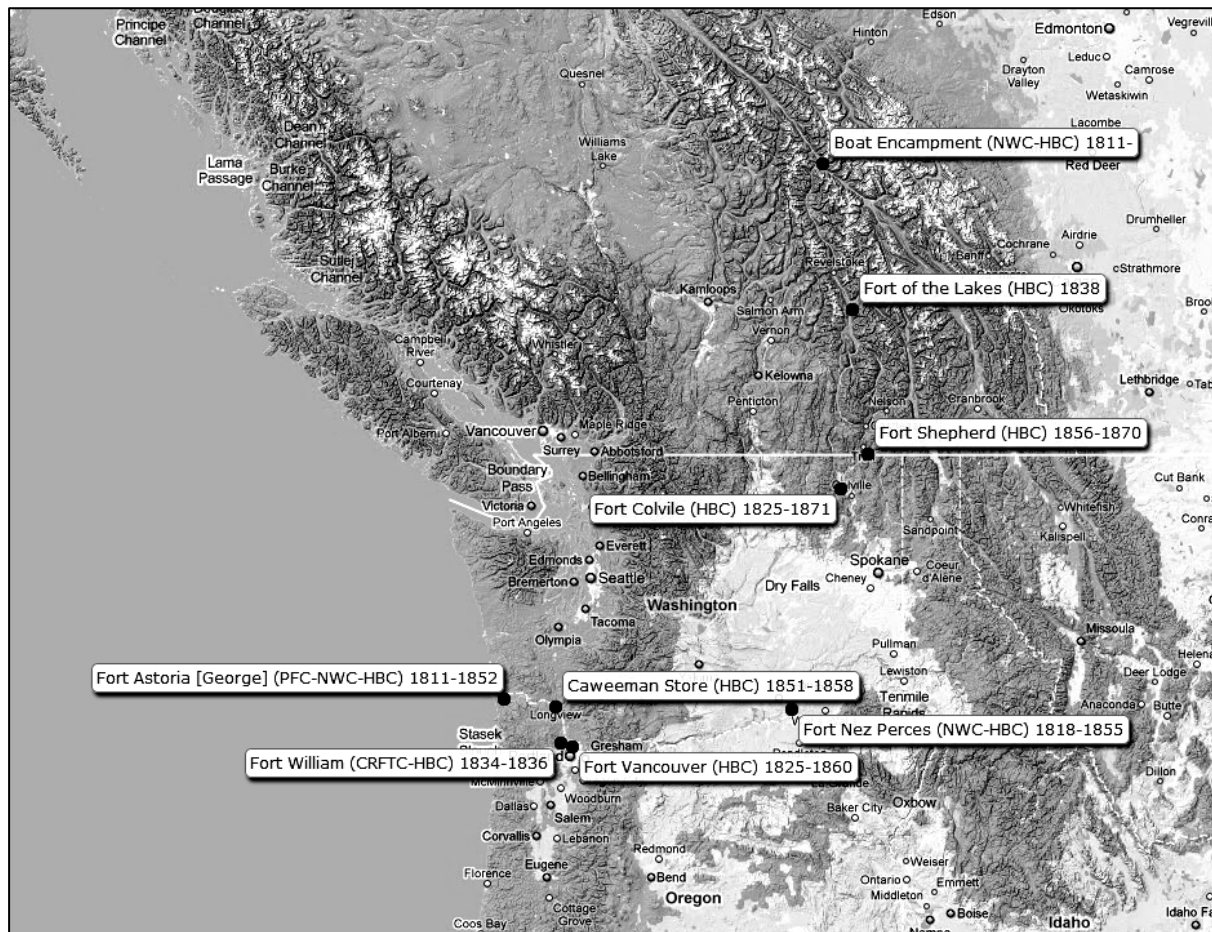


IMAGE 82 Map of Columbia River Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Fort Astoria [George] (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1811-1852
2. Caweeman store (HBC) 1851-1858
3. Fort William (CRFTC-HBC) 1834-1836
4. Fort Vancouver (HBC) 1825-1860
5. Fort Nez Perces (NWC-HBC) 1818-1855
6. Fort Colville (HBC) 1825-1871
7. Fort Shepherd (HBC) 1856-1870
8. Fort of the Lakes (HBC) 1838
9. Boat Encampment (NWC-HBC) 1811-

The Willamette River Posts

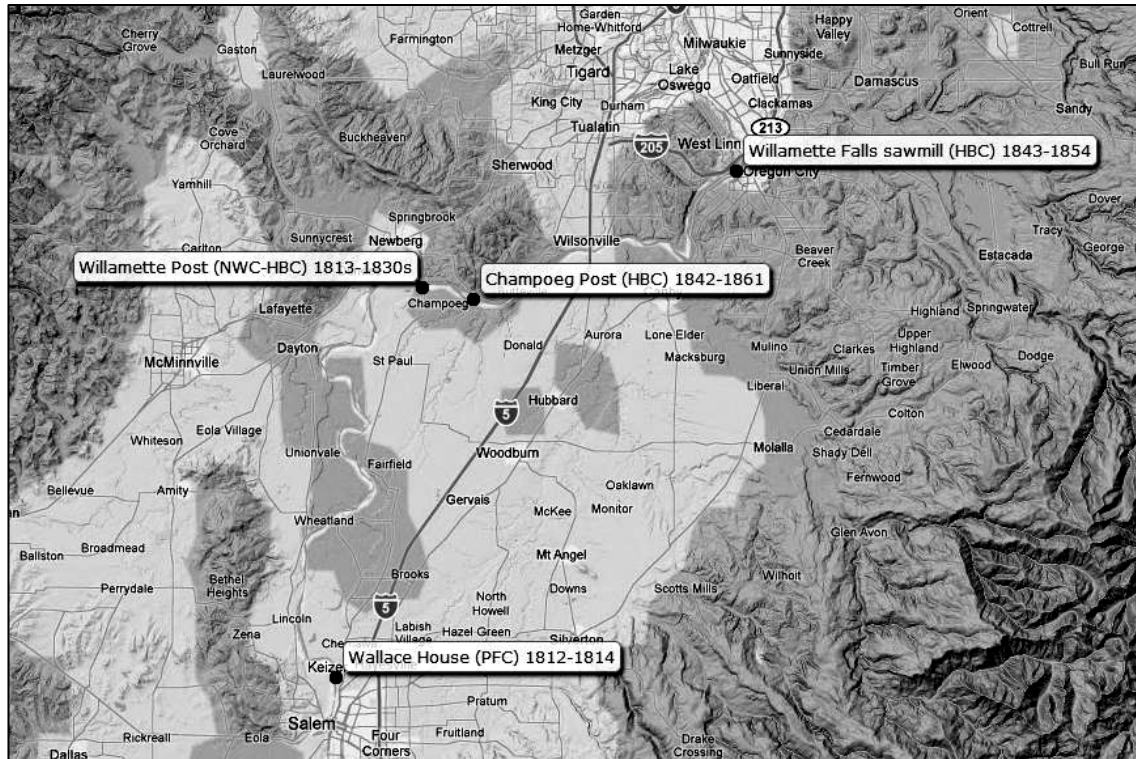


IMAGE 83 Map of Willamette River Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Wallace House (PFC) 1812-1814
2. Willamette Post (NWC, HBC) 1813-1830s
3. Champoeg post (HBC) 1842-1861
4. Willamette Falls sawmill (HBC) 1843-1854

Southern Oregon Expeditions and Posts

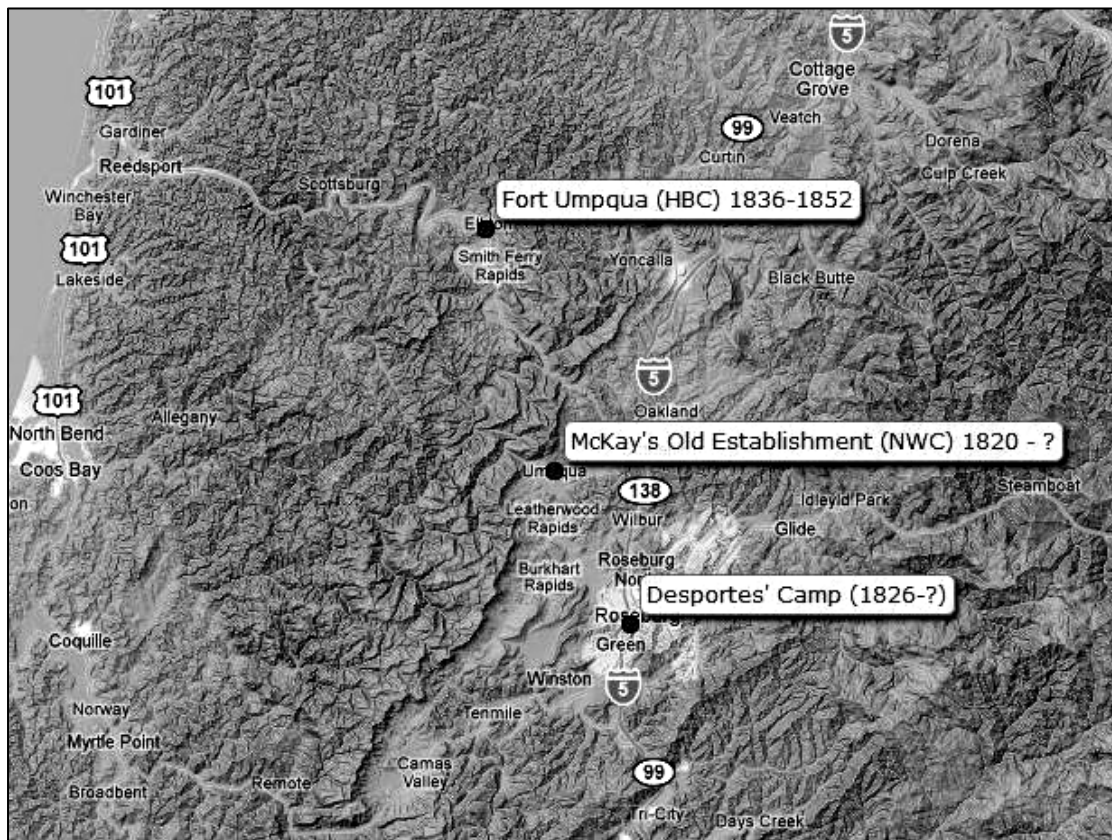


IMAGE 84 Map of Southern Oregon Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Southward Expeditions (NWC-HBC-SJS)
2. McKay's Old Establishment (NWC) 1820-?
3. Desportes' Camp 1826-?
5. Fort Umpqua (HBC) 1836-1852

Coastal Posts

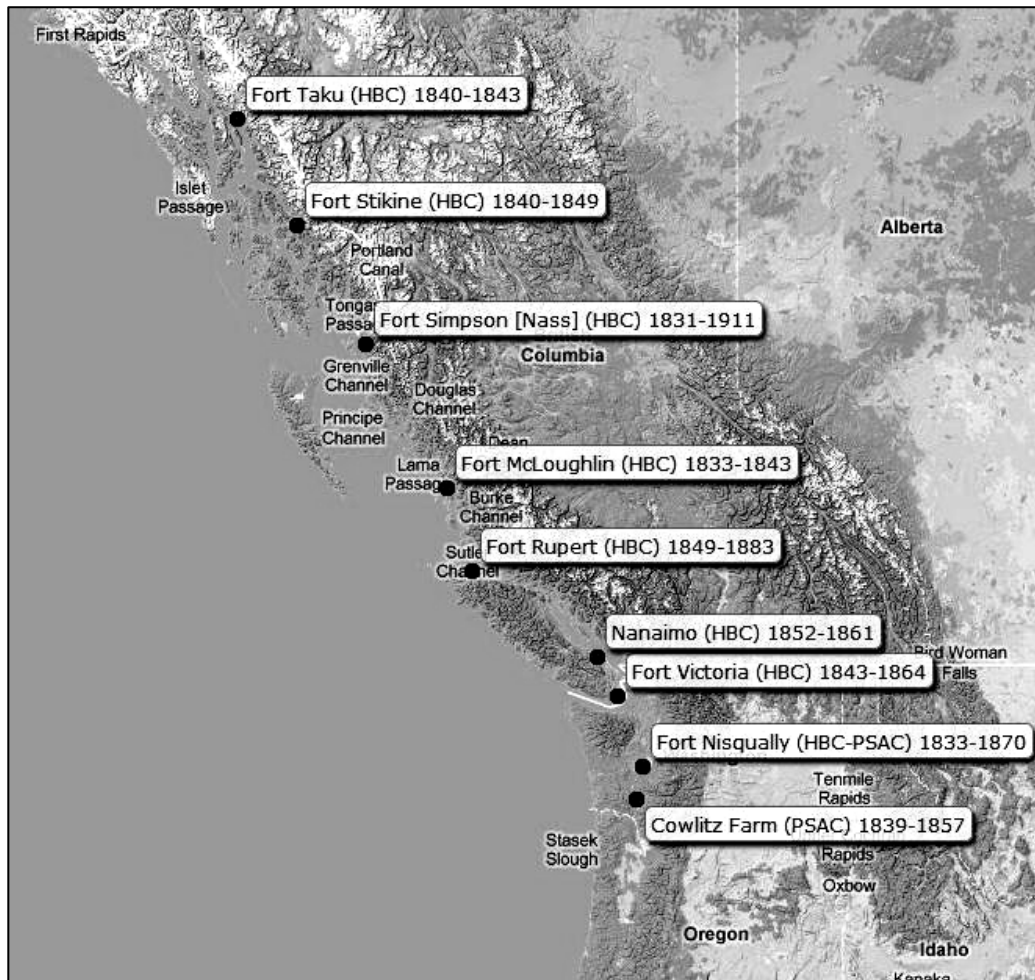


IMAGE 85 Map of Coastal Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Fort Nisqually (HBC-PSAC) 1833-1870
2. Cowlitz Farm (PSAC) 1839-1857
3. Fort Victoria (HBC) 1843-1864
4. Nanaimo (HBC) 1852-1861
5. Fort Rupert (HBC) 1849-1883
6. Fort McLoughlin (HBC) 1833-1843
7. Fort Simpson [Nass] (HBC) 1831-1911
8. Fort Stikine (HBC) 1840-1849
10. Fort Taku (HBC) 1840-1843

Lower Fraser River Posts

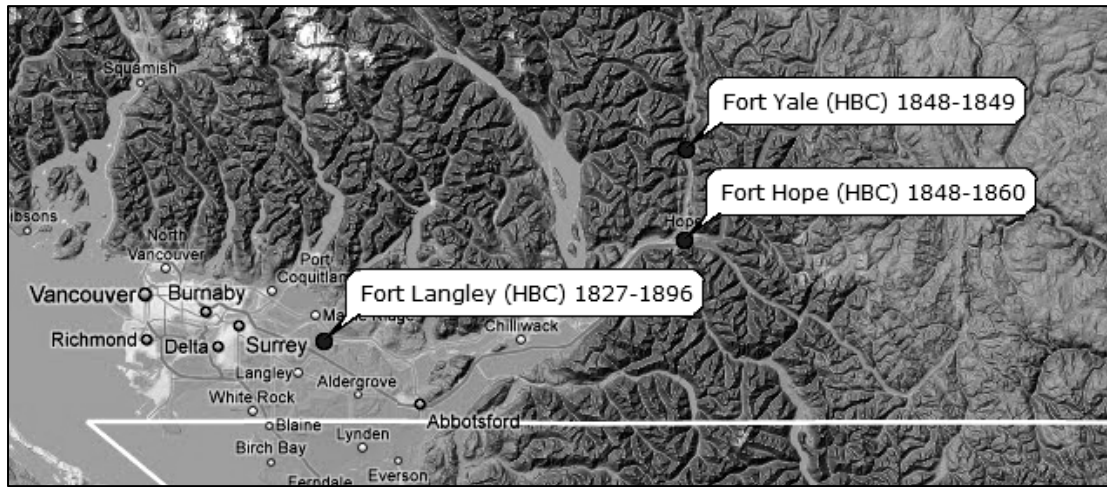


IMAGE 86 Map of Lower Fraser River Posts. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Fort Langley (HBC) 1827-1896
2. Fort Hope (HBC) 1848-1860
3. Fort Yale (HBC) 1848-1849

Posts Outside the Pacific Northwest but Under its Aegis

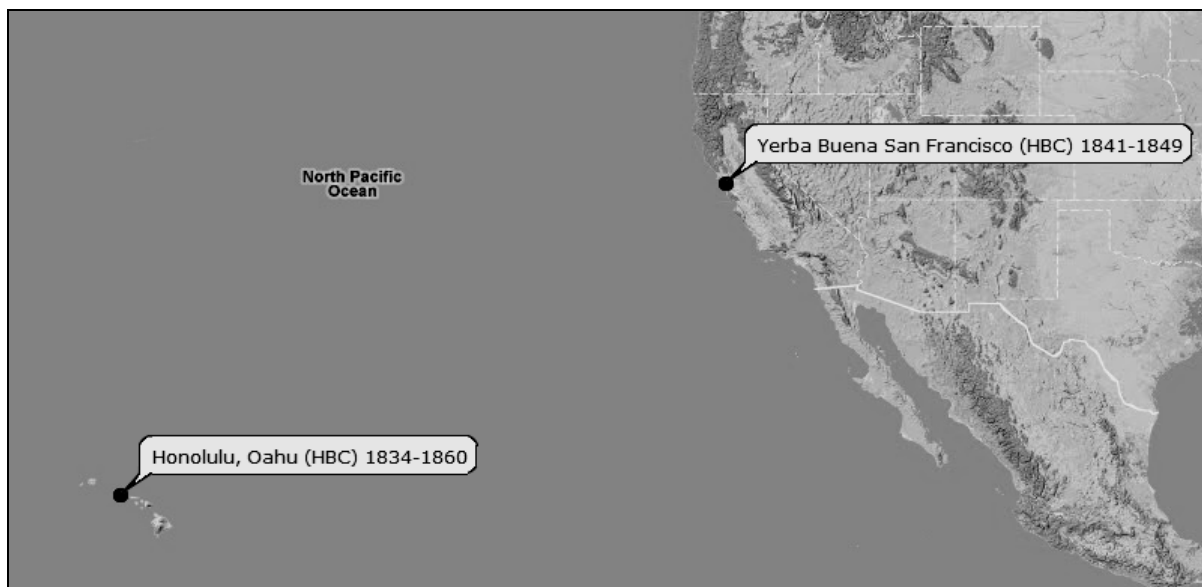


IMAGE 87 Map of Posts Outside the Pacific Northwest but Under its Aegis. Google Maps, 2010.

1. Yerba Buena San Francisco (HBC) 1841-1849
2. Honolulu, Hawai'i (HBC) 1834-1860

New Caledonia Posts

New Caledonia

New Caledonia was a geographic area in present day north-central British Columbia in which a collection of nine interdependent North West Company posts were erected, several of which were set up by Simon Fraser from 1805. This interdependency was necessary to the survival of the NWC/HBC fur trade and its personnel in the area for, if essential annual fish runs failed in either the Fraser or Babine-Skeena River system, the other could be tapped, a linkage long recognized by the indigenous Athabaskan population. Trails were long established, for this is how trade items from the coast found their way inland. Alexander Mackenzie relied on these trails to get from the Fraser River to the Pacific Ocean and back in 1793. The route east was via the Peace River or up the Fraser over the Yellowhead and Athabasca Passes. Because of the interdependent nature of this collection of posts, during any one outfit a person might find himself working at several posts, and thus names on the accounts would simply state New Caledonia.

The men working in New Caledonia had to adjust to several changes. The harsh weather and chronic shortage of food was somewhat alleviated with gardens and with oxen and horses that were eventually brought in to plough the soil. With the change of management in 1821 came an adjustment to a more centralized HBC control. Furs, once taken out in an eastward direction, were eventually taken south to be shipped out by boat via the Columbia River. Lastly, with the advent of the Colony of British Columbia in 1858 and the relinquishment of HBC monopoly control, the employees were faced with considerably more options for themselves and their families.

Around fifty employees could be found working in the area during a winter. During the summer, however, servants, particularly *Canadiens* would return to Canada, or points in between, reducing the numbers significantly.

Personnel in New Caledonia (not post specific), 1805-1860s:

Allard, Joseph [b]; Anarise, Joseph; Anderson, Alexander C.; Arahota, Charles; Arewhonianta, Andre; Assanayenton, Jean Baptiste; Asselin, Isidore; Atachsasar, Ignace; Atariachtoo, Thomas; Awetarongquash, Louis; Ayotte, Firmin; Balau; Bates, Thomas; Beardy, Henry; Beland, Francois; Bellanger, Alexis; Bouche, Francis; Boucher, James; Boucher, Jean Baptiste [c]; Boucher, Jean Baptiste [d]; Boucher, Jean Marie; Bouche, Louison; Boucher, Pierre; Bourgeau, Joseph; Brasconnier, Jean Baptiste; Brunel, Joseph; Cadotte, Pierre; Cameron, Duncan; Cantin, Jean Baptiste; Chabotte, Jean Baptiste; Chalifoux, Vincent; Charbonneau, Abraham; Charles, Marc; Charles, Thomas; Chartier, Charles; Connolly, William; Cook, Peter Joseph; Couturier, Jacques; Crete, Edouard; Cumming, John; Danneau, Antoine; Daunais, Louis Aime; Davis, William; Desastin, Louis; Desautel, Joseph; Deschamps, Michel; Deschiquette, Francois; Desjardines, Jean Baptiste; Desmarrais, Goddy; Dionne, Cyprien; Douillette, Emanuel; Dubeau, Louis; Dubois, Andre; Dubois, Pierre; Duquette, Antoine; Dusseau, Joseph; Fallardeau, Michel; Favel, Charles; Fisher, Alexander; Fraser, Paul; Gagnon, Joseph; Gagnon, Louis; Gagnon, Luc; Gendron, Alexis; Gignagne, Jean; Goudie, John; Gouin, Pierre; Grant, Peter; Gregoire, Antoine; Gregoire, Etienne; Griffin, Charles; Guille, Simon; Ham; Hamel, Charles; Jacques, Joseph; Jironway, Louis; Johnstone, James; Joyalle, Etienne; Kaonasse, Michel; Kaichenhenrat, Ignace; Kaimaina; Kainoalau; Kalemaka; Kamai; Kanarikown, Michel; Kanatasse, Narcisse; Keahanele; Keave, Tom; Kee; Kikoa; Kikapalale; Labelle, Isaac; Lacourse, Amable; Lacourse, Francois; Lacourse, Theodore; Lacroix, Miche; Laframboise, Francois; Laframboise, Francois [b]; Lambert, Etienne; Lambert, Felix; Lambroise, Michel; Lanctot, Camille; Lane, William F.; Lapierre, Jean Baptiste [a]; Larance, Supplie; Larance, Theodore; Larose, Isidore; Latendre, Joseph [a]; Latreille, Alexander; Lebrun, Joseph; Leclaire, Aime; Ledoux, Jean Baptiste; Lefevre, Joseph [a]; Lefevre [Bonnin], Joseph [b]; Lefevre, Pierre; Leonard, Jean Baptiste; Letendre, Pierre; Liard, Thamiere; Linneard, John; Lorimier [Martineau], Michel; McBean, William; McDonald, Alexander; McDougall, John; McGillivray, Montrose; McIntosh, John; McIver, John [a]; McKay, Alexander; McKenzie, Ferdinand; McKinlay, Archibald; McLean, Donald [c]; McLean, John [c]; McLeod, Murdoch [d]; Maayo; Mahou; Manson, Donald; Manson, William; Martel, Octave; Maxwell, Henry; Montigny, Edouard; Montigny, Narcisse; Morelle, Joseph; Morrison, Thomas; Morwick, William; Namhollow; Naukanna; Neron, Augustin; Ogden, Michel; Ogden, Peter; Ogden, Peter Skene; Ohule; Onawanoron, Joseph; Ouillet, Joseph; Paquet, Jean Baptiste [b]; Peeo; Peers, Henry N.; Pereau, Pierre; Perrier, Moyse; Porteous, William; Roi, Pierre; Roi, Thomas; Rollin, Joseph;

Sabiston, James; Sagoganeukas, Ignace; Sagogetsta, Charles; St. Arnaud, Joseph; St. Gelin, Alexis; Sakoiarokon, Pierre; Saucier, Norbert; Selahoany, Rhene; Seirez, Toussaint; Sevigny, Augustine; Shaw, Angus; Tahowna; Tappage [Regnier], Jean Baptiste; Tarontanta, Louis; Taylor, James [d]; Teonetaneka, Joseph; Theroux [Laferte], Olivier; Thew, William; Thibeault, George; Thibeault, Joachim; Therouac, Damase; Tiegne, Thomas; Tod, John; Todd, William Jr.; Tokatane, Michel; Touin, Charles; Trembly, Raphael; Trudelle, Jean Baptiste; Turcot, Pierre; Ussagore, Ignace; Vandal, Louis; Vautrin, Jean Baptiste; Vizina, Simon; Waiakanaloo; Walker, Donald; Ward, John; Wentzell, William; Yates, William

PS: HBCA YFDS 7-23; YFASA 1-33; FtVanASA 1-17;

New Caledonia Posts (NWC-HBC) 1805-1892

1. McLeod Lake/Trout Lake Post (NWC-HBC) 1805-1968
2. Fort St. James/Stuart Lake (NWC-HBC) 1806-1952
3. Fraser Lake/Fort Fraser (NWC-HBC) 1806-1914
4. Fort George [NC] (NWC-HBC) 1807-1915
5. Fort Babine/Fort Kilmaurs (HBC) 1822-1971
6. Fort Alexandria (NWC-HBC) 1821-1860s
7. Fort Chilcotin (HBC) 1829-1844
8. Tluz-Kuz Post (HBC) 1844-1849
9. Fort Connolly (HBC) 1827-1892

1.

McLeod Lake Post (NWC/HBC) 1805-1968

(aka Trout Lake, LaMalice's Fort, Trout Lake post, Fort Simpson, Fort McLeod)



IMAGE 88 McLeod Lake Post, Parks Canada reconstruction. Photograph by author, 1991.

Erected in 1805 just east of the Continental Divide, and originally named Trout Lake, McLeod Lake post, which was renamed around 1810 after a North West Company trading partner, was the first of its kind built in New Caledonia. It was a jumping off point for Fort St. James which could be accessed by an overland trail. Established in Sekani traditional territory, it operated almost continuously until it finally closed in 1968. Originally located on a sandy bar approximately one mile from the present site and run by a clerk and two servants, it was rebuilt numerous times over 163 years and changed locations several times. Generally the post was located in the area where the lake narrowed to form the northeast flowing Pack River. The local food was small whitefish and trout but generally, personnel survived on dried fish brought in from Fort St. James over the approximately one hundred mile portage by dogs in winter.

Despite the location having pasturage for horses and cattle and fertile soil for growing hardier vegetables, it was not considered a choice location and was at one point during the latter part of the 19th century called “Fort Misery.” It was an area of little sunlight and the snowstorms sometimes buried the post (J. McLean, p. 144). HBC head Simpson called it “the most wretched place in Indian Country” (Simpson, p. 17). Although native women played a necessary role, they also had become problematic, for several more independent women appeared to desert their men at will. On the other hand, some became so dependant they could not be got rid of. For example, on January 22, 1824, one long-time resident had to be sent off with a servant to Fort St. James because “for years [she] did much injury to the Post, She being I believe the worst Tongue of any Woman in the Country” (McLLkPJ 1, p. 50). Perhaps some of this could be explained by the fact that the small numbers of Sekani in the area were “persecuted by the Beaver tribe to the east and by the Carrier tribes further to the west” and that starvation was not infrequent (Johnson, p. 24).

Several buildings of the post were rebuilt under the auspices of Parks Canada (representatives of the warehouse, servant’s house, dwelling/store and guest house) and can be visited today. No fur traders have been traced as settling in the immediate area.

Managers of McLeod Lake, 1805-1868:

Simon Fraser	proprietor	1805
Paul Bouche (LaMalice)		1805-1806
James McDougall		1805-?
John Stuart	Chief Factor	1823-1824
John Tod	clerk	1825-1827
James Douglas	clerk	1825-1827
John Tod	clerk	1830-1831
Charles Ross	clerk	1832
Paul Fraser	clerk	1834-1843
Alexander C. Anderson	clerk	1843-1844
John McIntosh	clerk	1844-1845
Paul Fraser	Chief Trader	1845-1848
Donald McLean [c]	clerk	1848-1850
Peter Jr. Ogden	clerk	1850-1853
Ferdinand McKenzie	clerk	1853-1855
*	*	*
Gavin Hamilton	clerk?	1868-1869
Joseph Gordon	post master	1882-1885
Robert Tibbet Alexander	appren. post master	1887-1888
Ernest S. Peters		1888-1891
Robert Tibbet Alexander	apprentice post master	1892-1895
William Ware	clerk	1895-1901
Thomas Hammett		1901-1905
John Munro		1910
Ivor B. Guest		1918
Thomas Hammett		1919-1920
H. Bradshaw		1921
H. Muir		1922-1923
J. E. McIntyre		1928-1930
William Glennie		1940-1946
C. Hamilton		1947-1948
(not traced)		(1948-1968)
CLOSED		1968

Personnel at McLeod Lake (partial list only), 1805-1858:

Bouche (La Malice), Paul; **D'Allaire**, P.; **Fraser**, Paul; **Fraser**, Simon; **Gagnon**, Louis; **Goudie**, John; **Harmon**, Daniel Williams; **Hamilton**, Gavin; **Lambert**, Paul; **Letendre**, Joseph; **McKenzie**, Ferdinand; **McGillivray**, William; **McIntosh**, John; **Ross**, Charles; **Stuart**, John; **Tellier**, Maxime; **Tod**, John; **Yates**, William

PS: HBCA: McLkPJ 1-4; McLkCB 1, McLkRD 1; YFDS 18; FtStJmsPJ 1-21; HBCA McLeod Lake compiled post history; *PPS:* Fraser; Harmon, *A Journal of Voyages*; Simpson, *Dispatch*; J. McLean SS: Johnson, "McLeod Lake Post".

2.

Fort St. James (NWC-HBC) 1806-1952 (aka Nakasley, Naukazeleh, Fort Nakasleh, Nakraztl, Stuart's Lake, Stewart's Lake, Fort New Caledonia)



IMAGE 89 Fort St. James Post, Parks Canada reconstruction. Photograph by author, 1991.

Fort St. James, situated approximately one mile from the mouth of Stuarts River on the north east shore of Stuart's Lake, grew to become the major post in New Caledonia and many of mixed descent in the area can claim some link to the post. After Simon Fraser and James McDougall spent Christmas 1805 at Fort Dunvegan plotting their next move west, McDougall returned to Fort McLeod and made a three and a half day overland reconnaissance trip to Stuart Lake where he found the natives friendly and although their economy was dependant on fishing rather than fur, he saw the potential. Fraser, on the other hand, chose to take Alexander Mackenzie's very difficult route up the Parsnip River, over the Divide, down the treacherous James Creek and following Herrick and McGregor Creeks to the Fraser, making his way up the Nechako and Stuart River to Stuart's Lake, a full month in duration. This obviated McDougall's route over Fraser's and soon after his arrival in 1806 a post was begun. First given a name reflecting the geography expressed by the local Carrier [Dakelh] natives and then changed to Stuart Lake, after his trustworthy colleague, John Stuart, the base of the post was laid out as headquarters for the New Caledonia District. This was to be the main receiving point for European goods for trade and the center to which furs were sent, pressed and baled for the European market. After the HBC assumed control, it was given the name Fort St. James. Unlike most other posts, since Fort St. James was to be an administrative post, a senior officer ran the post and district while clerks took on the job of managing various aspects of the post.

According to the surviving HBC records, the men were always in a constant state of rebuilding the post, cutting trees, dragging them by oxen to a saw pit, squaring and cutting them into boards for the flooring and the roofs. The log walls were chinked with light mud or lime to reflect the light. Men appeared to live within the stockade with their wives and children as well as lateral relatives. During the dry season, pits were dug to make charcoal for the blacksmith's shop turning out endless trade goods, and in the winter the men were kept busying making sledges and snowshoes.

Food was always a consideration and the steady diet of fish had to be supplemented by garden produce. In May potatoes were planted followed by turnips, barley, onions, peas, carrots, beets and cabbage. By the end of May usually everything but the onions and carrots would have sprouted. However, sometimes a frost in June or July would ruin a

crop of potatoes, although the potatoes grown inside the palisades or by the gates had a better chance of surviving. To keep spirits up during leaner times, the men were often treated with extra food or invited into the main hall to share some rum. Many times, however, the men at the post were spared near-starvation when local Carrier chief Qua and his family would appear with fish or other traded food.

In 1919, the trading store and contents burned, spelling an end to Fort St. James which had lost its strategic function years before. The post closed permanently in 1952 and is today a National Historic Site open to the public.

Fort St. James Managers, who were coincidently administrators of New Caledonia to 1858, followed by Managers of post to 1913:

John Stuart (NWC)	proprietor	1806-1809
Daniel Harmon	clerk	1811-1817
John Stuart (HBC)	proprietor	1823-1824
William Connolly	Chief Factor	1825-1827
James Douglas	clerk	(winter) 1826-1827
William Connolly	Chief Factor	1827-1831
Peter Warren Dease	Chief Factor	1831-1835
Peter Skene Ogden	Chief Factor	1836-1844
Donald Manson	Chief Trader	1844-1845



IMAGE 90 Kwah's graveboard on grave located on Fort St. James Indian Reserve near the Stuart River, "Here lie the remains of Great Chief Kwah. Born about 1755, Died spring of 1840. He once had in his hands the life of (future Sir) James Douglas but was great enough to refrain from taking it." Photograph by author, 1991.

John Lee Lewes	Chief Factor	1845-1847
Donald Manson	Chief Trader	1847-1855
*	*	*
J. M. Lindsay Alexander		1885
Alexander C. Murray	clerk	1887-1890
William E. Trail	Chief Trader	1890-1892

H. A. E. Greenwood
A. C. Murray

apprentice clerk

1900-1901
1901-1913

Personnel at Fort St. James (partial list only but includes clerks who took on administrative functions of the post), 1806-1858:

Anderson, Alexander C.; **Arionga**, Jean Baptiste; **Bellique**, Pierre; **Bird**, James; **Bouche**, George Waccan; **Bouche**, Joseph; **Bouche**, James; **Boucher**, Jean Baptiste (Waccan); **Boucher**, Jean Marie; **Boucher**, Pierre, **Brasconnier**, Jean Baptiste; **Brown**, William; **Cadrant**, Michel; **Caillé**, André; **Canot**; **Cardin**, Jean Baptiste; **Charles**, Thomas; **Como**; **Cornoyer**, Emanuel; **Coutie**, Alexis; **Crochetier**, Louis; **Delonie**, Louis Henry; **Deschamps**, Michel; **Desloges**, Hyacinth; **Douglas**, James; **Dubois**, Andre; **Fraser**, Simon; **Godin**, Amable; **Goselin**, Louis, **Guibache**, Martin; **Guilbeau**, Paul, **Harmon**, Daniel Williams; **Hamilton**, Gavin; **Hodgson**, Thomas; **Jolibois**, Jean Baptiste; **Lacroix**, Michel; **Laforte**, André; **Lefrenier**, Charles; **Lanorie**, Amable; **Lapierre**, Jean Baptiste; **Lasserte**, Guillaume; **Lebrun**, Joseph; **Leolo**, Jean Baptiste; **Lepine**, Joseph; **Livingstone**, Duncan; **Lizotte**, Pierre; **Logan**, Kenneth; **Lowe**, William; **McArthur**, Neil McLean; **McDonell**, John; **McDougall**, James; **McGillivray**, Montrose; **McGruer**, Alexander; **Mackenzie**, Benjamin; **McKenzie**, Ferdinand; **McKenzie**, Patrick; **McKinlay**, Archibald; **McLean**, John; **McLeod**, Murdoch; **Maxwell**, Henry; **Ogden**, Peter, Jr.; **Ogden**, Isaac; **Ossin**, Louis; **Pambrun**, Pierre C.; **Paul**, Louis; **Perrault**, Jacques; **Picard**, Abraham; **Pichette**, Louis; **Plomondo**, Simon; **Porteur**, Joseph; **Ross**, Charles; **Ross**, David; **Roy**, Etienne; **Roy** (Portenlance), Joseph; **Roy**, Thomas; **Satakarass**, Pierare; **Sayer**, Pierre Guillaume; **Selahoanay**, Rhené; **Sivigny**, Josph; **Thew**, William; **Tiegne**, Thomas; **Touraquash**, Jacques; **Vandal**, Louis [a]; **Verboncaur**, Amable; **Walker**, Donald; **Whitman**, Joseph; **Yale**, James Murray; **Yates**, William.

PS: HBCA FtStJmsPJ 1-21; FtStJmsRD 1-5; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsCB 5-9; FtStJmsAB 1-15; FtStJms M 1; Fort St. James compiled post history PPS: Fraser

3.

**Fraser Lake (NWC-HBC) 1806-1914
(aka Natleh, Fort Fraser, Frazers Lake)**



IMAGE 91 Fort Fraser, A-05021, courtesy of the Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Starting as a temporary camp established by Simon Fraser in 1806 at the southeast end of Fraser Lake to get fish for his southerly trip, Fraser Lake post grew into a long lasting establishment. The initial camp was abandoned but re-established in 1810, only to be abandoned again the following year. Still on the east end of Fraser Lake and about a mile from its outlet, the post was re-established again in 1814 and continued at different sites within a small area until 1914, one hundred years later. During times of food shortage, Fraser Lake could be depended upon for a supply of fish or,

alternatively, fish could be procured from the Stuart River or Babine River runs. Natleh and the native village of Stilla at the west end of the lake could be relied upon for fresh and dried salmon. Fraser Lake also made valiant attempts at growing its own food.

On May 10, 1815, Daniel Williams Harmon wrote:

We have surrounded a piece of ground with palisades, for a garden, in which we have planted a few potatoes, and sowed onion, carrot, beet and parsnip and sowed onion, carrot, beet and parsnip seeds, and a little barley. I have, also, planted a very little Indian corn, without the expectation that it will come to maturity. The nights in this region are too cool, and the summers are too short, to admit of its ripening. There is not a month in the whole year, in which water does not congeal; though the air in the day time, in the summer, is warm, and we even have a few days of sultry weather (Harmon, *A Journal of Voyages*, p. 210).

Little is known of family establishment and activities at Fraser Lake, but on December 26, 1823 one of the men built a cabin for a woman who was to do fishing for the post.

With the advent of WWI, the drop in fur prices and the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Fort Fraser was abandoned. The site fell into private hands and was turned over to the provincial government to be Beaumont Provincial Park, reflecting the name of the last owner.

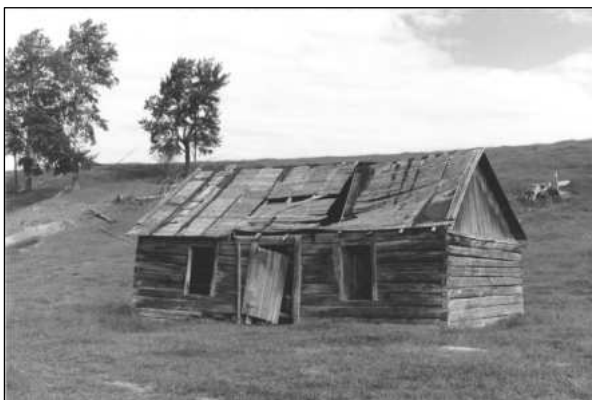


IMAGE 92 Building reputed to have been part of Fort Fraser.
Photograph by author, 1991.

Managers of Fort Fraser, 1806-1858:

Simon Fraser	proprietor (NWC)	1806-1807
(post closed)		(1807-1810)
Daniel W. Harmon		1810-1811
(post closed)		(1811-1814)
Daniel W. Harmon		1814-1820
George McDougall		1817-1820
Thomas Fleming		1820
Samuel Black		1820
James McDougall		1820-1821
Thomas Fleming		1821
William Brown	clerk? (HBC)	1821-1822
John McDonell	clerk	1821, 1822-1826
Joseph McGillivray	Chief Trader	1826-1828
James McDougall	clerk	1828-1829
Alexander Fisher	Chief Trader	1829-1830
Peter Warren Dease	Chief Factor	1830-1831
Thomas Dears	clerk in charge	1830-1831
Jean B. [Waccan] Bouche	interpreter	summer 1831
Donald McKenzie	clerk	1831-1836

Archibald McKinlay	clerk	1836-1837
Alexander C. Anderson	clerk	1837-1838
Charles Ross	clerk	1839-1841
William McBean	clerk	1841-1842
William Fletcher Lane	clerk in charge	1842-1845
William Todd	post master	1845
Peter Jr. Ogden	clerk in charge	1845-1848
Ferdinand McKenzie	clerk	1848
Montrose McGillivray	clerk	1848-1849
Ferdinand McKenzie	clerk	1849-1852
William Manson	clerk in charge	1852-1854
John Manson		1854
William Manson		1854-1855
Joseph Lebrun		1855
John D. Manson		1855-1862
*	*	*
Henry J. Moberley		1862-1864
Peter Ogden	appren. clerk	1864-1870
Hamilton Moffat		1870
William Manson	Chief Trader	1870-1872
Charles Ogden	clerk	1872-1873
J. M. L. Alexander, Jr.	clerk	1873-1875
	Chief Trader	1875-1879
A. C. Murray	appren. clerk	1879-1880
Henry Anderson	clerk	1880-1883
A. C. Murray	clerk	1883-1885
(post closed)		(1885-1887)
William Sinclair	clerk	1887-1899
H. A. E. Greenwoth	clerk	c. 1899
E. S. Peters	clerk	c. 1899-1910
J. MacPherson		1910
W. Bunting		1910-1914

Personnel at Fraser Lake (partial list), 1806-1858:

Caille, André, **Fleming**, Thomas; **Harmon**, Daniel Williams; **Laroque**, Joseph; **Lebrun**, Joseph; **McKenzie**, Ferdinand; **Ogden**, Petter, Jr.; **Quesnel**, Jules Maurice; **Sinclair**, William, Jr.; **Touranquash**, Jacques

PS: HBCA: FtFrasPJ 1; FtStJmsPJ 1-21; HBCA Fraser Lake compiled post history PPS: Harmon, *A Journal of Voyages*

4.
Fort George [NC] (NWC-HBC) 1807-1915
(aka Chala-oo-chick)



IMAGE 93 Old Fort George, B-00337, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

This was one of eight fur trading forts in British North America with the name Fort George that reflected deference to the Hanoverian descended king then on the English throne. To distinguish it from the former Fort Astoria, renamed Fort George, this Fort George is followed in this study by a [NC], indicating its New Caledonia location. It is also possible that this post in 1821 was named after George Simpson rather than the monarch. Strategically located at the forks of the Nechako and Fraser River, the first post was constructed by Simon Fraser in 1807 as a yet unnamed staging post for his perilous trip down the Fraser in 1808. When this voyage was complete, the temporary post at the forks was abandoned. In 1820, George McDougall, armed with orders to establish a new post at the confluence of the Nechako



IMAGE 94 Reconstructed bastion, Fort George site. Photograph by author, 1991.

and Fraser Rivers to obtain salmon, instead built a post (Chala-oo-chick) at the mouth of the Chilako and Nechako Rivers, possibly to head off or compete with HBC Iroquois who were in the area. By the end of 1821 the post was named Fort George but as trade was not up to expectations, John Stuart ordered that the post at the original Simon Fraser site be re-established. The new post was strategically placed to facilitate travel both down river to Fort Alexandria or up river to Yellow Head Pass. It hadn't been opened a year when two HBC servants were killed after they had threatened to reveal the indiscretions of J. M. Yale's wife. As a result of this, the post was closed and not reopened until 1829-1830 and appeared to remain in the same location which, in today's terms,

rests on the west bank of the Fraser about one mile south of the confluence of the Nechako and Fraser at the east end of 20th Avenue within the city of Prince George. Over time the site grew and incorporated a small garden and from 1828 cows and pigs were added to the agricultural base. By the 1890s, the post still contained a variety of buildings reflecting the men, the fur trade, local agriculture and the ever present smoke house used for curing salmon.

The post was active until 1915, when it closed permanently and the buildings burned. According to archeological surveys, the ground upon which the post lay has been so riddled with construction that little remains of the site itself. In 1968, the City of Prince George built a museum and stockade with two bastions in Fort George Park on the original site but fire destroyed the museum and artifacts in 1975.

Managers of Fort George, 1806-1858:

Simon Fraser (NWC) (abandoned 1808-?)	proprietor	1807
George McDougall (NWC)		1820-1821
Hodgson (NWC)		1821
James Murray Yale (abandoned 1824-1830)	clerk	1821-1824
William McGillivray	clerk	1830-1831
George Linton	clerk	1834-1836
John McLean	clerk	1836-1837
William Porteous	clerk	1837-1845
Peter Ogden Jr.	clerk	1845-1846
William Porteous	clerk	1846-1847
Montrose McGillivray	post master	1847-1848
Peter Ogden Jr.	clerk	1848-1850
Thomas Charles	clerk	1850-1855
*	*	*
Charles Griffin Ogden	clerk	1874-1893, 1895-1901
E. L. Kepner		1901-1904
J. H. Reid		1904-1907
James Cowie		1907

Personnel at Fort George (partial list), 1807-1858:

Bagnoit, Joseph; **Bibeau**, Jacques; **Boulard**, Michel; **Duplante**, Belonie; **Faries**, Hugh; **Johnston**, William [c]; **McLean**, John; **Ogden**, Peter, Jr.

HBCA FtStJmsPJ 1-21; FtStJmsRD 1-5; FtStJmsLS 1; FtStJmsCB 5-9; FtStJmsAB 1-15; FtStJms M 1; Fort George compiled post history
PPS: Fraser; *JS*: Klan & Trower, p. 19-20; Sedgwick, p. 26; conversations with Yvonne Klan.; 1977 British Columbia Archaeological Site
 Inventory Form; Runnals

5.

Fort Babine (HBC) 1822-1971 (aka Babine Lake, Fort Kilmaurs)



IMAGE 95 Fort Babine site to 1871, now Old Fort. Photograph by author, 1991.

Fort Babine was strategic in the New Caledonia network of posts for two reasons. First, it was meant to capture furs that might go down the Babine-Skeena Rivers to the passing trading ships at the mouth for as early as January 1812, George McDougall and William Daniel Harmon found goods that had been traded upriver from the coast, as had Simon Fraser before. Second, it was to serve as a food supply of fish when the runs in the Fraser River basin failed to appear, were small, or were late. Initially named Kilmaurs after William Brown's parish in Ayrshire, Scotland, according to Babine oral tradition, it appears to have been built northeast of the site that was thought to be the original site. It was apparently flooded out on this area in the first spring and was then moved to the higher, but rockier Fort Point on a

narrow isthmus protruding into the lake. That site, which is still lived on as a settlement, was moved in 1871 to a site where the Babine River outflows from the lake into the Babine River.

Family life endured at the post. An ailing William Brown had two children by his wife. Some marriages were arranged. For example, on May 26, 1825, “Duncan [Livingston] took into himself a wife, a Cree half breed, brought here by Mr. Brown from McLeod’s Lake” (FtBabPJ 3, p. 10). On July 23rd she gave birth to a son (*ibid*, p. 34). Wives were employed, not just supporting their men. On May 31, 1825, “Vandall’s woman set two nets yesterday and visited them today...” (*ibid*, p. 10). Murder was avenged, for when Duncan Livingston was murdered, his half brother, Wacaan Boucher took revenge. Family relationships came first, for when Carrier Joseph Porteur had heard that his brother may have been drowned, he immediately deserted and went in search of him (FtBabCB 1, fo. 22d-23).

A Hudson’s Bay Company store stood at the last site until relatively recently when closed in June 1971. The Babine Dene name is Wit-Tat (Water dam or where water stops”) and the native name for Old Fort Babine was Ne-to-ato (“White Man’s Fort”).

Managers of Fort Babine, 1822-1870:

William Brown	Chief Trader	1822-1826
Charles Ross	clerk in charge	1826-1827
Pierre Chrysologue Pambrun	clerk in charge	1830-1831
Charles Roussain	temporarily in charge	1831
William McBean	post master	1838-1840
John McIntosh	clerk in charge	1842-1844
Duncan Cameron	post master	1844-1845
Thomas Charles	clerk?	1848-1849
Charles John Griffin	clerk in charge	1851-1852
Peter Ogden, Jr.	clerk in charge	1853-1854
	Chief Trader	1854-1859
*	*	*
Gavin Hamilton	clerk	1860-1866
Hamilton Moffatq	Chief Trader	1869-1870

Complement of personnel at Fort Babine (partial list), 1822-1870:

Arionga, Jean Baptiste; **Cadrant**, Michel; **Canot**; **Cardin**, Jean Baptiste; **Coutie**, Alexis; **Crochetier**, Louis; **Delonie**, Louis Henry; **Dubois**, Andre; **Fleming**, Thomas; **Gagnon**, Louis; **Goselin**, Louis; **Guilbeau**, Paul; **Lacroix**, Michel; **Lefevre**, Joseph; **Lefevre** (Bonin), Joseph [b]; **Livingston**, Duncan; **Lizotte**, Pierre; **Logan**, Kenneth; **Lonctin**, Antoine; **Manson**, William; **Martin**, Alexis; **O’Doharty**, William St. George; **Perrault**, Jacques; **Roussain**, Charles; **Satakarass**, Pierre; **Taylor**, James; **Tiegne**, Thomas; **Touin**, Charles; **Vandal**, Louis [a]; **Whitman**, Jospeh

PS: **HBCA**: FtBabPJ 1-4; FtBabCB 1-3; FtStJmsPJ 1-21; HBCA Babine Lake compiled post history SS: British Columbia Historic Sites Advisory Report , nd; P. G. Lewis, p. 26-34; French & Ware; Smith, Gordon, “Fort Babine” *The Province*, Oct. 17, 1926; British Columbia Archaeological Site Survey Form, Sept. 1966; British Columbia Archaeological Site Survey Form, August 11, 1974.

6.
Fort Alexandria (NWC-HBC) 1821-1860s
(aka Fort Alexander)



IMAGE 96 Fort Alexandria, G-05983, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Alexandria lies at a strategic point on the Fraser River. The point, three hundred miles south of Fort St. James, was well known as the place where the rapids began, resulting in the Fraser River being unnavigable from that point to the end of the Fraser Canyon. In June 1793 local natives informed Alexander Mackenzie of this reality when he reached the area (Mackenzie, p. 314), forcing him to begin ascending the river again. John Stuart, having taken the perilous journey down the Fraser River in 1808 and knowing that the rapids began in the river at a point later called Alexandria after Alexander Mackenzie, took the route overland in 1813 to the Kamloops area, on to Okanagan Lake and down the Okanagan River to the Columbia and thence to the Pacific Ocean, establishing the viability of an ocean route to bring in trade goods to New Caledonia. Although goods were taken north on this route from 1814 (Harmon, *A Journal of Voyages*, p. 153) and a building or two was apparently erected to support this (G. R. Elliott, p. 14), it wasn't until 1820 that furs were taken out and 1821 that Fort Alexandria as we know it was built on the east bank as a staging post between the Fraser River and the Okanagan. Although the records are thin, they would have constructed a warehouse, store, various quarters, the men's own houses, plus large corrals to retain the many hundreds of horses needed for the cross country brigade. In the 1820s, aside from a Chief Trader and clerk, there was anywhere from four to six men at the post with several children in tow. During the 1820s, as the area was the convergent point for several native nations, native to

native relationships was tempestuous but by 1836, everything appears to have quieted down and so the post was moved to a fertile bench across the river where new buildings were erected.



IMAGE 97 Church on Fort Alexandria east bank site, Alexandria No. 1 Reserve. Photograph by author, 1991.

Life was busy at Fort Alexandria transferring the furs from the boats to the horse brigades on their way to Kamloops and south and transferring supplies from the south from the horses onto boats. Men were also kept busy repairing their houses or in the fields where the barley turned out good crops or preparing saddles and horses for the brigades. Longtime fur trade employee, Leolo, together with his immediate and extended family held sway. Leolo's brother appeared often in the journals. When Leolo's daughter, who was married to fur trader Jean Baptiste Vautrin, died, there was some concern about the implications on the post itself.

Families spent their lives at the posts and were buried in the post graveyard. In the 1860s, however, when options opened elsewhere, discipline broke down frequently. In spite of this, several families decided to live out their lives in the area after the fur trade operations had ceased.

By the 1860s the onset of the Caribou gold rush resulted in a decline in trade but the HBC turned this to opportunity. A restaurant and other buildings were erected on the east bank to deal with the new reality. By 1867, Quesnel became the nearby supply depot and Alexandria post was reduced to an agricultural supply function for Quesnel with an individual contracted to manage the farm. John S. Twan (son of Charles Touin) received a Crown Grant for the original site of the fort and fearing a collapse of the original structures, razed the buildings and used the pieces for firewood (G. R. Elliott, p. 15).

Managers of Fort Alexandria, 1821-1858:

McDougall, George	Chief Trader?	1821-1826
McGillivray, Joseph	Chief Trader	1826-1828
McDougall, George		1828-1829
Pambrun, P. C.	clerk	1829-1830
Fisher, Alexander	Chief Trader	1830-1839
Tod, John	Chief Trader	1839-1843
Manson, Donald	Chief Trader	1843-1844
Anderson, Alexander C.	clerk	1844-1846
Tod, John	Chief Trader	1846-1847
Allan, George Traill	Chief Trader	1847-1848
Peers, Henry N.	clerk	1848-1850
McLean, Donald	clerk	1840-1855
	Chief Trader	1855
Ogden, Peter	Chief Trader	1855
McKenzie, Ferdinand	clerk?	[?]-1860
*	*	*
Saunders, John	clerk	1861-1863
Sabiston, James	post master	1863-1865
Williams, Robert	clerk	1865-1867

Personnel of Fort Alexandria, 1821-1867:

Allard, Joseph [b]; **Ayotte**, Firmin; **Bellanger**, Alexis; **Bellique**, Pierre; **Bird**, James; **Bouche**, George Waccan; **Bouche**, Jean Marie; **Bouche**, William; **Bourke**, Joseph; **Brisbois**, Charles; **Campbell**, Wastayap; **Canot**; **Charles**, Thomas; **Chartier**, Charles; **Cooper**, Thomas; **Coutts**, Alexander; **Dauphin**, Ceasar; **Desastin** (Marineau), Louis; **Desloges**, Hyacinth; **Dionne**, Cyprien; **Douillette**, Emanuel; **Dubois**, Andre; **Dusseault**, Joseph; **Fallarreau**, Michel; **Gregoire**, Antoine; **Gregoire**, Etienne; **Gignagne**, Jean; **Kanatasse**, Narcisse; **Kirton**, Peter; **Lapierre**, Jean Baptiste; **Larose**, Isidore; **Leolo**, Jean Baptiste; **Linniard**, John; **McAulay**, Donald [b]; **McBean**, William Scott; **McDonald**, Angus; **McDonnell**, Eneas; **McFaddin**, James; **McIntosh**, John; **McIver**, John [a]; **McLeod**, Ewan/Hugh; **McLeod**, Murdoch (d); **McLeod**, Murdoch (e); **McNeil**, George; **Majeau**, Ambroise; **Manson**, William; **Matthu**, Louis; **Maxwell**, Henry; **Morel**, Leon; **Morrison**, Thomas; **Paquet**, Jean Baptiste; **Namahalo**; **Perreault**, Pierre; **Plomondo**, Simon; **Rollin**, Joseph; **Saucier**, Norbert; **Selohoanay**, Rhené; **Shaw**, Angus; **Smith**, John; **Tahowna**; **Tappage**, Alexander; **Tappage**, Jean Baptiste; **Tappage**, Joseph; **Theroux** (Laferte), Oliver; **Tokatani**, Michael; **Touin** Charles; **Vautrin**, Jean Baptiste; **Ward**, John; **Wassantoolia**, Murdoch; **Wentzell**, William; **Yale**, James Murray; **York**, James

PS: HBCA FtAlexPJ 1-11; FtAlexCB 1-2; FtAlexAB 1-2; FtAlexDR 1; FtAlex M 1; FtStjmsPJ 1-21; HBCA Fort Alexandria compiled post history; BCA Papers relating to Fort Alexandria PPS: HBRX X, p. 189-221; Harmon, *A Journal of Voyages*; SS: Morice, *The History of*, p. 122, 176, 194, 289; G. R. Elliott

7. Fort Chilcotin (HBC) 1829-1844



IMAGE 98 Fort Chilcotin site. Photograph by author, 1991.

An on again-off again outpost of Fort Alexandria, Fort Chilcotin was set up to capture the Chilcotin trade at the confluence of the Chilco and Chilcotin Rivers. An exploratory expedition as early as 1822 showed some promise and a plan to open it in 1823 was thwarted when personnel elsewhere were redirected because of the murders at Fort George and Fort St. John. A further exploratory visit by William Connolly in 1825 found the natives fractious and disputatious with their neighbours. Two years later plans were again put on hold even though hostilities had abated but the salmon runs were so poor that the Chilcotin [Tsilquot'in] had to abandon the area and head towards the coast for food, a move necessary every three of four years. In 1829, when the post was finally set up, local Alexandria natives refused to go to Chilcotin as still fresh were the memories of hostilities (FtStJmsCB 7, fo. 6d-9d, 24d-25). By the mid 1830s, they may also have brought in "two Milch Cows, one Calf and a Bull" (BCA FtChil 1). Often closed for months at a stretch for various reasons, it was abandoned again in 1835-1836. Because of potential hostilities during the winter of 1838-1839, the post palisade had to be strengthened and two bastions built. One possible cause of the hostilities is that there was a settlement and trading point here, indicated by the presence of depressions from native subterranean houses. By the spring of 1839, they were back to planting a garden of potatoes. However by 1842, they were beginning to make trips to the Fluz Kluz area. The HBC finally closed the Chilcotin post in September 1844 in favour of Tluz-Kuz and the farm animals returned to Alexandria. Today there is a bee farm opposite the site.

Managers of Fort Chilcotin, 1829-1844:

George McDougall		1829-1830
(closed)		(Feb.-fall 1830)
(untraced manager)		(winter 1830-1831)
(closed)		(summer 1831)
William Fletcher Lane	clerk in charge	1834
(closed)		(1835-1836)
John McIntosh	clerk in charge	1837
Baptiste LaPierre	in charge	Aug-Oct 1837
William McBean	clerk in charge	1837-1840?
Donald McLean	clerk in charge	1840?-1842
Baptiste LaPierre	in charge	Feb.-May 1842
Donald McLean	clerk in charge	1843-1844
(closed permanently)		(1844)

Personnel at Fort Chilcotin (partial list), 1829-1844:

Annance, F. N.; **Bellique**, Pierre; **Boucher**, Baptiste Jr.; **LaPierre**, Jean Baptiste; **Leonard**, Jean Baptiste; **Liard**,
Thamire; **Vandale**, Louis;

*PS: HBCA FtAlexPJ 1-6; FtStJmsCB 7, Connolly's October 1, 1829 Stuart Lake instructions to McDougall at Alexandria, fo. 6d-9d;
FtStJmsCB 7, fo. 24d-25 McDougall's October 10, 1829 reply to Connolly; FtStJmsPJ 15-17; BCA FtChil 1, p. 13 PPS: HBRS III, xxxvii,
lxiv; JS: British Columbia Archaeological Site Inventory Form, nd; B.C. Historic Site Report, nd.*

8.

Tluz-Cuz Post (HBC) 1844-1849 (aka Fluz kuz, Tluzkuss, Tluz-Kuz, Sluz cuz, Klooskurs)

Tluz-Cuz on Lake Tluzcuz, seventy miles north of Chilcotin, was a small post that was set up in 1844 to replace the Chilcotin post to intercept beaver that were going to the coast from the Nas-Cotin villages attached to Fort George and Alexandria. It was a uniquely placed high activity center since the Lake was

the nucleus where all the surrounding roads unite, being directly on the track followed by Sir Alex. MacKenzie on his way to the extremity of Milbank Sound... (HBCA, D.5/8, fo. 40-40d).

Furs were no longer taken to the coast with the closure of Fort McLoughlin in 1843 although tobacco and other goods traded from the Americans on the coast meant that furs were still being traded there. A year after it was established, Forts George and Fraser determined that it was drawing trade away. The Tluz-Cuz post functioned until 1849.

Managers of Tluz-Cuz Post, 1843-1849:

Donald McLean	clerk	1843-1845
William Todd		1844-1845
Thomas Charles	appr. clerk	1845-1848
Montrose McGillivray	post master	1848-1849

Personnel at Tluz-Cuz post (partial list), 1843-1849:

Lapierre, Jean Baptiste; **Liard**, Thamire; **McLean**, Donald [c]; **Vautrin**, Jean Baptiste;

PS: HBCA FtAlexPJ 6-7; HBCA Fluz Cuz compiled post history

9.

Connolly post (HBC) 1827-1892
(aka Connelly, Connolly Lake, Fort Connolly, Bear Lake, Little Bear Lake)



IMAGE 99 "Beaver hunting at Fort Connolly," (1870s). Sketches of Hudson Bay life by H. Bullock Webster, 1874-1880, UBC Rare Books and Special Collections.

Fort Connolly, situated in Sekani territory and named after Chief Factor William Connolly, was built at the north end of Bear Lake [British Columbia] where the lake narrows to form the Bear-Sustut tributary to the Skeena River. In 1824, the Sekani of the area were visited by Samuel Black who proposed a post in the area (HBRS XVIII) to capture their trade in furs. Arranged by Waccan Bouche and James Douglas in 1826, construction began in late 1826 or early 1827 likely under Douglas and Charles Ross. It wasn't always smooth sailing as on November 13, 1829, it was recorded that:

The only unusual circumstance which occurred during the summer at that place [Fort Connolly], was a very unexpected and equally unwelcome visit from a Party of 17 Atnahs who entered the fort by stealth and proceeded to the very brink of violence; Mr. Ross however in a very creditable way contrived to clear the fort of them, and they promised to return in the course of next summer with whatever furs they may be able to collect for the purpose of trade (HBCA Fort St. James Post Journal 1827-29, B.188/a/15).

Never a major post and appearing to have changed locations more than once, trade began to fall off as early as 1834 with the establishment of the more northern Fort Halkett and it was abandoned in 1878. It was managed by a clerk and had up to half a dozen men attached to the post. It was re-established in 1881 and finally abandoned in the summer of 1892. By 1891, the buildings had fallen into ruin, the fallen chimney of the dwelling house having destroyed most of the structure. The approximate site is contained within the Bear Lake Indian Reserve #4.

Managers of Fort Connolly, 1826-1892:

James Douglas	clerk	summer 1827
Charles Ross	clerk	1827-1829
John McDonell	clerk	1829-1830
Charles Ross	clerk	1830-1831
Thomas Dears	clerk	1832-1836
John McIntosh	clerk	1836-1842
William McBean	clerk	1842-1844
(untraced)	(untraced)	1844-1858
*	*	*
Thomas M. Hamilton	clerk	1874-?
James Bird		1879
J. M. Alexander		1865-1866
James Gordon	post master	1887-1888
M. P. Collins		1888-1889

Personnel at Fort Connelly (partial list), 1826-1858:

Bird, James; **Brasconnier**, Jean Baptiste; **Hunter**, John; **Keeam**, Charles; **McKenzie**, Ferdinand; **Porteus**, William; **Spamayou**; **Wassantaolin**, Murdock

*PS: HBCA FtStJmsRD 4-5; FtStJmsCB 5-9; FtStJmsAB 7-15; 1891 Connolly post Inspection report, B/301/e/1; HBCA Fort post history .JS: British Columbia Archaeological Site Survey Form, July 10, 1972; Morice, *The History of*, p. 133-38*

The Kootenay and Flathead Posts

The Kootenay and Flathead posts were a network of trading posts established mostly by David Thompson, before his 1812 retirement from the fur trade to Montreal. As his years of experience in the fur trade had taught him to exploit long established native trading patterns, the posts he established, and subsequent later posts put in place by others, were meant to overlay an existing native trading network. As a bonus, the Kootenay/Flathead area was considered to have the highest quality beaver within the Columbia region.

The Kootenay/Kootenai River Posts 1807-1864

IMAGE 100 Possible site of Kootenay Fort (PFC), east of vermiculite factory about five miles upstream from Libby, Montana. Photograph by author, 1992.

Cootenais/Kootenae/Kootenay/Koutonnais/Kouttanois

The Kootenay Posts are defined geographically by the Kootenay [British Columbia]/Kootenai [Montana] River and ethnically by the Kootenay [Ktunaxa First Nation] who occupied the area. With the exception of Kootenae House, the Kootenai posts were considered more as fluid rendezvous distribution/trading points than permanent posts as they were in operation only a few months of the year. They were apt to change locations over time due to changes in weather and trading patterns. As a result, the placement of the posts is difficult to pinpoint with any accuracy although they appeared in the space along the Kootenai River between modern Libby and Jennings, Montana at the bottom of the Kootenai River that loops into Montana. The Kootenay posts are grouped as follows:

1. **Kootenae House (NWC) 1807-1814**
2. **Kootenai Falls House (NWC) 1808-1809**
3. **Kootenai House (NWC) 1813-1821**
4. **Kootenay Fort (PFC) 1813-1814**
5. **Kooteney Post (HBC) 1821-1871**

1. Kootenae House (NWC) 1807-1814

After David Thompson travelled through Howse Pass in the fall of 1807 to initiate NWC trade west of the Rockies south of Simon Fraser's working area, he constructed Kootenae House as a focal point for trade with the Kootenay natives. Strategically the post ultimately had a defensive function, as his first attempt at building a post on a nearby lake was thwarted when Thompson was advised by the local Kootenay natives that it was indefensible from the marauding Peigan [Blackfoot]. So, abandoning a warehouse he had already constructed, Thompson moved to a higher more defensible point north of Lake Windermere near where Toby Creek flows into the Columbia.

...and we there build Log Houses, and strongly stockaded it on three sides, the other side rising on the steep bank of the River...The Stockades were all ball proof, as well as the Logs of the Houses (ChSoc XL Narrative, p. 273-74).

To illustrate this statement, he drew a plan in his journals.

During the winter months of 1807 music would have been heard from the post. Thompson had brought in a small barrel organ in which could be inserted any one of the seven barrels that Thompson carried with him. The barrels were "wooden disks bristling with pins and bridges of flat-section brass wire" (Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 51) and carried tunes ranging from popular reels and tunes of the day to sacred music which included music from George Frederic Handel, still popular forty-nine years after his death in England. No doubt Thompson, his family and their men passed many nights listening to any of the forty-nine tunes on the barrels. This no doubt would have been supplemented with songs and tunes from the French Canadians.

During Thompson's time there, they were visited by several groups of Peigan which he later concluded had been scrutinizing the post's palisaded defenses, but the earlier journals indicate that they were more curious onlookers who were a bit of a nuisance. In June 1808, after exploring southward down the Kootenay, he took his family east to Rainy Lake House. He returned in November to winter and trade for furs. In April 1809, he took furs to Fort Augustus (Edmonton) and returned in the late summer to build forts farther to the south. Kootenay House must have stood for a number of years for the last mention of the post is in Alexander Henry's journal of Jan. 3, 1814. By 1810, however, the post had served its function even though it became a temporary stopping area for fur traders, Joseph Howse, parties of freemen, James McMillan and Nicholas Montour in 1810, Alexander Henry, John McDonald of Garth, John George McTavish and James McMillan in 1811-1812 and James Keith in 1814. Today the site is marked with a Parks Canada cairn. Although many chimney stones had been used for later roadside construction, enough remained to help identify the spot. As well, archaeological work in 2005 confirmed the extent of the palisade (Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 44).

Manager of Kootenae House, 1807-1812:

Thompson, David	surveyor	1807-1809
McDonald, Finan	clerk	1811-1812

Complement of personnel at Kootenae House, 1807-1811:

Beaulieu; Bercier; Bouche; Clement; Howse, Joseph; Landreville, Charles; Le Camble; McDonald, Finan; McMillan, James; Montour, Nicholas; Mousseau; (David Thompson's family 1807-08; Charlotte Small, Fannie [6], Samuel [3] and Emma [1]), **Saganakei, Jean Baptiste; Thoebine?; Tranchemontagne/Franchemontagne, Joseph**

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson; PPS: ChSoc XL; A. J. Henry, January 3, 1814; *Travels in Western North America*; Hopwood; Belyea SS: T. C. Elliot, "The Fur Trade in the Columbia River..." *Oregon Historical*, p. 241-251; White, p. 251-263; Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 5; Smiley, p. 40-47; Unsourced: copy of 1927 survey of site; newspaper clipping, "A Memorial to a Great Explorer", undated; BC Government Historical Site Report

2.

Kootenai Falls House (NWC) 1808-09

In 1808 somewhere above Kootenai Falls on the Kootenai River, Finan McDonald and three assistants built a warehouse for his trade goods and wintered over in two leather tents (ChSocXL, p. 276n). During the winter, he sent two of his men on a trip to Pend d'Orielle/Pend Oreille Lake. This post appears to have been on a bench above the Kootenai River northwest of the present city of Libby. Just how long this post lasted has not been traced possibly just the winter.

Manager of Kootenae House, 1807-1812:

Finan McDonald	clerk	1808-1809
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Personnel at Kootenai Falls House (partial list), 1807-1812:

Boiverd, Boulard

PS: **UBC-Koer** Thompson; PPS: Cox, pp. 189-194, 229; ChSocXL; A. J. Henry, January 3, 1814; Belyea SS: T. C. Elliot, "The Fur Trade in the Columbia River..." *Oregon Historical*, p. 241-251; White, p. 251-263; Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 51

3.

Kootenai House (NWC) 1813-1821

Speculatively, this site was located on the north bank of the Kootenai River not far from the settlement of Jennings, Montana. Founded probably by Nicholas Montour, it is unlikely that this site was held until 1821 and possible that the NWC moved into the PFC site not far away in 1813-1814 (see #4).

Managers of Kootenai House:

Montour, Nicholas	clerk	1813-1814
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Personnel at Kootenai House, 1813-1814:

Methode, Francois; Ostiserico, Jacques

PS: **HBCA** NWCAB 10; O. W. Johnson

4.

Kootenay Fort (PFC) 1813-1814

The PFC plan to challenge the NWC on its home turf saw the construction of Kootenay Fort on the north bank of the Kootenai River, about five miles upstream from Libby on the west side of Rainy Creek identifiable by a Vermiculite plant on the west side. While this site is not certain, a walk around the site revealed evidence of prehistoric occupation of detritus and scrapers. Conversation with a Kootenay historian revealed that a flintlock was found there in the 1950s. It is possible that this site became the location of the NWC post when it assumed ownership of the PFC. This also may be the site where fur trader Benjamin Pillet had a duel with Nicholas Montour (Cox, 106; Ross, 213).

Manager of Kootenai Fort, 1813-1814:

Francois Benjamin Pillet	clerk	1813-1814
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Personnel at Kootenai Fort (partial list), 1813-1814:

Delorme, Jean Baptiste; **Le Compte**, Alexis; **Pillon**, Jean Baptiste

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; PPS: Cox, *Adventures*, p. 106; Ross, *Adventures*, p. 213; SS: Elliott, "The Fur Trade".

5.

Kootenay Post (HBC) 1821-1871

Kootenay Post occupied at least three sites. Location of the early HBC Kootenai River trading post is problematic because of a lack of documentation. These posts during the 1820s comprised very few buildings and were occupied only a few months of the year, the site[s] being treated as a rendezvous point[s] for both summer and fall trips by a clerk and six men, from Spokane House to 1826 and from Fort Colville from 1826. The sites became even less important when the Kootenay's went overland and began to trade at the Flathead posts or were doing activities other than hunting. The posts houses were very temporary. By 1830 a summer trip was performed by land with horses and fall trips by water.

Site #1 (1821-1837). It is assumed that when the HBC acquired the NWC, it also acquired the NWC site on the Kootenai River near Jennings which may or may not be the same site as above.

Managers of site #1, 1821-1825:

(not traced)		1821-1825
William Kittson	clerk	1825
Thomas Dears	clerk	1826-1827
William Kittson	clerk	1828-1829
John Warren Dease?	Chief Trader	1826-1829?
William Kittson	clerk	1831
William Kittson	clerk	1834
Alexander Anderson	clerk	1835
William Glenn Rae	clerk	1836
Charles Ross	clerk	1837

Site #2 (1837-1860). The second HBC site was established nine years before the international boundary was drawn possibly by Edward Berland who moved the post to Tobacco Plains just five miles south of the border.

Managers of site #2, 1839-1859:

(unnamed, probably Edouard Berland)	interpreter	1839-1840
J. McPherson	post master	1841
P. McKenzie	apprentice post master	1842-1843
Edouard Berland	interpreter & post master	1844-1853
(unnamed)	interpreter	1855-1859

Site #3 (1860-1871). When the boundaries were finalized by the boundary commission, the HBC site south of the international boundary was moved north back into British territory, then the province of British Columbia. The post closed in the spring of 1871.

Managers of site #3, 1862-1871:

John "Scotty" Linklater	post master	1862-1863
Michael Phillipps	post master	1863-1871

The Flathead Posts

The Flathead posts are defined geographically by the westward flowing Flathead, Clark Fork and Pend Oreille river system which David Thompson called the Saleesh River. This corresponds with the Salish Arc of the Flathead, Pend Oreille/Kalispel and Spokane tribes who all spoke allied versions of the Interior Salish language. The NWC Spokane House and PFC Fort Spokane were the distribution and administrative centres for their Flathead posts.

1. **Kullyspel House (NWC) 1809-1811**
2. **Saleesh House (NWC) 1809-1821**
3. **Spokane House (NWC) 1810-1826), Fort Spokane (PFC) 1812-1813**
4. **Howse House (HBC) 1810-1811**
5. **Fort Flathead (PFC) 1812-1814**
6. **Fort Flathead/Saleesh House (HBC) 1821-1847**
7. **Fort Connah (HBC) 1847-1871**
8. **Jeremy Pinch's Establishment 1807**

With the exception of Howse House and the Pacific Fur Company post, the forts were run from Fort Spokane from 1813-1825 and, after that from Fort Colville, the post records of which include the names of many of the Flathead personnel.

1.

Kullyspel House [NWC] 1809-1811



IMAGE 101 Drowned site of Kullyspel House, Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho. Photograph by author, 1992.

Kullyspel/Kullyspell/Kalispel House was built in September 1809 by David Thompson specifically for trade with the Kalispel Indians. He had accessed Pend Oreille Lake from Kootenai River on a well-trodden Flathead trail (Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 72-75). Built in sixteen days with the aid of horses pulling the heavy wood, it consisted of a seven foot high house and a warehouse with two floors, possibly two stories. The roofs were chinked with mud and grass. After the original construction, Finan McDonald was left in charge. Kullyspel was maintained as a post until about 1811, when it was felt that the local natives were not interested in obtaining fur and its operations were rolled into those of Fort Spokane. Kullyspel House was located on the east side of Lake Pend d'Oreille, one and a half miles from the mouth of the river on a peninsula of land that had long been a communal gathering place. In modern terms, it stood at a point extending into the lake between Hope and Clarks Fork stations on the Northern Pacific Railway and was commonly called Indian Meadows. The site is now drowned and a marker two miles away marks its presence.

Manager of Kullyspel House, 1809-?:

Finan McDonald

clerk

1809-?

Complement of personnel at Kullyspel House, 1809-1811:

Beaulieu; Boucher, Baptiste; **Finlay**, Jacques Raphael (and family); **McDonald**, Finan; **Thompson**, David

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson; PPS: Belyea, p. 108-111; SS: Nisbet, The Mapmaker's Eye

2.

Saleesh House 1/Flathead Post [NWC] 1809-1821

The North West Company's Saleesh House was strategically located on a traditional native wintering and trading site on the route connecting the higher mountain country to the Flathead Lake area. The area was not only rich in beaver but had a guaranteed supply of food as the Flathead Lake area was on the route to bison hunting grounds, a rich source of pemmican. David Thompson chose the site in November 1809 after he had finished constructing Kulleyspell House and in 1810, a native trail (Skeetshoo Road) was utilized enabling those at Saleesh House to travel down the Clark Fork River, through Pend Oreille Lake and from a point on the Pend Oreille River, to use the "road" (or trail) to Spokane House. In 1812 David Thompson rebuilt the House into a more permanent structure.

In the winter of 1813-1814, Ross Cox described it as follows:

It had a good trading store, a comfortable house for the men, and a snug box for ourselves; all situated on a point formed by the junction of a bold mountain torrent with the Flat-head river, and surrounded on all sides with high and thickly wooded hills, covered with pine, spruce, larch, beech, birch, and cedar (Cox, p. 118).

During his stay, he witnessed a horrifically awful revenge torture and execution of a Blackfoot captured by the local Flathead Indians.

Under the later HBC regime, the site was better known as Flathead Post. Today the site can be located on the Clark Fork River, about three miles above Thompson Falls, Montana. Although the post was in existence until 1821 under the NWC, the records are too sparse to follow its changes in location.

Managers of Saleesh House [NWC], 1809-1814:

Thompson, David	partner	winter 1809-1810
McDonald, Finan	clerk	winter 1810-1811
Thompson, David	partner	winter 1811-1812
McDonald, Finan	clerk	winter 1812-1813
McMillan, James	clerk	winter 1813-1814
(untraced)		(1814-1821)

Probable and possible personnel at Saleesh House/Flathead Fort (1809-1814):

Bellanger, André; **Bostonais (Page)**, A (?); **Bourdon**, Michel (?); **Dupuis**, Francois; **Finlay**, Jacco; **Hoole**, Louis Capois (?); **Landreville**, Charles; **Loyer**, Charles; **Rivet**, François (?);

PS: UBC-Koer Thompson PPS: Cox, p. 118-20; ChSocXL; Belyea SS: T. C. Elliot, "The Fur Trade in the Columbia River..." Oregon Historical, p. 241-251; White, p. 251-263

3.

Spokane/Spokan House (NWC & HBC) 1810-1826



IMAGE 102 Spokane House monument on site:
"Spokane House. First Permanent White Settlement in State of Washington. Established by Northwest Fur Company 1810. Located between this monument and the confluence of Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers. Pacific Fur Company of John Jacob Astor, an American concern, built rival trading post in 1812. Taken over by Northwest Company 1813. By Hudson's Bay Company 1821. Governor Stevens camped and conferred with Indians 1853. Erected by Spokane County Pioneer Society, 1949."
 Photograph by author, 1992.

The first site of the North West Company's Spokane House, located where the little Spokane River joins the Spokane River (west of the present city of Spokane), was chosen around 1810 by David Thompson to capture established native trade. Strategically, the area had been a meeting place for natives who would come for gambling, horseracing and fishing and could be approached in five different ways using well trodden native paths. The routes were:

From the Columbia River: (1) from Kettle Falls up the Colville River to its source and overland to the Spokane River; (2) from the Columbia River confluence directly up the Spokane River;

From the Pend Oreille River: (1) from the Pend Oreille River [near Pend Oreille Lake] utilizing the Skeetshoo Indian Road to the Spokane River; (2) from further down the Pend Oreille River overland using the Kullyspell Road directly to Spokane House;

From the Snake River: (1) from the Snake River north paralleling the Palouse River and Rock Creek to Spokane using the old Shawpatin Road (Nisbet, *Sources of the*, p. 142, 159, 218; Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 121).

The location seemed ideal in terms of a long established native template. Consequently, this small post with a few buildings became the principal NWC distributing and wintering point for the Upper Columbia, Kootenay and Flathead areas from 1810 to 1826. Its construction was begun in 1810 by Finan McDonald and Jaco Finlay and others. Because the PFC had established a rival post approximately one quarter to one half mile away which was built to impress, when

the NWC bought out the PFC, the NWC moved from its original site and into the larger PFC site retaining the name Spokane House. (An aerial photograph appearing in Peltier, p. 35, speculates as to the location of the original 1810 NWC post.) In 1818, because of the relatively land-locked location of Spokane House, the NWC decided to build a more conveniently located Fort Nez Percés in the Walla Walla area (A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 117). In 1821 after the amalgamation with the NWC, Spokane House was taken over and rebuilt by the Hudson's Bay Company. As Spokane House was a popular and friendly environment and an early launching place for Snake Expeditions, many freemen were often found staying in the area for periods of time resulting in frowned-on inefficiencies. As such, and because some of the freemen names appeared in the journals they have also been added to the usual annual employee names (one officer, one to two clerks, labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters and coopers, etc.) thus conflating the size of the actual contracted employees at the post. In 1824, George Simpson found the “delightfully situated” (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 43) Spokane House far too unproductive, with far too many layabouts and so the following year on his way upriver, decided to move the site to Kettle Falls on the Columbia River (*ibid*, p. 43-48, 133-136). Soon after, it was abandoned by the HBC in favour of a more accessible Columbia River site, to be named Fort Colville. The extended Finlay family stayed on at the old site, and old Jocco Finlay died there in 1828.

Markers denote the site today, which is about ten miles northwest of the city of Spokane and its memory is kept alive by a group called Friends of Spokane House.

Fort Spokane (PFC) 1812-1813

Fort Spokane was a short-lived Pacific Fur Company post. In June 1812, as part of the PFC expansion phase into North West Company trading territory, PFC employees Benjamin Pillet, Donald McLennan, Russell Farnham and Ross Cox, under John Clarke, set out from Astoria to the site of the NWC post of Spokane House where they set up an adjacent impressive looking rival post (ChSocXLV, p. 115, McDougall, p. 100; Cox, p. 100). The small group set to work chopping trees and in October departed to set up additional posts farther afield. Fort Spokane was turned over to the NWC in 1813-1814.

Managers at Spokane Houses/Fort Spokane, 1810-1826:

North West Company Post (Spokan/Spokane House), 1810-1821

MacDonald, Finan	builder	1810-1811
McMillan, A. (James)	Chief Trader	1812
Stewart, Alexander	proprietor	1813-1815
McMillan, A. (James)	Chief Trader	1816
McKenzie, Donald	clerk	1817
(not traced)		(1817-1821)

Pacific Fur Company (Fort Spokane), 1812-1813

Clarke, John	partner	1812
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Hudson's Bay Company Post (Spokane House), 1821-1826

Lewes, John Lee	Chief Trader	1821-1823
Kennedy, Alexander	Chief Factor	1822-1823
Ogden, Peter Skene	Chief Trader	1823-1825
Work, John	clerk	1825-1826
Dease, John Warren	Chief Trader	1825-1826

Personnel at Spokan/Spokane House: NWC/ PFC/HBC, 1810-1826:

Aniwarian, Louis; Beauchamp, Jean Baptiste; Benoit, Antoine; Bercier, Pierre; Bernier, Julian; Birnie, James; Boucher, Charles; Boucher, Jean Baptiste; Bourdon, Michel; Brugier, Pierre; Chalifoux, Andre; Chotorioikon, Jean Baptiste; Clement, Antoine; Connor, Patrick; Cotté, Joseph; Cox, Ross; Crevais, Charles; Dease, John Warren; Degrais, Pierre Phillipe; Dehodonwassare, Ignace; Farnham, Russel; Finlay, Bonhomme; Finlay, Jacques Raphael; Finlay, (James) Raphael, Jr.; Finlay, Nicholas; Gardepie, Jean Baptiste; Geaudreau, Jean Baptiste; Goddin, Thiery; Godin, Antoine; Grenier, Joseph; Groslin, Charles; Haldane, John; Hatcheorouquasha, Ignace (John Grey); Hodgens, Francis Wm; Hubert, Joachim; Jacquette, Charles; Kanatioha, Louis; Kanetagon, Ignace; Kanetagon, Louis; Kanonswasse, Martin; Kanota, Louis; Karaganyate, Pierre; Karatohon, Laurent; Kassawessa, Pierre; Kayenquaretcha, Lazard; Kennedy, Alexander; Kittson, William; Labonté, Louis; La Gasse, Charles; Landreville, Charles; Laurent, Francois; Lewes, John Lee; Loyer, Charles; Lussier, Bazil; McDonald, Finan; McLennan, Donald; McTavish, Alexander; McTavish, John George; Montour, Nicholas; Narkareta, Thomas; Ogden, Peter Skene; Oniaze, Étienne; Ostiserico, Paget, Antoine; Jacques; Paquin, Louis; Paul, Joseph; Paul, Louis; Payette, François; Picard, André; Pillet, Francis Benjamin; Pion, Louis; Prudhomme, Gabriel; Rivet, François; Robert, François; Rondeau, Louis; Ross, Alexander; Roy, Joseph; Saganakei, Jean Baptiste; St. Amant, Joseph; St. Germain, Saulteux, St. Michel, Louis; Sakoeroka, Baptiste; Salioheni, Ignace; Salioheni (stepson of Ignace); Sassanare, François Xavier; Shaegoskatsta, Louis; Shorienton, Jean Baptiste; Stewart, Alexander; Takakenrat, Ignace; Tarihongo, François Xavier; Tchigte, Charles; Tehongagarate, Joseph; Tevanitagon, Pierre; Thompson, David; Tiegne, Thomas; Vallade, Rhene; Wilson, William; Work, John

PS: UBCKoer Thompson; HBCA NWCAB 9, 10; FtSpokPJ 1; FtSpokRD 1-2; YFASA 1-5; FtGeo[Ast]AB 1-12; SnkCoRD 1-2; SnkCoPJ 1-6; HBCA Spokane House post history PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*; G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*; ChSocXLV; Cox; McDougall; SS: Peltier, “Neglected Spokane”; Nisbet, *Sources of the*, Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*; <http://www.friendsofspokanehouse.com/fortreconstruction.html>

4.

Howse House [HBC] 1810-1811



IMAGE 103 Area thought to be the site of Howse House, near Kalispell, Montana. Photograph by author, 1992.

Largely ignored, the first Hudson's Bay Company “trading” post west of the Rockies was built by Joseph Howse in the autumn of 1810 as a temporary wintering post on the Flathead River. Its location is believed to be two miles north of the present day Kalispell, Montana. Howse occupied the post for the winter of 1810-1811, abandoned it and returned to Rocky Mountain House in January 1811.

Managers of Howse House, 1810-1811:

Joseph Howse

in charge

1810-1811

Complement of personnel at Howse House (partial list), 1810-1811:

Finlay, Jacko plus sixteen other untraced servants and four natives.

PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 211; Coues, p. 672; SS: HBRS II, [bio] p. 221-23; Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 70-71; Nisbet, *Sources of the*, p. 143, 163

5. Fort Flathead [PFC] 1812-1814



IMAGE 104 Drowned Fort Flathead site (PFC) near Noxon, Montana. Photograph by author, 1992.

This once-strategic site on the north side of the Clark Fork River near Noxon, Sanders County, Montana is now drowned by the Noxon Reservoir. After assisting in the construction of Fort Spokane, Ross Cox, Russel Farnham and twelve men with fourteen loaded horses set out on October 12, 1812 for the Flathead area to build a post to be in opposition to the NWC post already there. By November 10th, they had reached a friendly Flathead tribe and found that strategically this group had access to beaver and buffalo meat and so:

...before three weeks we had erected the frame of a good substantial building, which in another week was roofed in, and afforded a welcome shelter to the poor fellows [those with Cox], whose only covering was their blankets (Cox, p. 102).

Cox, who left Russel Farnham in charge, had a plank canoe built so he could descend the River back to the Spokan area.

Managers of Fort Flathead [PFC], 1812-1813:

Ross Cox	clerk	1812
Russell Farnham	clerk	1812-1813

Complement of PFC employees at Flathead Fort, 1812-1814:

Bostonais (Page), A (?); **Bourdon**, Michel (?); **Guerin**, Moise; Hoole, Louis Capois (?); **Laliberte**, Louis, **La Valle**, Louis; Rivet, François (?); **Roi**, Olivier

PS: **HBCA** NWCAB 10; PPS: Cox, p. 102; Nisbet correspondence

6. Fort Flathead/Saleesh House 2 [HBC] 1821-1847



IMAGE 105 Area of Fort Flathead (HBC) on or near Clark's Fork near Eddy Station, Montana. Photograph by author, 1992.

This Hudson's Bay Company post, also named Fort Flathead, or Saleesh House, was a continuation of the North West Company post of the same name but is treated separately here as its locations likely changed over the years. The extant NWC records are too sparse to follow with any accuracy all the changes, if any. One later HBC location was at Clark Fork, near Eddy, Montana. This HBC post appeared to be no more than "a row of huts 6 in number, low, linked together under one cover having the appearance of deserted booths" (D. L. Morgan, *Jedediah Smith*, p. 133). Used by Ogden as a launching spot for his 1824 Snake Expedition, it was in operation for approximately twenty-three years and in the late 1820s experienced American opposition in the area. It can also be called a second Saleesh House.

Managers of HBC Fort Flathead/Fort Saleesh, 1823-1846:

Finan McDonald	clerk	1821-1823
Alexander Ross	clerk	1824
John Work	clerk	1825
John Warren Dease	Chief Trader	1826-1828
John Work	clerk	1829
William Kittson	clerk	1830
Francis Heron	Chief Trader	1831
Francis Ermatinger	clerk	1832-1838
Angus McDonald [b]	general servant	1839
Donald McLean	clerk	1840-1841
John McPherson	post master	1842-1843
Augustus E. Pelly	clerk	1844
Peter Ogden, Jr.	clerk	1846

Complement of Fort Flatheads personnel, 1821-1846:

(Not traced 1821-1846 but it would appear that at there was a complement of at least eight men per season.)

PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 207, 208, 213, 217, 254, 274; HBRX X, p. 47-50, 54, 56; SS: HBCA Post extract; Schafer, "Documents," p. 60; SS: D. L. Morgan, *Jedediah Smith*, p. 133; White, p. 251-263; Elliot, "Peter Skene Ogden," p. 247; A. H. Smith, p. 47-54

7. Fort Connah [HBC] 1847-1871



IMAGE 106 Site of Fort Connah, Post Creek, Lake County, Montana. Photograph by author, 1992.

Fort Connah, a relocation of the above HBC post of Fort Flathead/Saleeh came to be located on Post Creek, Lake County, Montana, six miles north of St. Ignatius Mission. It was the last of the Hudson's Bay Company posts which were constructed on what was to become U.S. territory. The relocation was considered necessary as it was closer to the newer Indian route, as so many natives were drawn to the St. Ignatius Mission area. Consequently in 1846, Neil McLean McArthur began construction of the post that was to replace the Flathead post. It was completed the following year by Angus McDonald who named it Connah, after a Scottish river valley, but because an employee couldn't pronounce the name, it became Connah. In the 1850s, because the post was on an Indian Reservation, the Flathead Treaty Indian agent ordered that it be closed but apparently it stayed open until the 1860s when, because of competition from Helena, Montana, thirty miles east of Flathead, trade was declined and the post was closed for good in 1871.

Managers of Fort Connah, 1846-1871:

McArthur, Neil M.	apprentice clerk	1846-1847
McDonald, Angus	clerk	1848-1852
Ogden, Michael	post master	1853-1860
McLaurin, Lachlan	clerk	1861-1864
Fitsstubbbs, Napoleon	post master	1865
McKenzie, James	post master	1866
McDonald, Duncan	clerk	1867-1870

Complement of employees at Fort Connah, 1846-1871:

Finlay, Francois; **Finlay**, David; (because many of the men were paid out of the Fort Colville accounts it is difficult to track which individuals worked at Fort Connah.

PS: HBCA YFDS 18; HBCA Flathead Post compiled post history; JS: Partoll, "Fort Connah," p. 399-415

8. "Jeremy Pinch's Establishment" 1807

This fort is an historical mystery, and quite likely a hoax. A military "Fort Lewis" was apparently the temporary quarters of an American U.S. Army Captain Zachary Perch/Jeremy Pinch and his men, supposedly somewhere in the location of the Columbia basin. When David Thompson was building his Kootenae House in August, 1807, a letter signed by two U.S. military officers and dated July 10, 1807 arrived from "Fort Lewis, Columbia", outlining rules of behavior for foreigners trading with Indians in U.S. territory. At the end of December, a second letter, supposedly from a Jeremy Pinch (likely Zachary Perch) at Poltito Palton Lake and dated September 29, 1807 arrived with similar instructions. No "Fort Lewis" or any of the named expedition members can be confirmed by any historical record or native oral tradition from the area. American historian Jack Nisbet cites a likely candidate as "John McClallan, a former US Army artillery captian and personal acquaintant of Meriwether Lewis" (Nisbet, *The Mapmaker's Eye*, p. 50). Others have speculated that it may

have been a hoax perpetrated by Lisa or General James Wilkinson, the slightly devious civil governor and military commandant of the recently purchased U.S. territory. Additionally, Jeremy Pinch may possibly have been an employee of Manuel Lisa's Missouri Fur Company, and had engaged several of Lewis and Clark's men and apparently crossed the Divide around 1807. The problem is that none of the names appear in fur trade history.

The location of the fort is unknown. If the possible post was west of the Continental Divide, it could have been at the mouth of the Clearwater or Snake River, or somewhere on the Clark Fork or Spokane. It may also have been the Courter's fort near present day Montana.

Managers of Jeremy Pinch's Establishment, c.1807:

Perch, Zachary	Capt. & Comm. Off.	1807
Pinch, Jeremy	Lieut	1807

Complement of employees at Zachary Perch/Jeremy Pinch's Establishments, c.1807:

Coulter, John?	member?	1807
Roseman, James	Lieutenant	1807
Braithwaite	General	1807
(Thirty-six other members)		

PS: **UBCK** Koer Thompson; SS: Elliott, "The Strange Case," p. 188-199; Ghent, "'Jeremy Pinch' Again", p. 307-14; Tyrell, p. 391-97; J. S. Douglas, "Jeremy Pinch and the," p. 425-31; O. W. Johnson, pp. 173-74, 184, 217

Snake Country Trapping and Trappers, 1810-1850: An Overview

By definition the Snake Country expeditions would include the Snake River drainage basin but in a broader context, extended into east over the Continental Divide, and at one point down to the Gulf of California.



IMAGE 107 Snake River, Idaho. National Park Service, 2006.

Although the Snake Country had become the trading area of British and Canadian fur companies from 1813, American groups had been entering Snake Country from the east from Lewis and Clark in 1804-1806 and Andrew Henry in the winter of 1810-1811. Wilson Price Hunt's group had trekked through the area in 1810-1811 leaving a trapping party at the abandoned Henry's Fort. Donald McKenzie set up a temporary post in 1812-1813 on behalf of the PFC as did John Reed in 1813-1814 to retrieve a

cache which Hunt had put aside but his post on the Boise River was considered intrusive into the high traffic native area and so his party was killed off. However, the War of 1812 intervened and the Snake Country fur trade did not get back on track until 1816.

Donald McKenzie, who had become familiar with the Snake Country while coming overland with Wilson Price Hunt's Party in 1811, had made an attempt to set up a PFC post in 1812 on the Clearwater to capture the furs but this was short-lived and he returned east when the PFC was taken over by the NWC. Hired back on as a NWC employee, McKenzie was given the job of organizing the interior and the Snake Country with Alexander Ross recording his ventures (A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*). It was at this time that the NWC adapted the horse as a major conveyor of people and goods thus opening up territory previously not accessible to canoes (HBRS XIII, xxxi). Breaking with tradition, the brigade

system would not rely on trade with the natives as brigade members would trap the furs themselves. McKenzie's first step in 1818 was to set up Fort Nez Perces as a staging point for several Snake Country expeditions. The first party

...left the fort at the end of September, 1818. It consisted of 55 men, 195 horses, 300 beaver traps, and a considerable stock of merchandise under the command of McKenzie (HBRS XIII, xxxii).

His group was replenished several times, returning in 1821 in July, thus setting up the pattern for Snake Country Expedition patterns.

During the transition years of 1821-1824 from NWC to HBC, expedition start points were transferred to Flathead Post where contracted servants and freemen with their families would gather in their lodges or tents to ready themselves for departure. There, amongst the clammer of different languages and an array of ethnicities, they would be issued guns, ammunition and traps for which they would later pay in furs. The wives, although rarely mentioned, were vital, making clothes, preparing food, setting up tents and skinning the catches.

HBC head George Simpson felt that the mixture of freemen, whom he detested because of their independent ways and many of whom had been in the area since the dissolution of the PFC, and Nez Perces would be harmful to the Snake Expeditions.

...our Freeman are composed of Europeans, Canadians, Americans, Iroquois, half breeds of all the different Nations on the West side the Mountain and the Women are Natives of every tribe on both sides; such a motley congregation it is quite impossible to keep under any control or restraint; they would be constantly gambling buying chopping & changing of women Slaves Horses & Dogs with the Natives, quarrels would follow as a matter of course and the consequences might be fatal both to the Establishment and Expedition (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 56).

The large group would leave in February to trap beaver, and fan out from a prescribed route to capture furs in as wide an area as possible. In 1824, the numbers were consistent as Ross' party left Flathead post with fifty-four men, 206 traps, sixty-two guns and 231 horses.

American competition was always present in the Snake Country. Recognizing American competition as early as 1824, Simpson wanted to destroy all the Beaver "as fast as possible" (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 46). By 1827 he was still advocating the stripping of the land of furs to discourage American traders, trappers and colonizers (HBRS, lxviii). The American presence was in the form of a variety of evolving and ever changing St. Louis partnerships (under various company names) involving the main players of Manuel Lisa, the Choteaus, Andrew Henry, Joshua Pilcher, David Jackson, William Henry Ashley, Jedediah Strong Smith, the Sublette brothers, Robert Campbell, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Jean Baptiste Gervais. They initiated and took advantage of the various Rendezvous in and around the Rocky Mountains from 1826-1840 to trade for furs (Gowans). Consequently, American fur traders could remain in the field for several years, being replenished each year at a Rendezvous. In terms of the biographies, not all individuals who worked for these partnerships and who worked in the Snake Country can be traced. Later, independents such as Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth and Captain Bonneville tried unsuccessfully to forge a living in the Snake and Columbia regions.

The presence of the Americans represented opportunity for the individual fur trader who felt that some of the profit should be shared. Actually, the reasons for the desertion were two-fold. Many of the fur traders had retained an antipathy for the HBC during the heady days of HBC-NWC rivalry (HBRS XIII, xlv-xlv). Secondly, as prices paid for the furs by the Americans were much higher, desertion was not a difficult decision to make for the fur traders.

Leaders of Snake Country NWC-HBC Expeditions, 1818-1834:

Donald McKenzie	proprietor	1818-1821
Finan McDonald	clerk	1821-1824
Alexander Ross		1824
Peter Skene Ogden		1824-1829
John Work		1831-1834

Contracted and free traders from a variety of companies and partnerships who can be traced as trapping in Snake Country, 1818-1850:

Adams, George; Allard, Ovide; Anaractaeara, Pierre; Annance, Joseph; Ariuhoniata, André; Atihataroes, Michel; Aupu; Azure, Antoine; Beardy, Henry; Beauchamp, Baptiste; Beauchemin, Edouard; Beaudoin, François; Belay; Benoit, Antoine; Bercier, Pierre; Berland, Edouard; Boisvert, Louis; Bostonais (Page), A.; Boucher, Jean Baptiste [1]; Bourdon, Michel; Brancheau, Thomas; Bridger, Jim; Brisbois, Olivier; Bruce, Antoine; Brulez, Jean Baptiste; Bule, Tom; Burdod; Cadotte, Pierre; Calder, John; Campbell, William; Canning, William; Cantara, Antoine; Carpentier, Charles; Carson, Alexander; Chalifoux, André; Champagne, François; Charbonneau, Abraham; Charles, Pierre; Charpentier, François; Cheenook, Philip; Clement, Antoine; Cloutier, Jerome; Com; Cook, Richard; Conner, Patrick; Corbin, Pierre; Cornoyer, Joseph; Craigie, James; Crevais, Antoine; Crevais, Charles; Daunais, Louis Aimé; Dauny, Louis; Dears, Thomas; Dechamp, Antoine; Dechamp, Pierre; Dehodionwassere, Ignace; Delard, Joseph; Delorme, Jean Baptiste; Denoyer, Edouard; Depot, Pierre; Deschamps, Pierre; Desjardines, Jean Baptiste; Deslard, Joseph; Despard, Joseph; Dorion, Pierre; Douglas, James; Dubeau, Louis; Dubois, Pierre; Dubreuille, Jean Baptiste; Dufort, Charles; Dumais, Augustin; Dupont, Nicholas; Dupuy, Nicholas; Duval, Denis; Eleahoy; Ermatinger, Francis; Favel, John [a]; Finlay, Augustin; Finlay, François Benetsee; Finlay, James; Finlay, Keyackie; Finlay, Miquiam; Finlay, Nicholas; Finlay, Pinasta; Forcier, Narcisse; Gadoua, Jean Baptiste; Gardepie, Jean Baptiste; Geaudreau, Jean Baptiste Sr.; Geaudreau, Jean Baptiste Jr.; George, Thomas; Gervais, Jean Baptiste; Goddin, Thierry; Godin, Antoine; Goodriche, Bache; Grandmason, Louis; Grant, Richard; Grenier, Joseph; Groselin, Charles; Guilbeau, Paul; Guille, Simon; Haona; Harvey, Andrew; Hatchiorququasha, Ignace (John Grey); Henry, Norman; Hodgens, François William; Hoolapa; Hoole, Antoine [a]; Hubert, Joachim; Iaukeo; Isaac, Jean, Jean Baptiste; Jean, Joseph Louis; Jeaudoins, Charles; Johnson, John; Johnstone, William [d]; Joyalle, Étienne; Kahoolanou; Kaiumakau; Kaipumaku; Kakaraguiron, Pierre; Kalama; Kaluaikai; Kanate, Gregoire; Kanetagon, Louis; Kanota, Louis; Kanotahare, Pierre; Karaganacon, Michel; Karaganyate, Pierre; Karatohon, Laurant; Kassawessa, Pierre; Kayenquaretcha, Lazard; Keavé, Tom; Keavé-haccow; Keharoha; Kittson, William; Kennedy, John [a]; King, Bill; Kittson, William; Konea; Koneva; Korhooa; Laforte, Louis; Laforte (Plassis), Michel; Larance, Theodore; Larocque, Joseph Sebastien; Launge, Jacques; Laval, Louis; Lavoie, Jean Baptiste; Lawler, Jack; Lefevre, Jean Baptiste; Lepine, François; L'Etang, Pierre; Letendre, Antoine; Liard, François Xavier; Lonctain, André; Louis, Joseph; Loyer, Charles; McDonald, Angus [b]; Lucier, Étienne; McDonald, Donald [f]; McDonald; Finan; McIver, James; McKay, Charles; McKay, Thomas; McKenzie, Archibald; McKinley, Archibald; McLean, Donald [c]; McLeod, Angus [c]; McLeod, John; McLeod, Murdoch; McLeod, Roderick; Maikai; Majeau, Ambroise; Majeau, Pierre; Mamuka, Jem; Manoa, Joe; Martin, Miaquin; Martineau, Alexis; Martineau, Pierre; Matte, Maxime; Menard, Jean; Methode, François; Millejours, Augustin; Mocuman, Louis; Moku; Montigny, Narcisse; Montour, Nicholas; Naharou; Nahouree; Nakarsketa, Thomas; Namacooouroria; Nauka; Newberd, James; Nigre; Obichon, Jean Baptiste; O'Brien, P.; O'Connor, Patrick; Ogden, Charles; Ogden, Peter Skene; Onaharashan, Charles; Oniaze, Étienne; Oskononton, Nicholas; Osticeroko, Jacques; Otoetanie, Michel; Paget, Antoine; Pakee; Pambrun, Thomas; Parisien, Charles; Parker, Harry; Paul, Joseph; Paul, Long; Paul, Pierre; Paparee, Jem; Payette, François; Perrault, Joseph; Piccard, Maurice; Pichette, Louis; Piette, François; Pin, Joseph; Pineau, Joseph; Plante, Antoine; Plante, Charles; Plante, Michel; Ploughboy, Joe; Poirier, Antoine; Portneuf, Joseph; Potvin, Jacques; Powers, Gilbert; Proulx, François; Prudhomme, Bazil; Prudhomme, Gabriel; Punebaka; Quesnel, Amable; Quintal, Laurent; Rayaume, Joseph; Rayaume, Julian; Raymond, Narcisse; Raymond, William; Rivet, François; Rivet, François Jr.; (Rochquelaure); Rocquebrun, Joseph; Rondeau, Charles; Rondeau, Louis; Ross (Rocque), George; Roy, Jean Baptiste; Russell, Osborne; Sagoyenhas, Joseph; St. Amant, Joseph; St. Andre, Pierre; St. Germain, Adolphe; St. Germain, Saulteaux; St. Michel, Louis; Salioheni, Ignace; *stepson of* Ignace Salioheni; Sansfacon, François; Saodaquequa, Lazard; Sassanare, François Xavier; Satakarass, Pierre; Saunders, John; Sauenregio, Jean Baptiste; Seguin, Xavier; Shanagraté, Louis; Shorienton, Jean Baptiste; Silvaille, Antoine; Silvestre, Jean Baptiste; Sinclair, William Jr.; Sloats, Benjamin; Smith, Thomas; (Spokane, Baptiste); Soloheni, Ignace; Solioheni, Ignace's stepson; Spun yarn; Sublette, Milton G.; Taceanui; Tahenna; Takakenrat, Ignace; Talao; Taoutoo; Tarihongo, François Xavier; Tasitaharie, Henrie; Tariton, Thomas; Tatooa; Tayapapa; Tecanasogan, Pierre; Tehongagarate, Joseph; Tehotarachten, Jacques; Tenetoresque, Francois Xavier; Teouee; Tetreau, Louis; Tevanitagon, Ignace; Tevanitagon, Pierre; Tawatcon, Thomas; Teycaleyeeoe, Lazard; Tommo; Toupin, Jean; Tourawhyheine, Trask, Elbridge; Tulloch, Samuel; Turner, John; Tyeguariche, Jean Baptiste; Uneau, Michel; Valle, Antoine; Vaudry, Pierre;

Villandrie, Pierre; **Voyer**, Pierre; **Waahela**; **Wahaloola**; **Walker**, Courtney Meade; **Ward**, John; **Wentzell**, William; **Whitford**, John; **William**; **Williams**, John; **Wood**, William; **Work**, John

PS: HBCA SnkCoPJ 1-11; SnkCoRD 1; FtSpokPJ 1; FtSpokRD 1-2; YFDS 3-5, 7, 9-12; FtVanASA 7-43; PPS: HBRS XIII, Ogden's Snake Country Journals, 1824-26; HBRS XXIII, Ogden's Snake Country Journal, 1826-27; HBRS XXVIII, Ogden's Snake Country Journals, 1827-29; A. Ross, The Fur Hunters; G. Simpson, Fur Trade, p. 46; JS: Irving, Astoria, 240-241; D. L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith; Gowans

Snake River Posts

1. **Fort Henry (MFC) 1810-1811**
2. **Donald McKenzies Outpost (PFC) 1812-1813**
3. **John Reed's Post (PFC) 1813-1814**
4. **Fort Hall (CRFTC-HBC) 1834-1856**
5. **Fort Boise (HBC) 1834-1855**

1.

Fort Henry or Henry's Post (MFC) 1810-1811



IMAGE 108 Marker for Fort Andrew Henry (Fort Henry) near St. Anthony, Idaho. Photograph by author, 1992.

Henry's Post was a temporary wintering post set up in the fall of 1810, essentially to avoid conflict with natives on the east side of the Continental Divide. Because in the summer of 1810, Missouri Fur Company partner Andrew Henry was encountering problems with the Blackfeet in the Three Forks area, he went south, crossing over the Divide and encamped on the north fork of the Snake River, now Henry's Fork. There the small group spent a harsh winter in the cabins they built and were forced to eat their horses. In the spring, since food was so scarce, they split up. One group under Henry headed north back over the Divide and down the Yellowstone River, another group headed to New Mexico and a third, under John Hoback, headed east. Hoback encountered Wilson Price Hunt's westward overland expedition and guided Hunt's men back to the now-abandoned Henry's post. It was no longer used after that apart from visiting trappers.

Complement of Personnel at Henry's Post, 1810-1811

Cather, L.; Henry, Andrew; Hoback, John; Jackson, B.; McBride, P; Robinson, Edward, Reznor, Jacob; Weir, W.

There is some dispute as to the actual location of the short-lived site, one putting it near the village of Egan, another some seven miles north of Rexburg and yet another, a few miles from St. Anthony. Several stones with the names of the personnel inscribed have been located within a few miles of the sites.

SS: Irving, Astoria, p. 240; Chittenden, p. 144-45; Brooks, p. 7-9; Deal, p. 67-68; Forbush, p. 75-77; Clements (manuscript) p. 29-34

2.

Donald McKenzie's Outpost (PFC) 1812-1813

This was a PFC winter shelter on the Clearwater River five miles above the junction with the Snake River in Nez Perce country. It was built to fulfill a promise to the natives who had aided the overland expedition the previous year. PFC partner Donald Mackenzie set out from Astoria on June 29, 1812 specifically to capture furs “about the banks of the Lewis [Clearwater] River” (ChSocXLV, p. 115) but fulfilling a promise and strategically placing a post to capture the fur market are quite different matters. The post had to be built of driftwood from the river as there were no trees in the area. The group of “20 men 1 boy & 1 squaw” put it together in three weeks in September 1812. The resulting temporary post:

...consisted of a store, a house for the men & one for Mr. McK and myself [Alfred Seton]. The method of building was as follows. Logs were piled up about six feet high, fitted to each other in the ends. A ridge pole [was raised] about 4 feet above the square & the ...these plank forming the [roof]...[spaces] filled up with mud—the chimneys in the center of the house build of mud (R. F. Jones, p. 104).

However crude it may have been, the outpost served its purpose. Clerk Reed continued on to Caldron Linn [near Murtaugh, ID] to retrieve a cache of goods secreted by the westward overland expedition the year before only to find that most of it had been discovered and looted.

The Lewis River post was not to last, for Mackenzie received news through Alfred Seton who had spoken at the company's Spokane post to PFC partner John Clarke who had heard from men at the nearby NWC Spokane House that war had been declared by the US against Britain. Given poor fur returns and fear over what might transpire, at the end of December they buried all their trade goods under the floors, burned the buildings and left for Astoria in January. When they returned to the outpost in the spring with seventeen Canadian voyageurs, the caches had been looted. Through sheer bravado, they were successful at retrieving much of the cache (Seton, “Life on the Oregon.” *Oregon Historical*, 187-204).

Complement of PFC Employees at Donald McKenzie's Outpost, 1812-1813

Mackenzie, Donald; Reed, John; Seton, Alfred; (plus seventeen or more unnamed voyageurs)

PPS: ChSoc XLV, p. 115; R. F. Jones, p. 104; Seton, “Life on the Oregon.” *Oregon Historical*, 187-204

3.

John Reed's Boise Post (PFC) 1813-1814

Intended as a temporary wintering post and thus lacking a defensive palisade (Cox, p. 138), the Boise Post was built by PFC employee John Reed/Reid after the purchase of the PFC by the NWC. Reed/Reid traveled into Snake Country to let those PFC employees in the area know that their company was leaving the Pacific slopes. Reed located the post central to a strategic native trading area, at the confluence of the Boise and Snake Rivers. However this was to his disadvantage as, before the winter was out, Reed and the rest of the party, except Pierre Dorion's wife and children, were killed by a Bannock band in January 1814.

Complement of PFC employees at Reed's Boise post, 1813-1814:

Delauney, Pierre; **Dorion**, Pierre; **Hobough**, John; **LaChapitre**, André; **Landrie**, Francois; **Le Clere**, Giles; **Reid**, John; **Reznor**, Jacob; **Robinson**, Edward

PS: ChSocXLV, p. 152-53; R. F. Jones, p. 197; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 276-82; Cox, p. 136-38; SS: Barry, "Madame Dorion"; Irving, Astoria, p. 446-49

4. Fort Hall (CRFTC-HBC) 1834-1856

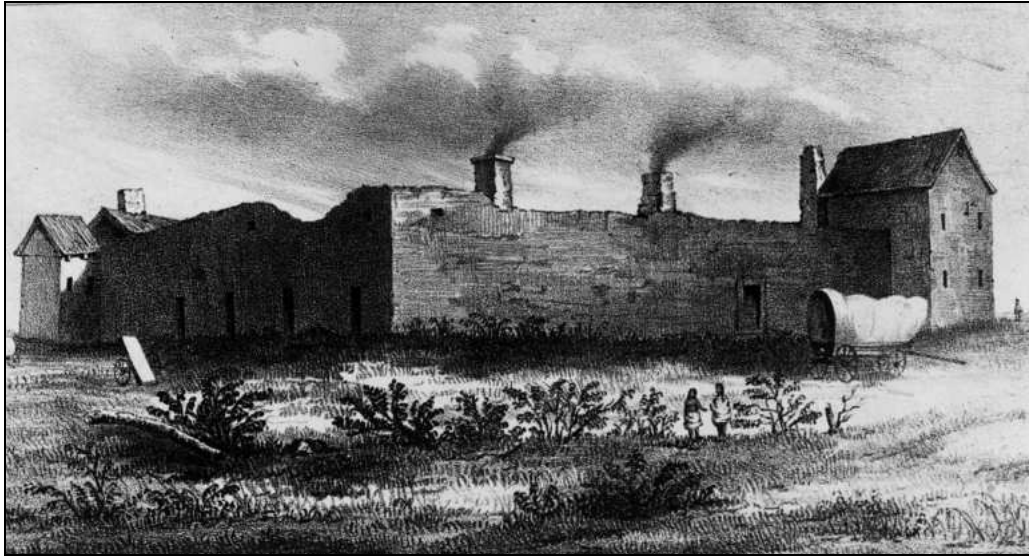


IMAGE 109 Outside view of Fort Hall on Snake River, or Lewis' Fork of the Columbia River, F-00840, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Hall was an “accidental” post. Situated north of present-day Pocatell Idaho, approximately nine miles above the junction of Snake and Portneuf Rivers, Fort Hall came about as a result of a business deal gone sour. In 1833 when Boston ice-merchant Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth was returning from an initial poorly organized but well intentioned business foray that would ultimately fail onto the Pacific slopes, he struck a bargain on August 14, 1833 with Milton Sublette of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company to bring back the following year \$3,000 worth of merchandise required by the RMFC (Chittenden, p. 446-47). Back in Boston he reorganized a more business-like Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company to carry out his new venture plus the contract for supplies for the RMFC. However, on his way back under the excuse of too much competition in the area, the RMFC reconsolidated into a new partnership of Fitzpatrick, Sublette and Bridger which allowed the principals to back out of the original contract with Wyeth. Stuck with \$3,000 worth of merchandise, the ever-optimistic Wyeth carried on with his cargo, 126 horses and forty men to the Snake River where he immediately chose a site where the smaller streams of the Portneuf River, Ross Fork, Bannock Creek and Blackfoot River converge, to build a post where he could unload his merchandise. He named it Fort Hall after Henry Hall, the oldest member of his Boston company (N. J. Wyeth, p. 227). After a month of building he left Robert Evans in charge along with eleven men, fourteen horses and mules and three cows (*ibid*) in what was to become more of a supply post than a fur trade post. Out competed by the HBC, the fort was sold in 1837 to the HBC which rebuilt it with adobe and ran it until the summer of 1856. Throughout its life, it was staffed with one officer and/or clerk and eleven to twelve other personnel.

The Fort Hall complex was unique in that all the buildings were made of adobe, the locally available building material. The walls, one hundred feet by eighty feet, thirteen feet high and nineteen inches thick surrounded a number of two storey buildings and contained two bastions. The buildings were for dwelling, storage, sales and blacksmith work. Two large horse yards were similarly surrounded by adobe.

Even though it was off the main trail “for Oregon and California emigrant traffic, . . . many west bound travelers went out of their way to visit or obtain stock or supplies there” (Jones, p. 2). According to a fur trader’s letter of June 13, 1904, at one point, there were ten acres of discarded property left by the emigrants passing through (**TacP-FtNis** Huggins). The post was closed in 1856. Now inundated, the site is located on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Managers of Fort Hall, 1834-1856:

Evans, Robert	in charge for Wyeth	1834-1835
Wyeth, Nathaniel	proprietor	1835-1836
Thing, Captain		1836-1837
McKay, Thomas (HBC)	clerk	1837-1838
Ermatinger, Francis	clerk	1838-1841
	Chief Trader	1841-1842
Grant, Richard	Chief Trader	1842-1851
McArthur, Neil McLean	clerk	1851-1854
Sinclair, William	clerk	1854-1856

Complement of CRFT & HBC Personnel at Fort Hall, 1834-1856:

As Fort Hall records are very thin and the location designation of workers was often “Snake Country,” some names of those who worked at Fort Hall from the mid 1830s can be found in the Snake Expedition names below. (Those with a question mark may have worked at Fort Boise; those with brackets do not appear in the biographies.)

Adams, George; (Alkai, Nicholas?); **Allard**, Ovide; **Baker**, Abel, Jr.; **Boisclair**, Esdros; **Brancheau**, Thomas; **Brisbois**, Olivier; **Bule**, Tom; **Bull**; **Cairnes**, Robert; **Callahan**, Thomas; **Charles**, William; **Charpentier**, Charles?; **Coffin**, Charles; **Colin**, Antoine?; **Collins**, John?; **Cook**, James?; (Corbain); **Courtoie**, Augustin?; **Crownriver**?; **Deblo**; (Dejinlay, Joseph); **Deschamp**, Pierre?; **Dick**; **Dido**; **Favel**, John?; **Finlay**, Nicholas?; **Gale**, Joseph; **George**, Thomas?; **Godin**, Antoine; **Haona**; **Hoolapa**?; **Hynds**, John; (Ibrais, Jean?); **Isaac**; Johnston, **William** [d]; **Kanate**, Gregoire?; **Kanseau**; **King**, Bill; **Laroque**, Joseph?; (Laverdure?); **Lawler**, Jack; **Long**, Ira; (McDophin?); **McDonald**, Angus; **McKay**, Thomas; **Manoa**, Joe?; **Matte**, Maxime?; **Maxwell**, Henry; **Maxwell**, John; **Montigny**, Narcisse?; **Mocuman**, Louis?; **Nott**, Samuel; **Parker**, Harry; **Pichette**, Louis?; **Pineau**, Joseph?; **Paparee**, Jem?; **Raymond**, Narcisse; **Richmonds**, William; **Rost**, Peter; **Osborne**, Russell; **Sagoyyenhas**, Joseph?; **Schrivier**, Charles; **Silvestre**, Jean Baptiste?; **Sinclair**, William Jr.; **Talao**?; **Taoutu**?; **Tatooa**?; **Tetreau**, Louis?; **Tehongagarate**, Joseph?; **Thing**, Joseph; **Timmer**, John; **Tommy**; **Walker**, Courtney Meade; **Ward**, John; **Wyeth**, Nathaniel Jarvis



IMAGE 110 Countryside near drowned site of Fort Hall, Idaho. Photograph by author, 1992.

PS: **OHS** FtHallAB; CRFTCLet; **HBCA** FtVanASA 4-17; FtVanCB 2, 1836 Wyeth proposal to HBC, fo. 33-34; FtVanCB 2, 12, 17, 20; 23; 29, 31; HBCA Fort Hall compiled post history; **TacP-FtNis** Huggins, Huggins’ June 13, 1904 letter to Clarence B. Bagley of Seattle PPS: N. J. Wyeth; HBRS VI, p. 190-1911 **HBCA** Fort post history; Jones; SS: Chittenden, p. 446-47; Beidleman; 1990s discussions with Tony Galloway Sr., Fort Hall Indian Reservation; 2008 Jim Payne correspondence regarding location.

5.
Fort Boise (HBC) 1834-1855
(aka Fort Boisse, Fort Boissee, River Poussie)



IMAGE 111 Area near disappeared site of Fort Boise. Photograph by author, 1992.

Fort Boise was located in a traditional native high traffic trading and food-gathering area a few miles above the confluence of the Boise and Snake Rivers. There the Shoshoni, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Cayuse, Bannock and Paiute natives (**IdHS** NR) would gather on a regular basis. Two early fur traders had tried unsuccessfully to establish posts in the area: John Reed/Reid in 1813-1814 and Donald McKenzie in 1819-1820. In 1834, a third post was put together by Thomas McKay, largely on his own resources on behalf of the HBC to be in opposition to Wyeth's Fort Hall. According to the Idaho Historical Society, "the first building was a single log building, or rather one of light cottonwood poles, with an enclosure 100 ft. square." It was rebuilt during the winter of 1836-1837 as the sods and poles could not "withstand floods and fires" (**IdHS** OldFB, p. 2). In 1838, the HBC site was moved by clerk Francois Payette closer to the confluence of the two rivers in 1838 and built of adobe, the bricks for which could be made nearby. As the area had been largely stripped of its fur bearing animals, the reason for building this was for its one manager and about seven servants to out-compete the American opposition.

The new substantial fort was surrounded by four hundred feet of adobe wall twelve and a half feet high by one and a half feet thick. Inside were five large buildings and on the walls were two, two story bastions. Outside, a horse park, ninety by eighty feet was surrounded with a seven foot high adobe wall. By 1845 it had two acres under cultivation, 1991 sheep, seventy-three pigs, seventeen horses and twenty-seven bovine cattle (Simpson; Warre). Although it became a regular visiting point for native Indians and Oregon-bound settlers it was partially destroyed by floods in 1853 and attempts to rebuild the following year as well as nearby native hostilities caused it to be abandoned in 1855. Because of floods and the changing course of the river, the site today no longer exists. The HBC sought compensation for it in 1865.

Little is known about the social life around Fort Boise but focus seemed to be on the good natured demeanor of Francois Payette who greeted many people on their way through.

Managers of Fort Boise, 1835-1855:

McKay, Thomas		1834-1835
Payette, Francois?		1835-1837
McLean, Donald		1837-1838
Payette, Francois		1838-1844
Craigie, James	interpreter	1844-1852
Thomas Redsull		1851 (five months)
McIver, James		1852-1853
Pambrun, Thomas	interpreter	1853-1854
Ogden, Charles		1854
Charles, William		1855

Complement of personnel who may have worked at Fort Boise 1834-1855:

(Those with question mark may have worked at Fort Hall; those with brackets do not appear in the biographies.)



IMAGE 112 Old Fort Boise marker:
"Approximate Site of Fort Boise."
Photograph by author, 1992.

(Alkai, Nicholas?); **Charpentier**, Charles?; **Colin**, Antoine?; **Collins**, John?; **Cook**, James?; (Corbain); (Dejinlay, Joseph); **Courtoie**, Augustin?; **Craigie**, James **Crownriver**?; **Deschamp**, Pierre?; **Favel**, John?; **Finlay**, Nicholas?; **George**, Thomas?; **Hoolapa**?; (Ibrais, Jean?); **Kanate**, Gregoire?; (Laverdure?); **Larocque**, Joseph?; (McDophin?); **Manoa**, Joe?; **Matte**, Maxime?; **Montigny**, Narcisse?; **Mocuman**, Louis?; **Payette**, François; **Pichette**, Louis?; **Pineau**, Joseph?; **Paparee**, Jem?; **Sagoyyenhas**, Joseph?; **Silvestre**, Jean Baptiste?; **Talao**?; **Taoutu**?; **Tatooa**?; **Tetreau**, Louis?; **Tehongagarate**, Joseph?; **Walker**, Courtney M.

PS: **HBCA** YFASA 14-33; YFDS 5-23; FtVanASA 3-10; FtVicASA 1-2; Ogden and Douglas' March 19, 1847 letter to George Simpson, D.5/19, fo. 408; HBCA fort history; **IdHS** Red; PPS: **HBCA** Lieut. Henry J. Warre and Lieut. M. Vavasour November 1, 1845 report; SS: **IdHS** OldFB; **IdHS** OldFBH; **IdHS** OldFBES; **IdHS** NR; SS: Haines, "Francois Payette", p. 57-61.

Thompson River/Okanogan posts 1811-1870

The Thompson River and Okanogan posts are linked as they were important posts on the New Caledonia Brigade route which, from 1813, connected the New Caledonia posts with the Columbia River, a route for taking furs south or bringing supplies north. Some years later, outgoing furs from New Caledonia became part of a brigade of horses were shipped down the Fraser River by boat to Fort Alexandria which was the last post on the river before it became unnavigable. Waiting on the east bank at Alexandria in large corrals were hundreds of horses, many of which were loaded with one ninety



IMAGE 113 Fort Okanogan (photo of painting), A-01033, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

pound bale on either side. The brigade of horses then went overland to the Kamloops post where they were joined by more horses and a combined brigade headed to the Okanogan Lakes. As the north-south Okanogan Lakes were subject to sudden winds making boating too risky, the brigade continued all the way to the Columbia River where the strategic Okanogan post was located as a transfer point from which furs could be boated to Fort Vancouver. When the international border was drawn and this north-south link was cut, in 1847 Fort Okanogan became linked to the Colville district (Chance, p. 3).

1. **Okanogan River Post (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1811-1860**
2. **She-wapps (PFC) 1812-1814**
3. **Thompson River Post (NWC) 1813-1821**
4. **Thompson River Post/Kamloops (HBC) 1821-**

1.

Okanogan River Post (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1811-1860

(Many variations of spelling. Okanogan applies to USA, Okanagan applies to Canada)

Fort Okanogan was originally established in September 1811 by David Stuart and Alexander Ross of the Pacific Fur Company a half mile up on the east bank of the Okanogan River from the confluence with the Columbia River. The first efforts were modest:

...we commenced erecting a small dwelling-house, sixteen by twenty feet, chiefly constructed of drift wood, being more handing and easier got than standing timber... (A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 145).

Subsequently Ross was left alone there from September to March 1812 with his dog Weasel, “Every day seemed a week, every night a month” (*Ibid*, p. 146). With only the Bible to read, his hair turned gray and once, thinking a skunk was an intruder, he shot it, the smell of which lingered long afterwards (*Ibid*, p. 142-150). It was not a happy two years for Ross.

From the spring of 1816 Ross Cox set about rebuilding the post taking advantage of available driftwood again and by September they:

“... had erected a new dwelling-house for the person in charge, containing four excellent rooms and a large dining-hall, two good houses for themen, and a spacious store for the furs and merchandise, to which was attached a shop for trading with the natives. The whole was surrounded by strong palisades fifteen feet high, and flanked by two bastions. Each bastion had, in its lower story, a light brass four-pounder; and the upper, loop-holes were left for the use of musketry” (Cox, p. 203-04).

During the rebuilding time, they feasted on “salmon, horse, wild-fowl, grouse, and small deer, with tea and coffee.” Absent were milk, bread and butter (Cox, p. 204). They had to work around intense heat and mosquitoes which were kept away by smoking pipes or burning rotting wood in iron pots. The horses which had their manes and tails clipped suffered terribly as they were unable to protect themselves against bugs. Any rattlesnakes they found in the buildings or their beds, they turned into meals providing the serpents did not bite themselves first, making them poisonous to eat.

About a decade after the HBC assumed control of the post, the site and hence a new end to the brigade trail was moved down to the Columbia River proper. The new post surrounded with a stockade and two bastions had the usual dwelling houses, kitchen, and dairy and outside were facilities for cows, pigs and, of course, horses. Never considered profitable for furs as the area was not rich in furs, it was considered necessary to maintain the transfer point for the brigade. This post was considered a difficult post and sometimes the workers were reduced to eating dog meat. Always considered part of the Thompson River district, after the drawing of the international boundary, the post fell under Fort Colville’s jurisdiction (Chance, p. 3). It operated until 1860 when it was abandoned and the staff and stock were transferred to Keremeos in British Columbia.



IMAGE 114 Cariboo Trail sign erected by the Okanogan County Historical Society of Washington reads: “This beautiful river valley forms a natural north-south passage, used for centuries by Indians later came Hudson’s Bay Company fur brigades, packing pelts from Canada [i.e. New Caledonia] to Fort Okanogan. Hardly had the dust settled from the last brigade (1846) when prospectors began drifting through, panning for gold. The big strikes in the Cariboo produced a rush in the early 60s to feed the hungry miners, Cowboys and cusswords drive thousands of cattle past here to the gold fields around Barkerville, B.C. The last drive was in 1868. Someone ought to tell the TV writers about this trail. It ran for 600 miles, about as far as the Chisholm trail back east and with a lot more ups and downs.” Photograph by author, 1992.

Managers of Fort Okanogan (including temporary appointments), 1811-1860:

Alexander Ross	proprietor	1811-1813
William Wallace Matthews	clerk	1813
Alexander Stewart		1815?
Alexander Ross	proprietor	1814-1816
Ross Cox		1816-1817
William Kittson	clerk	1822-1823
Louis Pion	interpreter	1823-1824
James Birnie	clerk	1824-1827
Francis Noel Annance	clerk	1826
Francis Ermatinger	clerk	1826-1827
(unnamed)	labourer	1829-1831
(unnamed)	interpreter	1834-1844
Jean Gingras	post master	1841
Antoine Felix (Palaquin)	boute in charge	1842-1843
Joachim LaFleur	interpreter	1844-1856
Kirorole, Jean Baptiste	horsekeeper in charge	1852-1853
Francois Dechiquette	interpreter	1856-1860

Complement of personnel at Fort Okanogan, 1811,1860:

Belleau, Jean Baptiste; **Boulard**, Michel; **Cardinal**, Guillaume; **Delorme**, Jean Baptiste; **Deschiquette**, Francois; **Felix** (Palaquin), Antoine; **Gingras**, Jean; **Gregoire**, Francois; **Jacquette**, Charles; **Kirorole**, Jean Baptiste; **Lafontasie**, Jacques; **Lefleur**, Joachim; **McGillis**, Donald; **Macleod**, Jack; **McGillivray**, Joseph; **McLennan**, Donald; **Montigny**, Ovide de; **Pepin**, Antoine; **Pahwak**, Racoon; **Picard**, Andre; **Pion**, Louis; **Robillard**, Cuthbert; **Stuart**, David; **Servant**, Jacques

PS: HBCA NWCAB 8; FtGeo[Ast]AB 4; FtSpokRD 1; FtVanASA 2-3, 5; FtVanCB 1, 17, 20; HBCA Fort post history; **TacP-FtNis** Huggins, PPS: A. Ross, *Adventures*; A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*; Cox; D. Douglas, *Journal*, p. 160, 255; A. McDonald SS: Chance; B. A. Wilson

The Thompson River/Kamloops Forts (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1812-1870 (aka She-wapps, Shuswap, Fort Thompson, Thompson's Fort, Thompson River)

A strategic area for three companies was the confluence of the North and South Thompson Rivers which is now overlain with the city of Kamloops. The original name Cumcloups is a native name meaning the meeting of the rivers.

2.

She-wapps (PFC) 1812-1814 (aka Shuswap)

The first non-native into the area was David Stuart who had left Alexander Ross at Fort Okanogan and carried on to the Thompson River area where he traded from September 1811 to March 1812, promising the natives that he would return and build a post (A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 151). Stuart brought Alexander Ross back with him in May 1812 and Stuart returned later that year to build a post in the promising area (ibid, p. 199-200).

When Stuart and Ross returned to the area, Ross brought along with him Michel Boulard who had been exchanged for John Cox to accompany David Thompson up the Columbia. Boulard, however, was lobbying the local natives for a second wife. According to Ross:

He was as full of latent tricks as a serpent is of guile. Unknown to me, the old fellow had been teasing the Indians

for a wife, and had already an old squaw at his heels, but could not raise the wind to pay the whole purchase-money. With an air of effrontery he asked me to unload one of my horses to satisfy the demands of the old father-in-law, and because I refused him, he threatened to leave me and to remain with the savages. Provoked at his conduct, I suddenly turned round and horsewhipped the fellow, and, fortunately, the Indians did not interfere. The castigation had a good effect: it brought the amorous gallant to his senses—the squaw was left behind (A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 201).

The post did not last long for the PFC was bought out by the NWC in 1813, some PFC employees wintered over at the post into 1814 before it was abandoned to the NWC. Today, on the south bank of the Thompson River in Riverside Park, a brass plaque marks the probable location of the PFC post.

Managers of She-wapps, 1812-1814:

David Stuart	partner	1812
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Complement of personnel at She-wapps, 1812-1814:

Boulard, Michel; **Felix**, Prisque; **Montigny**, Ovid; **McLennan**, Donald; **Plante**, Antoine; **Ross**, Alexander

3. Thompson River Post (NWC) 1813-1821

When the NWC reached the Pacific in 1812, they soon set about building forts in competition with the PFC. In 1813, Joseph LaRocque was sent to build a post very close to the one built by the PFC at Thompson River. The exact location is unknown. It could have been on the same side or different side of the Thompson River. There were complaints about the volatility of the natives. For example, in 1815 when Charles Charette, who had been left in charge of the post went on a six day journey north to the Fraser to fish, he took along with him a young man who had been brought up at the post. While setting up camp one evening they quarreled and the young man shot Charette dead. According to Ross, raising natives at the post had a negative effect on them:

..all those Indians who had been harboured among the whites were far more malevolent and treacherous than those who had never the same indulgence shown to them (A. Ross, *Fur Hunters*, p. 48).

Employees could not always be depended upon as well. For example, in 1817 just before the party reached She-Wapps, Alexander Ross left one of the fur traders to take care of Bazil (?) Brousseau (Aland) who was nearing the point of death, but the man left to guard him ran off when he was some natives approaching. Some time afterwards, a healed Brousseau wandered into the post accompanied by friendly Indians. This post remained a strategic post up to and including the time that the HBC amalgamated with the NWC.

NWC Managers of post 1813-1821:

Joseph LaRocque	clerk	1813
Alexander Ross	clerk	1814-1815
Charles Charette	middleman	1815
Alexander Ross	clerk	1817

NWC Personnel at Thompson River post, 1813-1821:

Bernier, Julian; **Boullard**, Michel; **Brousseau** (Aland), Bazil?; **Chevrette**, Charles; **Cott**, Charles; **Latrielle**, Antoine; **McDonald**, Finan

4.

Thompson's River Post (HBC) 1821-1870 (aka Fort Kamloops)

When the HBC moved into the Thompson River area it built a post possibly on the site of the old NWC post on the north side of the river on the east side of the north branch. Simpson found that tough leadership at the post was necessary as the natives by 1824 had become “more daring and independent” under J. McLeod’s leadership and so he was soon replaced. By 1828, Simpson had not changed his mind about the local Indians failing completely to see that they put their own welfare first.

The country about Thompsons River, is poor in Beaver and small Furs; and the Natives are exceedingly indolent: for the means of subsistence they depend chief on Salmon, which their River generally affords in abundance; but when that fails, they contrive to maintain themselves on Roots & dried berries, a species of living, closely allied to Starvation (HBRS X, p. 31).

At this point the complement of personnel at the post comprised one to two officers (Chief Trader), one post master and eleven to thirteen other personnel (boute, brigade member, hunter, interpreter, labourer, middleman, officer's servant and trader.) He also found that:

The Post of Kamloops, or Thompsons River, is a very unprofitable Establishment, and the principal cause of its being kept up as the people could be employed to more advantage elsewhere, is the danger to which the New Caledonia outfits and returns would be exposed, from the Natives of Thompsons River in passing to and from Vancouver, if we were to withdraw from their country (HBRS X, p. 30).

He went on to advise:

The Natives are upon the whole well disposed towards the Whites, but being numerous, it is considered advisable to keep a larger complement of people than the Trade can well afford to guard against accident (HBRS X, p. 31).

Unlike other posts, the seeds of tension at Thompson River were sown with the scarcity of food and the unrealistic expectations of the HBC which made them more of a thorn than a benefit. To help oversee order, Jean Baptiste Lolo (aka St. Paul) was hired on at the age of thirty. Reputedly of mixed Iroquois descent, of which there is no proof, the Iroquois attribution may have been bestowed on him as he exhibited tough characteristics for which the Iroquois were known. According to biographer Mary Balf:

He served as interpreter, tripman, and postmaster, but his real importance was as an official liaison officer between the company and the Indians of all the interior Salish tribes. Respected by both, Lolo helped maintain the balance of power between them with remarkable dexterity (DCB Balf).

Still, a strong hand was felt necessary to keep the natives from turning against this foreign presence in their midst. His name was Samuel Black, a person whose toughness did little for public relations. As a result, in a dispute with Shuswap chief Tranquille over the ownership of a gun, Tranquille’s sudden death and Black being the suspected cause, Black was killed with relative ease by Tranquille’s nephew.

After this the site was moved across the river on the north side of the Thompson but on the west bank of the north branch, a much easier access for the brigades coming from Alexandria.

With the advent of the discovery of Gold, Thompson River took on a more defined role as outfitter. This required the site to be moved in 1863 to the south side of the Thompson River for accessibility to the gold miners. The old post remained until 1941 when was demolished. The tradition carried on with an HBC store.

Managers at Thompson River, 1823-1870:

J. McLeod	Chief Trader	1823-1825
Archibald McDonnell	clerk	1825-1826
Francis Ermatinger	clerk	1829-1831
Samuel Black	Chief Trader	1834-1841
A. McKinlay	clerk	1841-1842
Donald Manson	Chief Trader	1842-1843
D. Cameron	post master	1842-1844
John Tod	Chief Trader	1843-1846

William Todd	post master	1844-1845
Neil McLean McArthur	clerk	1845-1846
John Tod	Chief Trader	1846-1849
Henry Newsham Peers		1849-1850
George Simpson	clerk	1849-1851
Paul Fraser	Chief Trader	1850-1854
John Simpson	clerk	1851-1852
Michael Ogden	post master	1851-1852
Kenneth Logan, James Simpson	clerk	1852-1853
John Simpson	clerk	1853-1855
Donald McLean	Chief Trader	1854-1859
*	*	*
William Manson		1859-1862
Joseph William McKay	Chief Trader	1860-1864
Hamilton Moffat		1867-1870

Complement of personnel at Thompson River, 1823-1870:

(Names in brackets not covered in biographies.)

Allarie, John; **Atachsarar**, Ignace; **Ballenden**, Jacob; **Bates**, Thomas [b]; **Bellant**, Francois; **Beaudoin**, Francois; **Beardy**, Henry; **Ben**; **Black**, Samuel; **Bourdignon**, Thomas; **Bourk**, James; **Bourke**, Joseph; **Cahararai**, Ignace; **Cameron**, Duncan E.; **Chabotte**, Jean Baptiste; (Chaniabisus); **Charbonneau**, Abraham; **Charette**, Antoine; **Clairmont**, Joseph; **Cussiant**, James; **Cummings**, John; **Danneau**, Antoine; **Dauphin**, Cesaire; **Dears**, Thomas; **Dechiquette**, Francois; **Desastin**, Louis; **Desautel**, Joseph; **Desmarais**, Goddy; **Douillette**, Emanuel; **Ermatinger**, Francis; **Fallardeau**, Michel; **Favel**, Charles; **Felix**, Antoine; **Felix**, William; **Flett**, Magnus; **Fraser**, Paul; **Gendron**, Alexis; **Gilbeault**, Hilard; **Gignagne**, Jean; **Gingras**, Jean; **Goudie**, John; **Gouin**, Pierre; (Grablunal); **Hamel**, Charles; (Hopital); **Hunter**, Andrew [b]; **Hunter**, Louie; **Iasitayerie**, Alexis; **Jean**, Joseph Baptiste; **Jironway**, Louis; **Johnson**, Alexis; **Kaiehenrat**, Ignace; **Kanonswasse**, Martin; **Karonhitchego**, Laurent; **Kea**; **Lacourse**, Theodore; **Lafleur**, Joachim; **Laferte**, Olivier; **Lamprant**, Antoine; **Lamprant**, Louis; **Lancotot**, Camille; **Laprade**, Alexis; **L'Ecuyer**, Francois [a]; **L'Ecuyer**, Jean Baptiste; **Lefevre**, Pierre; **Leolo**, Jean Baptiste; **Leonard**, Jean Baptiste; **Liard**, Thamiere; **Lorimer** [Martineau], Michel; **McAuly**, Donald; **McDonald**, Angus; **McDonald**, Archibald; **McDougall**, John; **McIver**, John; **McKay**, Jean Baptiste; **McKenzie**, Patrick; **McLeod**, Donald; **McLeod**, Ewan; **McLeod**, Murdoch [e]; **McNeill**, George; **Manson**, Donald; **Manson**, Louis; **Martel**, Octave; **Martineau**, Michel; **Mathu**, Louis; (Michel); **Miny**, Louis; **Montigny**, Edward; **Montigny**, Narcisse; **Moreau**, Joseph; **Naukanna**; **Neron**, Augustin; **Newbird**, James; **Ogden**, Michael; **Pacquette**, Baptiste; **Peeo**; **Peers**, Henry N.; **Petit** [Gobin], Antoine [a]; **Picard**, Andre; **Pion** (Peon), Louis; **Pion**, William; **Robertson**, David [b]; **Robillard**, Cuthbert; **Ross**, Charles; **Satakarrass**, Pierre; **Saucier**, Norbert; **Seigny**, Augustin; **Shaw**, Angus; **Simpson**, George Jr.; **Simpson**, John; **Sinclair**, William Jr.; **Smith**, John [d]; **Swanson**, William; **Tahako**; **Tahowna**; (Tansoble); **Tarantants**, Louis; **Thompson**, James; **Tod**, John; **Tod**, R.; **Todd**, William; **Tourawhyheene**; **Trudeau**, Felix; (Tuparuk); **Venance**, Maxime; **Waiakanalao**; **Yorke**, George;

HBCA NWCAB 10; YFDS 7-23; FtKamPJ 1-3; FtVanASA 1-17; HBCA post history; *PPS*: ChSocXLV, p. 115; A. Ross, *Fur Hunters*; HBRS X SS: Balf, *A History of the District*; Johnson, "Old Fort Kamloops; F. H. Johnson; G. Brown and Lamb; Morse, *Cumloops*; Morse, *Kamloops*; DCB Balf

The Columbia River Posts 1811-1871

Of the two rivers in the Pacific Northwest that provided access to the Continental Divide from the Pacific Ocean, only the 1240+ mile Columbia River was practical for navigation. Hence it was a prize river for fur trade posts. Once one passed over the ever shifting highly dangerous Columbia River bar at its mouth, all the falls or rapids could be easily portaged around, unlike the Fraser River with its impossible Fraser River Canyon. As well, it provided access southward to the Willamette Valley through the Willamette River, access northward to the Okanagan through the Okanagan/Okanagan River, access to the Grand Tetons through the Snake River, access to the Umatilla area through the Walla Walla River and access to the Kootenay area through the Kootenay River. Of the seven posts along the river, three were major.

1. Fort Astoria [George] (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1811-1852
2. Cauweeman store (HBC) 1851-1858
3. Fort William (CRFTC) 1834-1836
4. Fort Vancouver (HBC) 1825-1860
5. Fort Nez Perces (NWC-HBC) 1818-1855
6. Fort Colville (HBC) 1825-1871
7. Fort Shepherd (HBC) 1856-1870
8. Fort of the Lakes (HBC) 1838
9. Boat Encampment (NWC-HBC) 1811+

1.

Fort Astoria/George (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1811-1852



IMAGE 115 Fort Astoria, PDP01718, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Although not the first post on the Columbia River, the New York based Pacific Fur Company's Fort Astoria [George] was unique in many ways. In the late eighteenth century Maritime fur trade ships would winter over at the mouth of the river. In 1795 the men of the maritime fur trader *Ruby* had planted an experimental garden on a sandy island at the mouth of the River (BCA log of *Ruby*, p. 42, 104). Lewis and Clark had built a wintering post nearby in 1805. In 1810 the Winships of Boston from their ship *Albatross*, tried to set up a post at Oak Point but were defeated by the rising river (PrivMS log of *Albatross*). In the late eighteenth century Maritime fur trade ships would winter over at the mouth of the river. As well, mixed descent people had been living in the area and upriver for some time (BCA log of *Ruby*, p. 95; Cox, p. 151-52; ChSocXLV, p. 83). What made Fort Astoria unique however was that it was the first post to establish inland posts (Okanogan, Spokane, She-Waps, Fort Flathead, Kootenay Fort, Donald Mackenzie's post, John Reed's Boise post) from the coast. Further, it was positioned for maritime access to the Chinese market rather than being at a nexus of critical aboriginal cultural and trading routes.

Fort Astoria was constructed beginning April 1811 on the south bank of the Columbia River, with the arrival of men from the ship *Tonquin* dispatched for that purpose. These personnel were reinforced by members of the Wilson Price Hunt overland expedition who straggled in at various times. During its lifetime, Astoria changed hands three times. John Jacob Astor's PFC held it from 1811 to 1813. On October 16, 1813, it was purchased by the Montreal-based North West Company after a tense on-site standoff and drawn out negotiations. Finally in 1821, the London-based Hudson's Bay Company assumed ownership when it took over its NWC rival. Legal ownership, however, was not that simple. Complications began in December 1813 when in an overzealous act of bravado Royal Navy Captain William Black of HMS *Raccoon* claimed Astoria as a spoil of war replete with a bottle of madeira smashed against a flagpole. While doing so he renamed it Fort George. However, his actions caught up with him when the Treaty of Ghent demanded a return by 1818 of all spoils of war to their original owners. Consequently in October 1818 British and American commissioners aboard the HMS *Blossom* off Fort George exchanged documents and the American flag was raised once again. However, this meant nothing to the North West Company and later Hudson's Bay Company who carried on as if this reversion had never happened.

Fort Astoria/George is important for its extensive written record on political and social interactions recorded by literate clerks and others. Native-fur trader interactions manifest themselves in a variety of ways. Negotiations for space were not recorded but the PFC was generous handing out gifts. A few years after establishment, Duncan McDougall and Thomas McKay married daughters of the most prominent local chief, Comcomly. Earlier, when a son of Comcomly heard that colourful English barmaid Jane Barnes, who had been brought out as a consort, would be sent home, he offered a handsome dowry for her hand in marriage (Cox, p. 140-141). The new rules of the game were made visible when punishment of wrong-doers was a public event. When the killers of the deranged Archibald Pelton were executed on the Company wharf, the event was witnessed by canoe loads of people (Cox, p. 144, Barry, "Astorians Who Became," p. 199-201). The deranged actions of Pelton left such an impression that the Chinook word for crazy became "pelton" (Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, p.20). McDougall's marriage to a high ranking Chinook woman resulted in a testing of the social order when, over a trifling matter, his wife took on the lower order wife of Iroquois Ignace Salioheni resulting in a brawl in which several of the women ended up in the water (Coues, p. 891). Fur traders' lives become visible. Hawaiians were given traditional Hawaiian burial rites by their fellow Hawaiians (ChSocXLV, p. 74-75). On the other hand, the Hawaiians were willing to try something new when one agreed to be placed inside the body of an eviscerated horse to try to cure his VD (**RosL-Ph** *Astoria*). The records reveal something of past activities. The mixed descent children of a long dead marooned English sailor appeared. One later found employment as a pilot on the river. Such a cauldron of interaction no doubt gave the mixed descent Ranald McDonald his curiosity for knowledge and a future of adventure (B. MacDonald, p. 74-92).

Loyalties of the fur traders were tested when the Canadian North West Company forced/negotiated the sale of the American Pacific Fur Company in 1813 to the former. Almost a decade later, servants had to decide, if it wasn't already decided for them, to join the Hudson's Bay Company or work as a freeman outside the companies.

Physically, the post was similar to other posts, comprising a palisade, two bastions, various residences, a hospital, etc. However, when George Simpson arrived there in 1824, he found an unsustainable non-productive post of 150 persons (seventy men and eighty or so Chinook women and their mixed descent children) (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 66, 90) and suggested it be moved to the north side of the Columbia and by 1825 it was in a state of ruin (Scouler, "Journal of a Voyage," p. 277). It was re-opened in 1829 to compete with the American vessels *Onlyhee* and *Convoy* which were in the area looking for furs. Its ownership of Astoria was finally settled with the drawing of the international boundary treaty in 1846.

Various artifacts have been found at the site and are today on display at the Columbia River Maritime Museum in Astoria. One of the most striking is a gravestone, probably the oldest non-native stone gravestone in the Pacific Northwest, which reads:

In memory of D. McTavish, Aged 42 years. Drowned Crossing this River, May 22, 1814.

Ross Cox noted that he had been buried

In a handsome spot behind the northeast bastion of Fort George...a small monument, tolerably well engraved points to the future Indian trader the last earthly remains of the enterprising Donald McTavish (Cox, p. 145).

A reconstructed bastion exists today but not on the exact site. Several markers put up by various organizations pay homage to both the post and the enterprising Ranald McDonald.

Managers at Fort Astoria/Fort George, 1811-1852:

Duncan McDougall/ Wilson Price Hunt	PFC partners	1811-1813
Cameron, J. D.	Chief Factor in charge	1823
Kennedy, Alexander/ McLoughlin, John	Chief Factors in charge	1824-1825
(CLOSED)		(1825-1829)
Manson, Donald	clerk	1829-1831
Dunn, John	post master	1837
Birnie, James	clerk	1839-1846
Lattie, Alexander	ship's mate	1846
Forrest, Charles	clerk	1847-1848
McNeill, William Henry	Chief Trader in charge	1848
Craigie, William	labourer	1849
Spencer, Edward	interpreter	1849-1850
Maxwell, Henry	clerk	1850-1851
Redsull, Thomas	storekeeper	(Ch.Pt.)1851-1852

Personnel at Fort Astoria/Fort George, 1811-1852:

Fur trade employees working varying lengths of time from 1811-1851 at Fort Astoria/Fort George; Pacific Fur Company [1811-1813 as Fort Astoria], North West Company [1813-1821 as Fort George] and Hudson's Bay Company Employees [1821-51 as Fort George]

Aliaa; America; André, Louis; Apissases; Ashton, Joseph; Aubichon, Alexis; Baker, Micajah; (Barnes, Jane); Bell, George; Bellaire, Registre; Belleau, Antoine; Bellevenalle, Jean Baptiste; Ben; Benoit, Antoine; Bercier, Pierre; Bethune, Angus; Birnie, James; Boisvert, Augustin; Boucher, Charles; Boucher, Jean Baptiste [1]; Bourdon, Pierre; Bowithick, Joseph; Brousseau, Bazil; Brugier, Pierre; Bruguier, Regis; Cadotte, Laurent; Caine, William; Cameron, John Dugald; Canasawarrette, Thomas; Canning, William; Canton, James; Cardinal, Guillaume; Cardin, Jean Baptiste; Carpenter, Joseph; Carriere, Michel; Carson, Alexander; Cartier, Joseph; Cawanaia; Champagne, Francois Xavier; Charles, Pierre; Chester; Choput, Charles; Clarke, John; Chausee, Bonaventure; Clapp, Benjamin; Coah, James; Collie, Henry; Cone, George; Connor, Patrick; Cotté, Joseph [1]; Cotté, Joseph [2]; Cottenoir, Michel; Cox, John; Cox, Ross; Craigie, William; Croley, Dr. John; Crooks, Ramsey; Cummins, Edward; Delauney, Joseph; Dauphine, Louis; Day, John; Decrutz, John; Degrais, Pierre Phillippe; Delard, Pierre; Delauney, Pierre; Denille, Louis; D'Eon, Timothe; Depot, Pierre; Deslard, Pierre; Desmarais, Joseph; Desmarais, Louis; Dick; Drinville, Louis; Dubois, Francois; Dubreuil, Jean Baptiste; Ducharquette, Francois; Duchesne, Benjamin; Dufresne, Andre; Duhamel, Pierre; Dunn, John Thompson; Farnham, Russell; Felix, Prisque; Finlay, Bonhomme; Finlay, Thorburn; Flanagan, Moses; Fleurie, Antoine; Forrest, Charles; Franchere, Gabriel; Fraser, Alexander; Gardepied, Jean Bap.; Gay, George Kirby; Gauthier, Francois; Gervais, Joseph; Gingras, Jean; Goddin, Thiery; Goulais, Jacques; Gregoire, Etienne; Halsey, J. Cook; Happy, John; Harry; Harteau, Jacques; Henry, Alexander; Henry, William; Hereea; Hodgens, Francis William; Hunt, William Price; Jacob, the blacksmith; Jacqueline, Charles; Jaudoins, Charles; Jeremie, Paul Denis; Jimo; Johnson, William; Jones; Jones, Benjamin; Joshua; Kaharrow; Kakaraquiron, Pierre; Kanak, Frank; Kanota, Louis; Karimou, William; Keave[b]; Keechanah; Keemo, James; Keith, James; Kennedy, Alexander; Kennedy, John [a]; Kipling, Pisk; Landrie, Joseph; Labonte, Jean Baptiste; La Bonte, Louis; Lacourse, Pierre; Lafontasie, Jacques; Laforte, Michel; Lafosin, Charles; Laframboise, Michel; LaGasse, Charles; Landrie, Francois; Landrie, Joseph [1]; Lanson, Michel; Lapham, Lewis L.; Laprade, Alexis; La Plante, Louis [1]; Lapierre, Joseph; Laroque, Joseph; Lattey, Alexander; Lavallee, Louis; Le Clair, Francois; Le Compte, Alexis; Le Course, Pierre; Lefevre, Laurent; Little, John; Lucier, Bazile; Lucier, Charles; Lucier, Etienne (Amable); McClellan, Robert; McDonald, John; McDougall, Duncan; McGillis, Donald; Mackay, Jean Amble.; McKay, Jean Baptiste Depatie; McKay, Kenneth; McKay, Philip; McKay, Thomas; McKenzie, Alexander; McKenzie, Donald [1]; McLennan,

Donald; **McMillan**, James; **McNeil**, Hector; **McNeill**, William Henry; **McTavish**, Donald; **McTavish**, John George; **Mackaina**; **Madotehisam**, Ignace; **Mahoy**, Jemmy; **Majeau**, Pierre; **Manson**, Donald; **Marrouna**; **Martial**, Francois; **Mascon**, Alexis; **Matthews**, William Wallace; **Maxwell**, Henry; **Milligan**, Richard; **Molle**, Jean Marie; **Monique**, Nicholas; **Montigny**, Ovide de; **Moumouto**; **Mousseau**, Louis; **Mumford**, William P.; **Naaco**, George; **Noah**, Harry Bell; **Oniaze**, Etienne; **Oroora**; **Ottehoh**; **Oui**, Patrick; **Ouvre**, Jean Baptiste; **Pacquin**, Louis; **Pakeeknaak**, Thomas; **Paow**, Dick; **Parks**, John; **Patterson**, John; **Payette**, Francois; **Peeopeeoh**; **Pelton**, Joseph; **Pembrilliant**, Antoine; **Pepin**, Antoine; **Perrault**, Jean Baptiste; **Perrault**, Louis; **Perrault**, William; **Perry**, Daniel; **Pillet**, Francois Benjamin; **Pillon**, John Baptiste; **Plante**, Antoine; **Poah**, Paul; **Poirier**, Bazil; **Poirier**, Toussant; **Pookarakara**, Bob; **Powrowrie**, Jack; **Quesnel**, Amable; **Roussel**, Augustin; **St. Amant**, Joseph; **St. Martin**, Joseph; **Saknakie**, J. B.; **Sanson**, Michel; **Seton**, Alfred; **Shatackoani**, Jacques; **Stewart**, Alexander; **Stewart**, David; **Stewart**, John; **Teow**, Isaac; **Trenchemontagne**, Frs. M.; **Trepagnier**, Francois; **Umfreville**, Canotte; **Wakeman**, Joseph;

BCA log of *Ruby*, p. 42, p. 95, p. 104; **PrivMS** *Albatross*; **RosL-Ph** *Astoria*, Nov. 24, 1812; **HBCA** NWCAB 1-10; FtGeo[Ast]AB 1-12; FtVanASA 1-17; HBCA Fort George and Cape Disappointment compiled post history *PPS*: R. F. Jones; ChSocXLV, p. 83; Coues, p. 891; McDougall; Henry; *Journal*; Cox, p. 140-141, p. 151-52; A. Ross, *Adventures*; Corney, *Voyages in the Northern*; G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*; Scouler, "Journal of a Voyage," p. 277 *SS: Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, p. 20; Irving, *Astoria*; Barry, "Astorians Who Became"; Elliot, "The Surrender at Astoria"; Judson; K. W. Porter, "The cruise of the"; K. W. Porter, *Joseph Ashton*; K. W. Porter, *John Jacob Astor*; Chittenden; Phillips, vol. II

2. Caweeman Store (HBC) 1851-1858 (aka Coweemun, Caweemeen, Caweeman post)

After the flurry of activity of the gold rush to the south in California, Caweemun store was set up at the mouth of the Cowlitz River to capture the trade with incoming immigrants. Little is known of it except that the post master sold a large volume of goods from the Caweeman store, but when it was found out that he sold a large amount on credit, which was very difficult to collect, he was reprimanded.

Managers attached to Caweeman store, 1851-1858:

Edward Spenser	post master	1851-1858
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Complement of personnel at Caweeman Store:

Beauchemin, Baptiste

HBCA FtVanASA 9-13; HBCA Edward Spenser bio *SS*: Hussey, *Fort Vancouver*, p. 198

3. Fort William (CRFTC, HBC) 1834-1836



IMAGE 116 Graveyard of some family members who were the last employees of the HBC operations at Fort William, Sauve Island, Oregon.

Located on “Wappatoo” [Sauvie] Island [Oregon] at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, Fort William was the second post to be set up on the lower Columbia River by Boston area entrepreneurs. The first was begun in the summer of 1810 at Oak Point by the Winship brothers, who were flooded out by the rising river. Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth, in 1834 on his more organized second visit to the Columbia under his ambitiously organized Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company succumbed to the rich flood plain soil and established a post near Warrior Point [home to the Naw-moo-it group] on the north end of Sauvie island but was likewise flooded out in short order. At the same time, he laid claim to farmland on the Willamette anticipating a long stay. Undaunted, the following spring he relocated to a point on Multnomah channel opposite a trail “with a view to easy communication with the Tualatin plain” (McArthur, *Oregon Geographic Names*, p. 345). All did not go well for aside from competition from the HBC, it was found that when their support vessel *May Dacre* in November 1834, took timber etc. to Hawaii and returned with cattle, sheep and goats, it could be done cheaper with other ships and so it was sent back to Boston in December. At the post, Wyeth built a seventy foot house boat and sixty foot long canoe to support his enterprise but by September 1835 he had to admit that the salmon fishing had not gone well (N.J. Wyeth, p. 153). That month he had to admit to his brother Charles in Baltimore:

Our salmon fishing has not succeeded. Half a cargo only obtained. Our people are sick and dying off like rotten sheep of bilious disorders (N. J. Wyeth, p. 153).

Attempts at fur trading were equally unsuccessful. Wyeth decided to abandon the project in the spring of 1836 and he returned to Boston where he requested that the HBC assist him to dissolve the operation. The post was dismantled and the HBC oversaw the establishment of a dairy in its place. Ewing Young managed to secure the boiler which he used as a still (see Young bio).

Personnel and manager of Fort William (partial list), 1834-1836:

Baker, Abel, Jr.; **Dick**; **Hubbard**, Thomas Jefferson; **Roe**, Charles, **Thornburg**, Mr.; **Walker**, Courtney Meade, **Wyeth**, Nathaniel Jarvis

PS: **PrivMS** log of *Albatross*; **OHS** FtHallAB, CRFTCLet; **HBCA** Correspondence [Nathaniel Wyeth], A.10/3, fo. 497; *PPS*; N. J. Wyeth; Townsend, *Narrative of a Journey*; SS: McArthur, *Oregon Geographic Names*, p. 345; Barry, *Old Fort William*, A. J. Allen, *Ten Years in Oregon*, p. 78.

4.
Fort Vancouver (HBC) 1825-1860

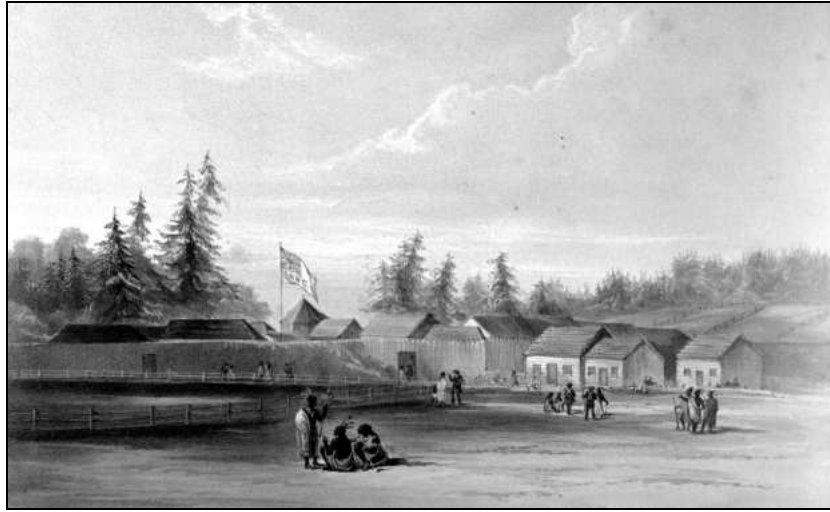


IMAGE 117 Fort Vancouver, A-04355, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Vancouver, meant to replace Fort Astoria [George] was never intended to be the giant it became. According to HBC head George Simpson on his first 1824 visit to the Pacific slopes, a new centralized administrative center would be located on the Fraser River as it would be “more central both for the Coast and interior trade” (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 73). A Fraser River post would also give the HBC a competitive advantage over American traders doing business with the Russians directly to the north. While recognizing that the Americans had a strong claim to south of the Columbia as well as the Snake River based on the exploits of Lewis and Clark (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 53-54, 67), Simpson appears to have figured that a new replacement establishment opposite the mouth of the Willamette would meet all immediate local HBC needs:

“The place we have selected is beautiful... and the County is so open that from the Establishment there is good Horseback to any part of the interior; a Farm to any extent may be made there, the pasture is good and innumerable herds of Swine can fatten so as to be fit for the Knife merely on Nutricious Root...Indian Corn and other Grain cannot fail of thriving; it is much better than that of the Coast say at Point George being less exposed to the Sea Air” (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 87).

Being located upriver from the old Fort Astoria [George] had the additional advantage of bypassing the sometimes costly influence of three principal native chiefs, Concomly of the Chinook, Schannaway of the Cowlitz and Casseno of the Chinook people. Additionally Fort Vancouver's location was strategic for it was approaching the area where a vessel could sail without encountering rapids; as well, it was a discrete, non-interfering distance from a major native gathering and trading place of Celilo.

Started in 1824, a somewhat modest post was built high on a defensible bluff above the plain back from the river. Water had to be awkwardly transported in barrels from the river. However, in 1828-1829, when it was found that Fort Langley was not the hoped-for access to the interior, the Vancouver site was moved to the much more expansive plain just above the flood zone. From that point, Fort Vancouver became a very large and continually expanding



IMAGE 118 Reconstructed Storehouse, Fort Vancouver. Photograph by author, 1992.

concern employing two to five officers (Chief Factor, Chief Trader), three to seven clerks, apprentice clerks, post masters and apprentice post masters and 102-146 other personnel (all occupations represented). In many ways Fort Vancouver was a city organized on a paternalistic hierarchical model with activities going on inside the post representing the administrative aspects of the operation, and activities going on outside representing the support side of the operation.

Inside the post of the second site

The post with an inside area of approximately four acres at its maximum was surrounded with a palisade approximately 730+ ft x 325+ ft. If defensive bastions had been erected, they were not mentioned by a visitor in 1834 and their absence was noted by another arrival in 1841 (Townsend, *Narrative*; Wilkes, *Narrative of the United*). Up to that time, there was no perceived threat from the natives but by 1845, there was some fear that the large number of Americans arriving in the area might take it upon themselves to attack the post. A bastion was then constructed lending visual credence to the term “fort.”

Prominent within the enclosure was the “Big House” a substantial residence of Chief Factor John McLoughlin and family and of James Douglas and his wife. On special occasions, the large meeting room was used for marriages and special celebrations when ordinary servants were invited in. Otherwise, it was off limits and represented the seat of the operational head.

Another very prominent building was the “Bachelor’s” Quarters (153 x 33 ft). Not just for any bachelor, this was “...the principal residence of the [approx. seventeen, some with families] subordinate officers and clerks and as the place where guests were most often housed” (Hussey, *Fort Vancouver, Historic Structures Report, Historical Data, Vol. 1 & 2*). Rooms were likely heated separately with fireplaces but were considered far too primitive for the likes of Rev. Herbert Beaver and his ever complaining wife. The Bachelor’s Hall, part of the same structure, came to life after supper where people gathered, smoked, played songs, and told stories. It also housed a sitting room for visitors where they could relax and write letters. Also quite possibly housed within this structure were the libraries of the post. Fort Vancouver had two formal libraries, one belonging to the Company and the other a subscription affair known as the ‘Columbia Library’ (*ibid*, p. 189). (See Appendix: What the men read.) There is no record of the subscription library holdings but it likely contained, along with contemporary books, newspapers, journals and magazines. It is not known if those literate Metis who had been trained by the black robes at Red River, or other literate servants, had access to any of these books for, according to Hussey, “Tradesmen, voyageurs, and labourers were not permitted to enter the quarters of the “gentlemen”...for social purposes, even upon invitation” (*Ibid*, p. 135).

The clerks worked long hours in the office, another building where they daily kept the letter books, Inventory books, Indents, Columbia scheme books, Columbia indent books, fur invoice books, store invoice books, servants’ account books, abstracts of accounts, district statements, shop accounts, etc. Some of these have survived, being held along with other HBC records in the Hudson’s Bay Archives in Winnipeg and available to researchers.

Inside the post was the old Fort Vancouver school. Aside from the usual tables, slates, rulers, etc., it was well supplied with textbooks covering the three “R”s – including several religious books, dictionaries, readers -in all several hundred separate items. The school, begun in 1832 with a succession of teachers like John Ball, Solomon H. Smith, Cyrus Shepard, and George B. Roberts was successful at teaching mixed descent and native children, one pupil of whom was Ranald McDonald. HBC clerk John Thompson Dunn described its purpose:

The school is for the benefit of the half breed children of the officers and servants of the Company, and of many orphan children of the Indians who have been in the Company’s employment. They are taught English (sometimes French), writing, arithmetic, and geography; and are subsequently either apprenticed to traders in Canada; or kept in the Company’s service (J. T. Dunn, p. 103).

However, troubles began with the arrival of the Anglic cleric, Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Beaver when the student population was about sixty in number. Because Beaver insisted on teaching as if all belonged to the Church of England, McLoughlin, himself a Catholic, separated out the students of Catholic faith and taught them the rudiments of Roman Catholicism. Further difficulties arose as many students of differing ages spoke only the language of their parents resulting in the necessity of overcoming a large number of linguistic barriers, including Japanese of the three Japanese crewmen (Iwakichi, Kykichi and Otokichi) who had been rescued from slavery from their Makah masters. Attendees

comprised a mixture of students of all ages. Children of all ages and both sexes sleeping in the school at night and the failure to inculcate Victorian values into the restless youth, as well as the ever changing teachers including one who molested young girls, saw in the early 1840s the school change to a manual labour school (Hussey, *Fort Vancouver, Historic Structures Report, Historical Data, Volume 2*, p. 291-317). By the mid 1840s, with the arrival of William R. Kaulehelehe, the school had become the Owhyhee Church and two new schools were begun back of the fort. However, it appears they never became fully operational.

Within the stockades there was a bakery, granary, storehouse and many other buildings meant to support the operation. For example, the blacksmith's shop would be where George Aitken, Joseph Ovide Beauchamp, George Folster and Thomas would have worked metal from the iron store (a place of scrap iron) in their forges with their hammers, tongs, vices, grindstones, etc. to produce saleable items. The bakery would have been capable of turning out as many as two hundred loaves of bread a day.

In the open space in the centre of all this Townsend noted the activities in 1834:

Here the Indians assemble with their multifarious articles of trade, beaver, otter, venison, and various other game, and here, once a week, several scores of Canadians are employed, beating the furs which have been collected, in order to free them from dust and vermin (Townsend, p. 170).

Outside the Stockades

Aside from the vast farmland under cultivation, and various farms outside the stockades, one of the most prominent features on the plain to the southwest of the fort site was the settled area named "Kanaka Village". Although the Hawaiians played a major role in the fur trade, they were only part of the picture in Kanaka Village, many of whom were living on the various farms, including the two upstream mills (Hussey, *Fort Vancouver, Historic Structures Report, Historical Data, Volume 2*, p. 291-317). The number of log cabins appears to have ranged from the thirty to forty that visiting John K. Townsend observed in 1834 to the fifty observed by Wilkes in 1841 (Wilkes, *Narrative of the United*, p. 6, WHQ, 1915-26, p. 37). These two witnesses give a sense of bustling order:

...the village, which consists of about fifty comfortable log houses, placed in regular order on each side of the road. They are inhabited by the company's servants, and were swarming with children, whites, half-breeds, and pure Indians (Wilkes, *Narrative of the United*, p. 326-27).

and:

On the farm...huts which are occupied by Canadians, and others attached to the establishment. These huts are placed in rows, with broad lanes or streets between them, and the whole lot looks like a very neat and beautiful village. The most fastidious cleanliness appears to be observed; the women may be seen sweeping the streets and scrubbing the door-sills... (Townsend, p. 171-72).

All people arriving to work on the Pacific slopes came through Fort Vancouver, thus inflating the numbers of people actually working at the post and environs. New arrivals coming up the river on sailing vessels or down the rivers in canoes were likely housed in some of the Kanaka Village log cabins for the few days, weeks or months and worked in the vicinity before they were sent out to their various assignments. If they arrived during the summer and the cabins were full, they may have been housed in tents as was botanist David Douglas in 1825, when he arrived at the first post (D. Douglas, *Journal*, p. 107).

A hospital was erected possibly in 1833 by Dr. Meredith Gairdner, who was the post surgeon (Hussey, *Fort Vancouver*, p. 220), near the river bank so that seamen could be taken directly there, a place of convenience should isolation be required.

The boat sheds by the river would have been the place where Jimmy Scarth built the *Prince of Wales* in 1845. Smaller vessels like York boats would probably have been built there as well.

A Roman Catholic Church, taking care of spiritual needs, was constructed just north west of the post in 1846. Prior to that, services had been held within the fort compound.

The hundreds of acres that were fenced in produced first quality wheat, carrots, potatoes and parsnips. Corn didn't do as well as it did at Walla Walla and the melons were small but the apples were so prolific that the branches would break if they were not propped up. Much of this was the work of William Bruce who, after returning to England at the end of

his contract, came back to work the gardens until he died of old age. Further along the river was a grist mill, powered by horse and a threshing mill powered by water (Townsend, p. 171).

The post continued to function after the drawing of the international boundary in 1846 and even prospered with the California gold rush. However, as more settlers moved in and appropriated Company cattle for themselves, even though the HBC had mutually beneficial relations with the military Fort Vancouver which had moved in next door, it eventually abandoned the post in 1860, the last outstanding claim of which was settled in 1871. In June 1948, Fort Vancouver was declared a national monument and in 1961 a National Historic Site. It has been faithfully rebuilt and is now a research center.

Managers of Fort Vancouver, 1825-1860:

McLoughlin, John	Chief Factor	1825-1837
Douglas, James	Chief Trader	1837-1838
McLoughlin, John	Chief Factor	1839-1846
Douglas, James	Chief Factor	1846-1849
Ogden, Peter Skene	Chief Factor	1849-1851
Ballenden, John	Chief Factor	1851-1853
Grahame, James A.	clerk	1853-1854
	Chief Trader	1854-1860

Complement of employees at Fort Vancouver, 1825-1860:

Adam; Adams [Kaanana], Jack; **Ahoo; Aganey; Agonaiska; Aikane; Aiken**, George; **Alauka; Alias; Alioa; Aliou; Aliva; Allan**, George Taill; **Allan**, Robert [b]; **Allard**, John Baptiste; **Allard**, Joseph [a]; **America; Anderson**, Alexander C.; **Anderson**, James; **Anderson**, Robert [a]; **Anderson**, Robert [b]; **André**, Louis; **Anewscatcha**, Antoine; **Arcouet**, Leon; **Arionase**, J.; **Arquoitte**, Amable; **Asselin**, Isidore; **Atachunish**, Thomas; **Ateassta**, Pierre; **Aurtaronquash** (Awetaronquash), Louis; **Azure**, Antoine Jr.; **Badayac** (Laplant), Pierre; **Bahia; Baikie**, James; **Baker**, James; **Baker**, Joe; **Balau; Baldero**, W.; **Ballenden**, James; **Ballenden**, John; **Barklay**, Dr. Forbes; **Bates**, Thomas [a]; **Bayfield**, Charles; **Beauchemin**, Edouard; **Beaudouin**, Caesar; **Beaulieu**, Joseph; **Beardy**, Henry; **Beaver**, Herbert; **Belair**, Louis; **Beland**, Francois; **Beland**, Pierre; **Belanger**, Edouard; **Belay; Belgarde**, Joseph; **Bell**, Charles; **Bell**, John; **Ben; Benson**, Alfred R.; **Bergevin**, Felix; **Bergevin** (Langevin), Joseph; **Berland** (Beland?), Charles; **Beveau** (Boisclair), Joseph; **Bichan**, James; **Billy; Bird**, Nicholas; **Birnie**, James; **Block; Boisclair**, Esdros; **Bouche**, Francois; **Bourgeau**, Pierre; **Bourke**, Joseph; **Boyer**, Joseph; **Brannan**, James; **Brisbois**, Olivier; **Brouillet**, Hypolite; **Brown**, Thomas [b]; **Brown**, William [a]; **Brown**, William [c]; **Bruce**, William; **Brulez**, Jean Baptiste; **Brunel**, Joseph; **Cadotte**, Pierre; **Caille** (Bisconet), Isaac; **Cakaeo; Calder**, John; **Campbell**, Colin; **Campbell**, Kenneth; **Canning**, William; **Carrier**, Onizime; **Carter**, Joseph L.; **Caesar; Cashga**, Michel; **Cawanaia; Chalifoux**, Jean Baptiste; **Chalifoux**, Maurice; **Chamberlain**, Adolphe; **Champagne**, Joseph; **Charbonneau**, Abraham; **Charbonneau**, Edouard; **Charlebois**, Frances; **Charlebois**, Paul; **Charles**, John; **Charles**, Marc; **Charles**, William; **Charley; Charpentier**, Francis; **Chastellain**, Louis; **Chiffmanaplin**, George; **Clark**, Francis; **Clouston**, John; **Clouston**, Robert; **Collette**, Octave; **Collie**, Henry; **Collin**, Antoine; **Columbia; Com; Como; Como**, Thomas; **Cook**, James; **Cook**, Peter Joseph; **Cook**, Richard; **Corbeil**, Jean Baptiste; **Corbin**, Pierre; **Cornoyor**, Joseph; **Coté**, Francois Xavier; **Cottenoire**, Michel [a]; **Courtture**, Joseph; **Couturier**, Olivier; **Courville**, Bazil; **Cowelitz; Cowie; Cowie**, Robert; **Cox**, John; **Craigie**, William [b]; **Crate**, William F.; **Crete**, Edouard; **Crownriver; Cumming**, Cuthbert; **Curister**, David; **Dagenais**, Suplien; **Dahonte**, Jacques; **Daigneau**, Eduoard; **Daines**, Henry; **Dajenais**, Suplien; **Daubin**, Olivier; **Dauny**, Louis (dup?); **Daunais**, Louis Aime; **Dauphine**, Olivier; **Davie**, Malcolm; **Davies**, Alexander; **Dease**, Peter Warren; **Dease**, Napoleon; **Dechamp**, Antoine; **Dechamp**, Baptiste; **Dechamp**, Francis; **Dechamp**, Pierre; **Dechiquette**, Francois; **Degrais**, Pierre Philippe; **Degré**, Jean Baptiste; **Delonie**, Louis; **Deroche**, Charles; **Desaire**, Pierre; **Desasten** (Marineau), Louis; **Desjardines**, Jean Baptiste; **Despard**, Joseph; **Diamare** (Baron), Charles; **Dick; Dickson**, James; **Dickson**, Joseph; **Donpier**, David; **Dorion**, Jean Baptiste; **Douglas**, James; **Duchainais**, Rocque; **Ducharme** (Maron), Joseph; **Dudouaire**, Felix; **Dumond**, Alexander; **Dunn**, John; **Dupere** (fils), Joseph; **Durval**, Denis; **Edgar**, John; **Edwards**, Edward; **Edwards**, John; **Ehu; Eleahoy; Ermatinger**, Francis; **Faito; Falardeau**, Louis; **Fannons** (Farrons) Dominique; **Farris**, Hugh; **Fenton**, John; **Fevrier** (Laramie), Benjamin; **Finlay**, John; **Finlayson**, Duncan; **Finalyson**, Roderick; **Fisette** (Fiset),

Charles; **Flett**, John; **Fleury**, Benone; **Fleury**, Joseph; **Fleury**, Michel; **Folster**, George; **Forcier**, Louis; **Forcier**, Narcisse; **Forrest**, Charles; **Fortier**, Etienne; **Foubister**, Thomas; **Fraser**, John; **Gagnier**, Jean Baptiste; **Gagnon**, Joseph; **Gairdner**, Meredith; **Gariepy**, Casimir; **Garson**, James; **Gendron**, Joseph; **George**; **George** (Coleman), Jean Baptiste; **Gilbeau**, Paul; Gilbeault, Hilard; **Gilbot**, Pierre; **Gladman**, William; **Glynn**, John; **Grahame**, James A.; **Grahame**, Jeffrey C.; Gravelle, Gideon; **Green**, William; **Griffiths**, Thomas J.; **Groom**, George; **Guibache**, Martin; **Guilbeau**, Paul; **Guille**, Simon; **Gunn**, Adam; **Gunn**, John; **Ham**; **Hamlyn**, Dr. Richard; **Haona**; **Haquet**, Marie; **Hardisty**, Joseph W.; **Harriot**, John Edward; **Harvey**, Andrew; **Harvey**, Daniel; **Harvey**, George; **Hawaii**; **Hebert**, Cadmin; **Henri**, Francis (Francois); **Henry**, Norman; **Hereea**; Heroux, Jean; **Heroux**, Urbain; **Hetling**, Henry E.; **Honno**; **Honolulu**; **Hontow**, Peter; **Hoolapa**; **Hoole**, James; **Hughson**, Andrew; **Iaukeo**; Inkster, John [e]; **Iomanno**; **Isbister**, John Jr.; **Itati**; **Jack**, Long; **James**, John; **Jasy**, Toussaint; **Jeaudoin**, Charles; **Jeremie** (Dinant), Jean; **Jim**; **Jironeway** (Jirongway), Louis; **Jobon** (Jobin?), Jeoffry; **John**; **Johnston**, John [b]; **Johnston**, Robert; **Johnstone**, James; **Johnstone**, John [b]; **Johnstone**, Robert [a]; **Jollibois**, Jean Baptiste; **Joyalle**, Etienne; **Kaehetou**; **Kahannui**; **Kahela**; **Kahoolanou**; **Kai**; **Kaihe**; **Kaikuanna**; **Kaikuawhine**; **Kailimai**; **Kaimaina**; **Kaimoalau**; **Kakarrow**; **Kalama**; **Kalemaka**; **Kaluaikai**; **Kaluailehua**; **Kamai**; **Kamaka**; **Kamakeha**; **Kamikalooa**; **Kane**; **Kanelupu**; **Kaneoukai**; **Kanoha**; **Kapahu**; **Kapawa**; **Kapooa**; **Karonhitchego**; **Karrymouvie**; **Kaumaie**; **Kaulehelehe**, William R.; **Kea**; **Keala**; **Keahi**; **Keave** [b]; **Keave**, Tom; **Keavehaccow**; **Keekaneh**; **Kehoroua**; **Kehou**; **Kehow**; **Kekahuna**; **Kennedy**, Dr. John Fred.; **Keo**; **Kepling**, Pisk; **Kikapalale**; **Kiona**; **Konea**; **Koneva**; **Korhooa**; **Kuana**; **Kuawaa**; **Kudanish**, Mystic; **Kuluialehua**; **Kupihea**; **Labelle**, Isaac; **Lacourse**, Amable; **Labonté**, Louis; **Laeoitti**; **Lambert**, Felix; **Landrie**, Joseph; **Lane**, Richard; **Laperdrie blanche**, Jacques; **Larance**, Theodore; **Lattie**, Alexander Jr.; **Leask**, Henry; **Ledoux** [Daunt], Louis; **Lewes**, Adolphus Lee; **L'Hussier**, Antoine; **Like**; **Logan**, Kenneth; **Logan**, Robert; **Logie**, James; **Lowe**, Thomas; **McBean**, William; McDonald, Angus [a]; **McDonald**, John [c]; **McDonald**, William; **McIntosh**, Archibald; **McIsaac**, Allan; **McKay**, Alexander; **McKay**, James; **McKay**, Philip; **McKenzie**, Alexander; **McKenzie**, Benjamin; **McKenzie**, George; **McKinlay**, Archibald; **McLeod**, Angus [c]; **McLeod**, Murdoch [a]; **McLeod**, Murdoch [c]; **McLeod**, Murdoch [c or d]; **McLeod**, Alexander Roderick; **McLeod**, John [e]; **McLeod**, Roderick; **McLoughlin**, David; **McLoughlin**, Dr. John; **McLoughlin**, John; **McLoughlin**, Joseph; **McPhail**, John; **Mactavish**, Dugald; **Mahou**; **Mahoy**, Bill; **Mamuka**, Jem; **Manene**; **Mano**; **Manoa**, Joe; **Manson**, Donald; **Martin**, Norman [a]; **Meheula**; **Mikapako**; **Moku**; **Mollay**, James; **Morrison**, Alexander [a]; **Morrison**, Alexander [b]; **Moumouton**; **Mowat**, Andrew; **Mowat**, Hugh; **Mowee**; **Naeve**; **Naharrow**; **Nahoa**; **Namhollow**; **Namotto**; **Napahay**; **Napoua**; **Nauka**; **Naukanna**; **Nelu**; **Newanna**; **Newbird**, James; **Niaupalu**; **Nigre**; **Nohiau**; **Nouhee**; **O'Brien**, John; **Ogden**, Peter Skene; **Ohule**; **Omand**, Edward [b]; **Oniaze**, Baptiste; **Oniaze**, Etienne; **Opunui**; **Oroheeay**, Alexander; **Orooa**; **Oulu**; **Paaylay**; **Pakeokeo**; **Pambrun**, Alexander; **Pambrun**, Andrew D.; **Pambrun**, Thomas; **Paparee**, Jem; **Paraou**; **Paynee**; **Peeo**; **Peers**, Henry Newsham; **Pelland**, Alexis; **Perrault**, Jean Baptiste; **Petite**, Antoine; **Petrain**, Joseph; **Plante**, Antoine; **Plante**, Charles; **Plante**, Michel; **Plomer**, Harry; **Plomondo**, Simon; **Ploughboy**, Joe; **Poirier**, Bazil; **Poirier**, Joseph; **Poirier**, Touiessout; **Poonoroara**; **Powers**, Gilbert; **Proulx**, Francois; **Puili**; **Raby** (Payan), Abraham; **Rae**, William Glen; **Ratline**; **Raymond**, Joseph; **Raymond**, William; **Regnier**, Tappage; **Roberts**, George B.; **Robertson**, Samuel; **Rocan** (Bastien), Narcisse; **Rocquebrune**, Antoine; **Rocbrune**, Joseph; **Rocquebrune**, Thomas; **Ropeyarn**, Jack; **Ross**, Charles; **Ross**, Donald; **Roussil**, Augustin; **Samuhumu**; **Sansouci**, Joseph; **Scarth**, James; **Scott**, Thomas; **Simpson**, Captain Aemilius; **Simpson**, Alexander; **Sinclair**, James [e]; **Sinclair**, William Jr.; **Slater**, John [b]; **Slater**, Thomas; **Smith**, David; **Smith**, Malcolm [b]; **Smith**, Norman; **Spencer**, Edward; **Spunaryn**; **Stensgair**, John [b]; **Taeaanui**; **Tahako**; **Taherinai**; **Tahowna**; **Tamaherry**; **Taoutoo**; **Taroua**; **Tarpaulin**; **Tate**, John; **Tatooa**; **Tayapapa**; **Taylor**, James [d]; **Taylor**, Peter; **Teeahererey**; **Teherinai**; **Teripoena**; **Thibeault**, Joachim; **Thibeault**, Joseph; **Timeoy** [b]; **Todd** (Tod), John; **Tommo**; **Tooa**; **Tooharerva**; **Toopanehe**; **Toovyooa**; **Topa**; **Toro**; **Tourawhyhene**; **Towai**; **Tuaha**; **Turgeon**, Joseph; **Turnbull**, Charles; **Umi Umi**; **Upahi**; **Upay**; **Vivet**, Louis; **Waahela**; **Waahinalulu**; **Wagner**, Peter; **Wahinahulu**; **Waikanalooa**; **Wall**, Richard; **Wapping**, John; **Wentzell**, William; **Williams**, Frederick; **Woahoo**; **Watson**, George; **Woahoo**; **Work**, John; **Yale**, John Murray

HBCA FtVanAB 1-34, 155, 160; FtVanASA 1-17; FtVanCB 1-43; YFASA 6-33; **YFDS** 1a-23; **HBCCont**; **HBCABio**; **COI&A**; **Wills**; **FtVicDS** 1; **FtVicCB** 1-18; **HBCA Fort Vancouver** compiled post history; **BCA** Lowe 1; **PPS**: G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*; **HBRS** IV; **HBRS** VI; **HBRS** VII; **HBRS** X; **HBRS** XXXII; Wilkes, *Narrative of the United*; Simpson, *Narrative*; Townsend, *Narrative of a Journey*; D. Douglas, *Journal*; **CCR** 1a, 1b; **SS**: Hussey, *Fort Vancouver Historic Structures Report, Historical Data, Vol. 1 & 2*; Hussey, *A History of Fort Vancouver*

5.
Fort Nez Perces (HBC) 1818-1855

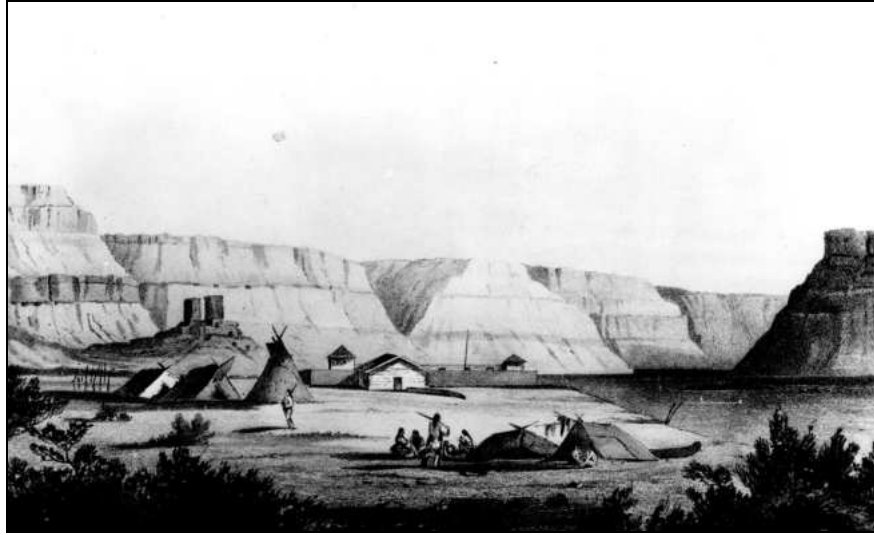


IMAGE 119 Site of Fort Nez Perces (Old Fort Walla Walla), A-01029, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Nez Perces was established in 1818 by the North West Company's Donald McKenzie and Alexander Ross as a staging post for Snake Country Expeditions. It was strategically located at the confluence of three rivers that afforded access to the Athabasca Pass, the Grand Tetons and Rocky Mountain Rendezvous and the Umatilla area via the smaller Walla Walla River. Built by ninety-five men, it was located about a half mile south side of the Walla Walla/Columbia River confluence.

The site was remarkable among the natives as being the ground on which some years before Lewis and Clarke of the American exploring expedition ratified, according to Indian report, a general peace between themselves and tribes of the adjacent inland by the celebration of feasting and dancing for several days. It was rendered remarkable as a spot on which difficulties already notices had taken place between the whites and the natives. And it was rendered still more remarkable as being considered the most hostile spot on the whole line of communication. A spot which the whites, it was said, could never hold with safety. The spot for Nez Perces fort was however marked out on a level point upon the east bank of the Columbia, forming something like an island in the flood, and by means of a tributary stream, a peninsula at low water (A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 119).

The Nez Perces operation was run by one officer, a clerk and six to eight men. When George Simpson arrived there in November 1824, he suggested moving the post north of the Walla Walla River given that Lewis and Clarke had made some prior claim:

...we are given to understand that the American Government claims the Sovereignty of the tract of Country laying on the South side of the River Columbia from where Captns Lewis and Clarke fell upon it (say at the Forks of Nez Perces or Lewis's River) ... (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 53-54).

He went on to conclude:

In the event of the Americans establishing their claim to the Country laying on the South side of the Columbia below Nez Perces or Louis's river it would be necessary to remove this post to the North side of the Main Stream... (*ibid*, 59).

Consequently, over the protestations of the natives (FtVanCB 2) the site was removed to the north side. In spite of potential hostilities from local natives, Simpson found it strategic to maintain the post there as central to the Snake Expeditions. In his 1829 dispatch Simpson felt:

This post has never been very productive, as the country in its neighbourhood is not very rich, and the natives who are a bold Warlike race do little else than rove about in search of Scalps, plunder and amusement (HBRs X, p. 51).

The air of tension around the site was sometimes palpable. For example in January 1832 a young native who had been turned out of post and supposedly called an “old woman” (a ruse for a larger sin of having run away with Fallardeau’s wife) went to his lodge, painted his face and began killing Company cattle. Within three hours, he had killed one of his own who had objected to his slaughter (FtNPPJ 2).

A similar nastiness prevailed within the HBC servants as well. In September of 1831, one of the Rondeaus, possibly Louis, and his wife beat their slave, who was identified as a Hawaiian, so severely that the Chief trader had to intervene (FtNPPJ 1).

On the lighter side, simpler gardening activities took place. We know this as on April 30, 1831, the goats ate all of the radishes that George Barnston had planted (FtNPPJ 1). As well, corn (quite possibly maize) was able to grow quite readily in the local soil.

The personnel at Nez Percés/Walla Walla were a welcome relief to the American overlanders coming to settle in Oregon. It burned in 1841, was rebuilt and eventually abandoned in October 1855 on instructions of the U.S. Indian Agent, Olney.



IMAGE 120 Site of Fort Nez Percés (where train cars are) with Columbia River’s wallula Gap in the center of the picture. Photograph by author, 1992.

Managers of Fort Nez Percés, 1818-1855:

Donald McKenzie	Proprietor	1818
Alexander Ross (NWC)	Proprietor	1818-1821
Alexander Ross (HBC)		1821-1823
John Warren Dease	Chief Trader	1823-1825
Samuel Black	Chief Trader	1825-1830
George Barnston		1830-1831
Simon McGillivray Jr.	Chief Trader	1831-1832
Pierre Chry. Pambrun	clerk	1832-1840
	Chief Trader	1840-1841
Archibald McKinlay	clerk	1841-1846
William McBean	clerk	1846-1852
Richard Grant	Chief Trader	1851-1852?
Andrew D. Pambrun	clerk	1852-1855
James Sinclair		1855

Complement of personnel in Fort Nez Percés, 1818-1855:

Anderson, Robert [b]; **Annance**, Francis Noel; **Arpent**, Noel; **Auger**, Nicholas or Joseph; **Beauchemin**, Edouard; **Berston**, Miles; **Bird**, Charles; **Boisclair**, Esdros; **Bouchard**, Elie; **Brunel**, Joseph; **Charles** Campo; **Charpentier**, François; **Collin**, Antoine; **Cook**, Richard; **Couture**, Joseph; **Crete**, Edouard; **Cummings**, John; **Dauny**, Louis; **Desaire**, Pierre; **Dorion**, Jean Baptiste; **Drinville**, Louis; **Dubois**, Louis; **Fallardeau**, Michel; **Groat**, Malcolm; **Guilbeau**, Paul; **Henri**, Francois; **Hoole**, Antoine [a]; **Itati**; **Joyalle**, Étienne; **Kaharrow**; **Kalama**; **Kelly**, Barney; **Kirk**,

John; **Kittson**, William; **Lachance**, William; **Lacourse**, Amable; **Larance**, Theodore; **Lavalle**, Martial; **Lefevre**, Jean Baptiste; **L'Etang**, Pierre; **Liard**, François; **McArthur**, Neil McLean; **McBean**, William; **McDonald**, Donald [?]; **McIver**, Donald [c]; **McGillivray**, Simon; **McKay**, Thomas; **McKinlay**, Archibald; **McNeill**, William, Jr.; **Marouna**, Mungo; **Martineau**, Olivier; **Martineau**, Pierre; **Maxwell**, Henry; **Meloche**, Antoine; **Montgomery**, Angus; **Morelle**, Joseph; **Morissette**, Toussaint; **Narimma**; **Nerin**, Augustin; **Ogden**, Charles; **Oniaze**, Etienne; **Pakee**; **Pakeokeo**; **Pambrun**, Andrew Dominique; **Pambrun**, Pierre Chrysologue; **Parker**, George; **Pin**, Joseph; **Peter**; **Ploughboy**, Joe; **Poirier**, Joseph; **Proveau**, Louis; **Prudhomme**, Bazil; **Rae**, William Glen; **Rocquebrune**, Joseph; **Rondeau**, Antoine; **Rondeau**, Joseph; **Rondeau**, Pierre; **St. Aubin**, Guillaume; **Servant**, Jacques; **Sharing**; **Sinclair**, James; **Spun yarn**; **Sylvestre**, Jean Baptiste; **Tahetsaronari**, Jacques; **Tatouira**; **Tehongarate**, Joseph; **Tenonwatase**, Thomas; **Tommo**; **Toupin**, Jean; **Turgeon**, Michel; **Voyer**, Pierre; **Wapping**, John; **Wentzell**, William; **Whitford**, John

HBCA FtNPPJ 1, April 30, 1832, fo. 7d, Sept. 28, 1831, fo. 33d; FtNPPJ 2, Guile Platte's son kills cattle and Saste, Jan 11, 1832, fo. 8d-9; FtNPC 1; FtNPRD 1-2; YFDS 7-23; FtVanASA 1-17; FtVanCB 2 McLoughlin's September 1, 1826 letter to Governor & committee, FtVanCB 2, fo. 20-20d; HBCA post history; *PPS*: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*; G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*; HBRS X, Dispatch

6.

Fort Colville (HBC) 1825-1871



IMAGE 121 Fort Colville (c. 1850), A-01846, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Colville, situated on a flood plain and named after a director of the HBC, was the second most important site on the Columbia River. On the instructions of George Simpson on his first cross continent tour in 1825, Fort Colville was established in 1825 to replace the former North West Company Spokane House which had been the centre of operations in the area (HBRS X, p. 43-48, 133-136). A critical food gathering and meeting place for several different Interior Salishan groups, the new site allowed access to the northwest through the Kettle River and the northeast through the Old Kalipel Trail. As well, it lay directly on the communication route connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Rockies. In negotiating shared space, the local Sxoielpi natives agreed that since the traders were able to “get good [food] out of stones and sand” and could manage “to live very well without fish” (G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 152), the HBC were ceded land on a flood plain about a mile above Kettle or Chaudiere Falls, so called because of the cauldron shapes that had been carved out of the rocks by the water (Kane, p. 114; G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 153).

This agreement enabled the HBC to build a walled wooden post with bastions about three quarters of a mile back from the river in the middle of fertile farming area, which they exploited.

...the farm is remarkably productive. Cattle thrive well, while the crops are abundant. The wheat, which weighs from sixty-three to sixty-five pounds a bushel, yields twenty or thirty returns; maize also flourishes, but does not ripen still the month of September; potatoes, peas, oats, barley, turnips, melons, cucumbers, &c., are plentiful. A grist mill, which is driven by water, is attached to the establishment; and the bread, what we ate, was decidedly the best that we had seen in the whole country (G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 151).

The enclosed fur house, storehouse, dwelling house and officer's quarters and the farming area and water powered grist mill were maintained by a Chief Trader or Chief Factor, one to two clerks, apprentice clerks and post masters. The twenty-nine to thirty-six other personnel (assistant traders, blacksmiths, boutes, carpenters, general servants, guides, interpreters, labourers, middlemen, officer's servants, traders, trappers) operated at the site as well as within the Flathead area and so the number of people assigned to this particular site are somewhat misleading.



IMAGE 122 Drowned site of Fort Colville from bluffs of St. Paul's Mission, St. Paul's Mission. Photograph by author, 1992.

Because of its negotiated space and fertile land, it developed a permanence that went well beyond its fur trading function. Botanist David Douglas always felt welcome there. In 1841 Simpson noted:

The houses are of cedar neatly built and well furnished; and the whole place bears a cleaner and more comfortable aspect than any establishment between itself and Red River (G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 150).



IMAGE 123 St. Paul's Mission. Photograph by author, 1992.

As well, personnel at Fort Colville tended to stay for greater lengths of time. For example, James Goudie worked for twenty-one years at the HBC mill turning out flour that was sent to various posts in the Pacific Northwest. Working with him was the musically inclined John Greig, a distant relative of the Norwegian composer Edvard Greig. Both employees found their way to retirement in Victoria. Still others settled in the area.

Given its relaxed atmosphere, the post became a popular destination for US army personnel after the border was drawn because of a mix-up in annual orders. Because Jason Allard had erred when he ordered the annual supply of two hundred lbs of cheese and had inadvertently ordered two thousand lbs of cheese he stored it in rum barrels which gave it such a unique taste that people came from miles around to taste Allard's cheese.

Longer than other posts, Fort Colville functioned continually until 1871 when it was closed and the trade transferred to Fort Shepherd, just north of the British Columbia border. Angus McDonald tried unsuccessfully to pre-empt the land and later moved with his family to the Mission Valley area, Flathead Reservation of Montana where he devoted himself to stock raising until his death in 1889. His son Donald, however, was successful in establishing a claim of two hundred acres at the site. Daughter Christina had a British Columbia lake named after her for while she was on a trip with her father, she plunged into the lake to rescue her father's papers which had fallen into the water (Akrigg & Akrigg, 1001 British Columbia, p. 42).

In the summer of 1910, the old bastion burned down and in 1941 the area was flooded with the waters of Lake Roosevelt rising behind Grand Coulee Dam, the Washington thus drowning the Fort Colville site. The former site can be viewed from the site of St. Paul's Mission top of the bluffs that now surround the reservoir. When first visited by archaeologists in the spring of 1970, the only structural indications of any consequence protruding through the silt were the toppled chimneys of the trader's house.

Managers of Fort Colville, 1825-1871:

Dease, John Warren	Chief Trader	1825-1829
Heron, Francis	Chief Trader	1829-1831
Ermatinger, Francis	clerk	1831-1832
Heron, Francis	Chief Trader	1833-1835
McDonald, Archibald	Chief Trader	1835-1842
	Chief Factor	1842-1844
Ermatinger, Francis	Chief Trader	1844-1846
Fraser, Paul	Chief Trader	1845-1846
Lewes, John Lee	Chief Factor	1846-1848
Ogden, Peter Skene	Chief Factor	1846-1849
Anderson, Alexander C.	Chief Trader	1849-1853
Pelly, A. E.	Chief Trader	1853-1854
McDonald, Angus	clerk	1854-1871
McKay, J. W.	Chief Trader	1871

Complement of personnel at Fort Colville, 1825-1860:



IMAGE 124 Fort Colville Marker: "Near here stood Fort Colville of the Hudson's Bay Company 1826-1871: George Simpson, John Work, Archibald McDonald, Angus MacDonald. Erected by the Washington State Historical Society, 1932. Here began trade, farming, milling and stock raising in Stevens County." Photograph by author, 1992.

Anasse, Baptiste; Andre, Louis; Annance, Francois Noel; Atachsarar, Ignace; Ateassta, Pierre Aurtaronquash/Awetaronquash, Louis; Ballenden, Jacob; Ballenden, James; Beland, Francois; Belay; Berland, Edward (Edouard); Birnie, James; Blenkinsop, George; Boucher/Bouché, Baptiste; Bouchez, Vital; Bourdignon, Antoine; Bourgeau, Joseph; Brissotte, Hypolite; Brouillet, Hypolite; Brown, Louis; Chabotte, Jean Baptiste; Chalifoux, Andre; Chalifoux, Maurice; Charette, Antoine; Charlebois, Francois; Charlebois, Paul; Cook, James; Cormack, John; Corriacca; Craigie, William [b]; Craigie, William [c]; Curister, David; Davie, Malcolm; Davie, William; Dears, Thomas; Dease, John Warren; Dease, Napoleon; Degrais, Pierre Philipe; Denoyer, Edouard; Desautel, Joseph; Deschiquette, Francois; Desloges, Hyacynth; Dubois, Pierre; Dumais, Augustin; Dumet, Moise; Dumond, Alexander; Dupre, Nazaire; Duquette, Antoine; Ermatinger, Francis; Felix (Palaquin), Antoine; Finlay, Augustin; Finlay, David; Finlay, Miaquam; Finlay, Pinasta; Flett, David; Flett, Magnus; Flett, Thomas; Forcier, Louis; Fraser, Paul; Gadoua, Charles; Gardupuis, Alexis; Garrick, John; Garrioch, William L.; Gauthier, Laurent; Gendron, Alexis; George (Coleman), Jean Baptiste; Gilbealt, Hilard; Gilbot, Pierre; Goudie, James; Gouin, Pierre; Grant, Peter; Grieg, John; Guibache, Martin; Harvey, Andrew; Heramb, Toller; Hereea; Heron, Francis; Hoole, Antoine; Hubert, Francois Xavier; Hubert, Joachim; Inkster, John [c]; Irvine, Peter [a]; Johnston, John [b]; Kainhewait, Ignace; Kanatasse, Narcisse; Kanonswasse, Martin; Kaonasse, Michel; Karaganyate, Pierre; Kee; Kelly, Barney; Kirorole, (Jean) Baptiste; Kittson, William; Labonté, Louis; Lacharite, Henri; Lacourse, Pierre; Lafleur, Joachim; Lafontasie, Charles; Lafontasie, Louis; Laframboise, Francois; Lefevre, Jean Baptiste; Lefevre, Louis; L'Etang, Pierre; Lagrave, Godfroi; Lajoie, Jean Baptiste; Landrie, Joseph [a]; Landrie, Joseph [b]; Lapierre, Jean Bapt. [a]; Lapierre, Joseph [2]; Larance, Supplie; Larose, Isidore; Leask, John [c]; Leclair, Isadore or Theodore; Leslie, Colin; Lewes, John Lee; Like; Linklater, John [b]; McArthur, Neil McLean; McDonald, Angus [a]; McDonald, Angus [b]; McDonald, Archibald; McDougall, John; Macdougall, John G.; McGillivray, Simon Jr.; McIntosh, John Jr. [2]; McIver, Donald [c]; McIver, James; McKay, Jean Baptiste; McKay, John [a]; McKay, Murdoch; McKenzie, George; McKenzie, Patrick; McLean, Donald [c]; McLeod, Angus [c]; McLeod, Donald [b]; McLeod, Neil [a]; McPherson, John; Malois (Malouin), Fabien; Margary, Herbert; Martin, Donald; Martin/Martine, Eduoard; Martineau, Alexis; Martineau,

Pierre; **Mathu**, Louis; **Monde**, Jean; **Montour**, Nicholas; **Morelle**, Joseph; **Morrison**, Alexander [a]; **Mousette**, Narcisse; **Murray**, Daniel; **Nerin**, Augustin; **Ogden**, Michael; **Ogilvy**, John. D. B.; **Paul**, Louis Hus; **Payette**, Francois; **Pelly**, Augustus; **Petit**, Amable; **Pichette**, Louis (Dupre); **Pin**, Joseph; **Pion**, William; **Plante**, Antoine; **Plomondon**, Simon; **Plouffe/Plouf**, Antoine; **Portelance**, Narcisse; **Proveau**, Jean Baptiste; **Proveau**, Louis; **Prudhomme**, Gabriel; **Queenville**, Colville; **Rae**, William Glen; **Rivet**, Francois; **Robertson**, James [2]; **Robillard** (Lambert), Cuthbert; **Roi**, Pierre; **Ross** (Rocque), George; **Roy**, Jean Baptiste; **Roy**, Thomas [2]; **Sagoganiukas**, Ignace; **Satakarass**, Pierre; **Scott**, John; **Servant**, Jacques; **Shuttleworth**, Henry D.; **Simpson**, George S. Jr.; **Simpson**, John [2]; **Simpson**, John [3]; **Sinclair**, James [a]; **Sinclair**, William Jr.; **Smith**, David; **Spunyarn** [2]; **Stensgair**, Thomas; **Sutherland**, Joseph; **Tahetsaronsari**, Jacques; **Tayarouyokarari**, Michel; **Tayentas**, Joseph; **Tchigt**, Charles; **Tecawatiron**, Charles; **Tehongagarate**, Joseph; **Teonsarakonta**, Charles; **Toupin**, Jean; **Trudeau**, Felix; **Umphreville**, Canote; **Umpreville**, John; **Umpreville** [Waccan] Pierre; **Walls**, William; **Weynton**, Stephenson; **William**; **Work**, John

PS: **HBCA** FtColPJ 1; FtColC 1; FtColRD 1-3; FtColMis 1; YFASA 1-33; FtVanASA 1-16; YFDS 7-23; FtVicASA 1-12;
HBCA compiled Post history; *PPS*: HBRS X; G. Simpson, *Narrative*; D. Douglas, *Journal*, p. 69, 165, 246, 247; Kane, p. 114; SS: Chance;
Akrigg & Akrigg, 1001 British Columbia, p. 42; Cole, "Exile in the Wilderness"; Nute, "A Botanist at Fort Colville"

7. Fort Shepherd (HBC) 1856-1870



IMAGE 125 Remnant of Fort Shepherd, A-04255, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Shepherd was a footnote as a HBC post. Constructed in 1856 by retired servants of the HBC opposite the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille River just north of the international boundary, it was built to replace Fort Colville. However, because of a lack of arable and pasture land, it was abandoned in 1860, only to be opened two years later as a depot for goods. It was closed in 1870 and burned down two years later.

Managers of Fort Shepherd, 1856-1870:

Angus McDonald	Chief Trader	1856-1857
George Blenkinsop	Chief Trader	1857-1859
Herbert Margary	clerk	1859
James Cooke		1859-1860
(unnamed interpreter)		1863-1864
William Sinclair	clerk	1864-1865
Joseph Hardisty	Chief Trader	1865-1869
Jason O. Allard	apprentice clerk	1869-1870

Complement of personnel at Fort Shepherd:

(Not traced)



IMAGE 126 Site of Fort Shepherd. Photograph by author, 1993.

PS: HBCA Post history; Elsie Turnbull, "Fort Shepherd", *The Beaver*, Autumn 1959, p. 42-47

8. Fort of the Lakes (HBC) 1838 (aka McKay's House)

Very little is known about the minor post, Fort of the Lakes, which was constructed in the late 1830s near the entrance of the Columbia River into the Arrow Lakes. It may have been constructed to capture the trade of the local Lakes Indians. Modeste Demers spent much of the month of October here in 1838 baptizing the children of the post master and several natives and their children. Other than that, it quickly disappeared from record.

Managers of the post:

John McKay

Post master

1838

PS: CCR 1a, p 13-24

9. Boat Encampment (NWC-HBC) 1811+

Located at the head of Columbia River navigation near the mouth of the Canoe River and near the Athabasca Pass, Boat Encampment was a point of transshipment and a cache rather than a fur trade post. It was where the pack trains from Jasper House met the boats from down the Columbia and was important for the shipment of goods and people in either direction.

Willamette River posts (PFC-NWC-HBC) 1812-1851

No serious large-scale fur trade post building was attempted south of the Columbia River by the British fur trade companies as US sovereignty claims in this area were generally recognized by most non-native groups. At the same time, the only American fur trade establishment was a temporary one established by the PFC.

1. **Wallace House (PFC) 1812-1814**
2. **Willamette Post (NWC-HBC) 1813-1830s**
3. **Champoeg Post (HBC) 1842-1861**
4. **Willamette Falls sawmill (HBC) 1843-1851**

1.

Wallace House (PFC) 1812-1814 (aka Calapooya Fort)

Wallace House was established strategically as an outpost to the PFC's Fort Astoria which had sent men up the Willamette River. It was built in 1812 by William Wallace and John C. Halsey along with fourteen men on the east side of the river now incorporated into present-day Salem, Oregon. When Donald McKenzie and men quit their post and their arrival at Fort Astoria led to a stress on the food supply, a number of hands were sent to Wallace House where the food supply was plentiful.

Some Personnel of Wallace House, 1813-1814:

(Those with question mark may have wintered 1813-1814 at either Wallace House or the NWC Willamette Post.)

Baker, Micajah; **Carson**, Alexander?; **Day**, John?; **Flanagan**, Moses?; **Halsey**, John C.; **Harteau**, Jacques?; **Lucier**, Etienne; **McKay**, Thomas; **McKenzie**, Donald; **Martial**, François; **Reed**, John; **Ross**, Alexander; **St. Amant**, Joseph?; **Seton**, Alfred; **Wallace**, William

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; PPS: McDougall; Seton; R. F. Jones; Franchère; ChSoc XLV SS: Barry, "Site of Wallace "

2.

Willamette Post (NWC, HBC) 1813-1830s (aka Fort Calipuyaw, Henry's Trading Post, Henry's Post)

Willamette Post was built in 1813, being variously sited SE of present-day Newburg, Oregon or three miles up the Willamette River from Champoege. The instigator was NWC clerk William Henry following the arrival of the NWC on the coast. A group of twenty-nine people, including Henry's wife and child, began construction in December 1813. The group consisted of "6 Sandwich Islanders, 4 Iroquois, 1 Missawyi, 1 Nipisang, 16 Canadians, & 1 American" (R. F. Jones, p. 134). Originally the post consisted of one or more buildings and was taken over in 1821 by the HBC when it assumed the assets of the NWC. It remained in place until at least the 1830s when it was moved into by Pierre Bellique who eventually took it over as part of his own land claim.

NWC personnel at Willamette Post, 1813-1814):

(Those with question marks may have wintered 1813-1814 at either Wallace House or the NWC Willamette Post.)

Belleau, Jean Baptiste; **Brousseau**, Bazile; **Canning**, William; **Carson**, Alexander?; **Day**, John?; **Dufresne**, Andre; **Flanagan**, Moses; **Harteau**, Jacques; **La Bonté**, Jean Baptiste; **Laframboise**, Michel; **Lucier**, Etienne?; **McGillis**, Donald; **Mackay**, Thomas; **Martial**, François; **Mascon**, Alexis; **Milligan**, Richard; **Perrault**, William; **St. Amant**, Joseph?; **St. Michel**, Louis; **Wallace**, William

PS: HBCA NWCAB 10; PPS: R. F. Jones, p. 133-34; ChSoc XLV , p. 143-44; ChSoc LVII; SS: CCR 1 Pierre Bellique Annotation, A-6

3.

Champoege Post (HBC) 1842-1861 (aka Champoege, Champoege, Champua, Champooiak, Champoiac, Champooiac, Chanepooick, Campment de Sable, Champment de Sable)

Champoege Post was an HBC store on the right (south) bank, of the Willamette River in the present day Champoege State Park. Planned in 1840 (FtVanCB 27, fo. 41), it was set up in 1842 to capture the trade in settlers' wheat. The enterprise consisted of a thrashing mill, dwelling house, granary, kiln, garden and sixty foot wharf. The buildings were washed away in a flood in 1861.

Managers of Champoeg Post, 1842-1861:

George Barber Roberts	post master	1842-1843
Angus McDonald [a]	post master & clerk	1844-1848
Joseph Hardisty	appr. post master	1848-1849
Henry Maxwell	clerk	1850
Lane, Chase & Co.,	agents	1851-1852
Allan McKinlay & Co.	agents	1852
(untraced)		(1852-1861)

Personnel at Champoeg post:

Groom, George; Sansouci, Joseph

PS: HBCA YFDS 17-20; FtVanCB 27, John McLoughlin's Sept. 21, 1840 letter to Tolmie, fo. 41; HBCA Champoeg compiled post history SS: Hussey, *Champoeg: Place of*, p. 110-111, p. 208-209, p. 222-223

4.

Saw and grist mills at Willamette Falls (HBC) 1843-1851

The HBC late-starting sawmill and grist mill at Willamette Falls were a complicated affair. As far back as 1829, Fort Vancouver head John McLoughlin planned to build an HBC mill at the Falls and made preliminary construction preparations, including a small house, through to 1832 (FtVanCB 32, fo. 182). Instead, mills were constructed at Fort Vancouver. Eleven years later in 1843 McLoughlin constructed the mills at the Falls. By then, conditions had changed with the arrival of American immigrants, the advent of the Provisional Government and a bias against the HBC presence. By this time there was also a tug of war over jurisdiction of British subjects (FtVanCB 31, fo. 104) and their inability to pre-empt land (FtVanCB 32, fo. 192-195d). Further plans existed for another private mill to be built. Consequently that year McLoughlin, with HBC financing, constructed his mills under his own name then assumed full ownership in 1845, buying out the HBC (FtVanCB 34, fo. 18). In 1846 as the HBC would no longer provide personnel to run the mills (FtVanCB 33, fo. 29) McLoughlin leased out the sawmill to a private individual (HBRS VII, p. lxi) but kept the grist mill retaining the HBC workers, over 60% of whom were Hawaiian. The workers remained on HBC books until 1851.

Managers at Willamette Falls, 1843-1851:

Ermatinger, Francis	Chief Trader	1843-1846
McKinlay, Archibald	Chief Trader	1846-1849
Lane, Richard	clerk	1850-1851
McArthur, Neil McLean	clerk	1850-1851

Complement of personnel at Willamette Falls sawmill, 1843-1851:

Aikane; Awana; Bichan, James; **Caille** [Biscornet], Paschel; **Cakaeo; Charley; Dupere**, Joseph; **Eleahoy; Fenton**, John; **Groom**, George; **Horie/Hourie**, Simon; **Kaikuawhene; Kanelupu; Kapawa; Kaumaia; Keala; Keehaneh; Keekahuna; Keharoha; Kuluaillehua; Lane**, Richard; **Lewes**, Adophus Lee; **McDonald**, Murdoch; **McKenzie**, George; **Maalo; Mahou; Mahoy**, Bill; **Oroora; Ropeyarn**, Jack; **Sansouci**, Joseph; **Tamoherry; Toro; Towhay; Turnbull**, Charles

PS: HBCA YFDS 14, 16-21; John McLoughlin Aug. 12, 1844 letter to Governor, FtVanCB 31, fo. 104; YFDS, fo. 192-195d; YFDS 32, fo. 182; YFDS 33, fo. 29 John McLoughlin's Nov. 20, 1845 letter to Governor; YFDS 34, fo. 18 P. S. Ogden's Mar. 19, 1846 Fort Vancouver letter to Simpson PPS: HBRS VII, xli-xlv, xlix, lxi, 118n 119n 120n, 137, 142n, 156, 204, 211, 218, 257

Southward Trapping and Trappers (NWC-HBC-SJ&S) 1818-1843

South Expeditions from 1818 were problematic in several ways. Along with having to negotiate with the local natives, fur traders found themselves in a stew pot of non-native claims to the territory. First there was Spain. The 1493 Papal bull splitting the known world had been reinforced in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa giving Spain what Europe considered to be its claim to the eastern shores of the Pacific. Reinforced by a military and missionary presence into California and even a 1775 act of Spanish sovereignty in present day Alaska, Spain was in retreat by 1795 to Monterey, California leaving itself and Britain to share trading rights in the Pacific Northwest. Enter American claims. An American named the Columbia River after his ship; this was followed by Lewis and Clark's 1804-1806 expedition to the coast and John Jacob Astor's establishment of a post at Astoria. To further complicate matters, the Adams-Onís Treaty between Spain and the United States drawing the Spanish claim line at the 42nd parallel was ratified by Spain and the US in 1820 and 1821 respectively. This gave perceived legitimacy to American claims north of the California border into formerly claimed Spanish territory. However, as the Mexican ratification was delayed until 1831 there was enough ambiguity to allow fur traders, British and American, to exploit loopholes.

It was into this ambiguity of claims that the southward expeditions took place. As early as 1816 the NWC had decided use horses in both the Snake and south areas adopting the American policy of using horses as the major conveyor of people and goods to open a larger territory not traversed by rivers (HBRS XIII, xxxi). When the first NWC Southern Expedition got underway in 1818, southward was the only direction remaining to the men as a previous scuffle largely involving the Iroquois and Chinooks had left twelve men, women and children dead thus cutting off the Chinook territory for trade (A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 129-30). As a result a "party numbering in all sixty men and headed by two half breed clerks from Canada" (ibid, p. 132) set out, but their expedition turned into a disaster. In the Umpqua region, when the natives showed a disinterest in trade, the Iroquois held back their horses. When the natives protested, the Iroquois opened fire and fourteen innocent natives lay dead.

This disastrous initial foray into southern Oregon was probably the impetus that drove the natives of that region to react so strongly against the men of the 1828 Jedediah Strong Smith group, fourteen of whom the natives killed in what should have been a minor dispute. Southern expeditions had wintering sites south of present-day Stockton, California, and other expeditions penetrated deep into Spanish territory beneath the Adams-Onís line. Their temporary sites will not be dealt with here.

The experience of the south expeditions, however, left important consequences. First, many found the Willamette Valley to be to their liking and were amongst the first settlers. Second, as they were very familiar with the territory in Northern California having spent years in the area, they became guides for the thousands of miners who swept into the northern California area with the discovery of gold there.

Leaders/managers of south expeditions, 1825-1843:

Finan McDonald & Thomas McKay	1825
Alexander McLeod & Donald Manson	1826-1829
Jedediah Strong Smith (SJ&S)	1828
Peter Skene Ogden	1829-1830
John Work	1832-1833
Michel Laframboise	1834-1835
Thomas McKay	1836
Michel Laframboise	1836-1839
Thomas McKay & Michel Laframboise	1840-1841
Francis Ermatinger	1841-1842
Michel Laframboise	1842
Francis Ermatinger	1843

Members of various HBC and other Southern Expeditions, 1826-1843:

Agoniasta, Thomas; (Andries step son); **America**; **Aubichon**, Alexis; **Azure**, Antoine; **Beaudoin**, Casar; **Beaulieu**, Joseph; **Bergevin**, Felix; **Birnie**, James; ****Black**, Arthur; **Boisvert**, Louis; **Bostonnois**, Jean Baptiste; **Cadrette**; **Canasawarrette**, Thomas; **Canasawarette**, Ignace; **Cannon** (Canning) William; **Cartreah**; **Champagne**, Francois [a]; **Charles**, Pierre; **Cook**, Richard; **Cook**, Thomas; **Corbeil**, Jean Baptiste; **Cornoyer**, Joseph; **Couturier**, Olivier; **Dahonte**, Jacques; **Davis**, Thomas [a]; ***Daws**, Thomas; **Dechamp**, Antoine; **Depaty** (McKay), Jean Baptiste; **Desrivieres**, Pierre; **Dick**; **Douglas**, David; **Dubreuil**, Jean Baptiste; **Dupaty**, Jean Baptiste; **Dupont**, Nicholas; **Ermatinger**, Francis; **Favel**, John; **Finlay**, John; ***Gaiter**, John; **Gardepie**, Jean Baptiste; **Gendron**, Joseph; **Gervais**, Joseph; ***Hanna**, John; **Henry**, Norman; Little **Ignace**; (Jacques); **Jean**, Jean Baptiste; **Jeaudoins**, Charles; **Jobin**, Jeoffry; **Johnston**, William; **Joyalle**, Etienne; **Kakaraquiron**, Pierre; **Kanota**, Louis; **Keekanneh**; **Kennedy**, John; **Kipling**, Thomas Pisk; **Klyne**, Joseph; **Liard**, Francois Xavier; **Lamframboise**, Michel; ***La Plant**, Abraham; ***La Point**, Joseph; **Lavalle**, Martial; ***Lazarus**, Manuel; ****Leland**, Richard; **L'Etang**, Pierre; **Liard**, Francois Xavier; **Louis**, Joseph; **Lucier**, Amable/Etienne; ***McCoy**, Martin; **McKay**, Thomas; **McLeod**, Alexander Roderick; **McLoughlin**, Joseph; **Malois**, Fabien; **Mamuka**, Jem; ***Maréchal**, Touissant; **Martineau**, Pierre; **Moku**; **Moko?**; **Montigny**, Naracisse; **Obichon**, Jean Baptiste; **Ohpoonuey**; **Onskanha**, Louis; **Ossin**, Louis; **Oteotanie**, Michel; **Ouamtanie**, Michel; **Pa-ay-lay**; (Palkanoot); ***Palmer**, Joseph Palmer; **Parker**, George; **Petit** [Gobin], Antoine [a] **Petit** [Gobin], Jean Baptiste; **Perrault**, Jean Baptiste; **Picard**, Andre; **Piette** (Faneant), François; **Ploughboy**, Joe; **Quesnel**, Amable; **Quintal**, Laurant; (Qutteh); ***Ranne**, Peter; ***Reubascan**, John; **Rocquebrune**, Joseph; ***Rogers**, Harrison G.; **Rondeau**, Louis; **Roussil**, Augustine; **Seguin** (Laderoute), Xavier; **Shaegoskatsta**, Louis; **Shanagarate**, Louis; **Shatackoani**, Jacques; **Silvestre**, Jean Baptiste; ****Smith**, Jedediah Strong; **Smith**, Thomas; ***Swift**, Charles; **Tchigte**, Charles; **Tewatcon**, Thomas; (Tolyak, John); **Tourawhyhene**; **Towai**; **Turner**, John; **Tyeguariche**, Baptiste; **Vandal**, Louis [b]; **Villandrie**, Pierre; ***Virgin**, Thomas; **Vivet**, Louis; **Warfield**, James; (Wassaya)

* Jedediah Strong Smith 1828 expedition member who was killed

* *Jedediah Strong Smith 1828 expedition member who survived

PS: **HBCA** YFDS 3-4, 7-12; FtVanPJ 2, 4-6; FtVanASA 1-17; *PPS*: HBRS v. XXIII: 142; A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*

Southern Oregon Posts

Within the confines of the Pacific Northwest, the Umpqua River was the first river south of the Columbia River and Willamette Valley that connected the ocean with the interior. Being south of the Willamette on the south side of the Calapooya mountains, it was at the beginning of the southern hilly and mountainous area extending to the California border, then Spanish-Mexican territory. As such it was an important area for fur trading and the capture of beaver pelts. The Umpqua River valley was traditional territory of four different language groups in the early nineteenth century: the Southern Molalla, two Umpqua language groups, the Yoncalla (or Calapooya) and, after 1830, the Klickitat Indians who settled after invading from north of the Columbia. Although Alexander Ross cited the area as being full of beaver (A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 237) the local Calapooya were disinterested in the fur trade and resulting violence had left a legacy of mistrust (A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 132-33). In spite of this, fur traders managed to erect two minor Umpqua sites along the Umpqua River and one major one. Not dealt with are McLeod's 1826-1827 camp on the more southerly Coquille River, and an unknown 1832 Chief Trader John McLeod and Michel Laframboise (L. M. Scott, "John Work's Journey," p. 257) site possibly on the Elk River and Work's 1834 sites on the Elk River near its confluence with the Umpqua.

PS: FtVanPJ 2, 4-6; PPS: A. Ross, *Adventures*; L. M. Scott, "John Work's Journey"

Two minor sites along the Umpqua River, 1820-1832

1. McKay's Old Establishment (1820-?)

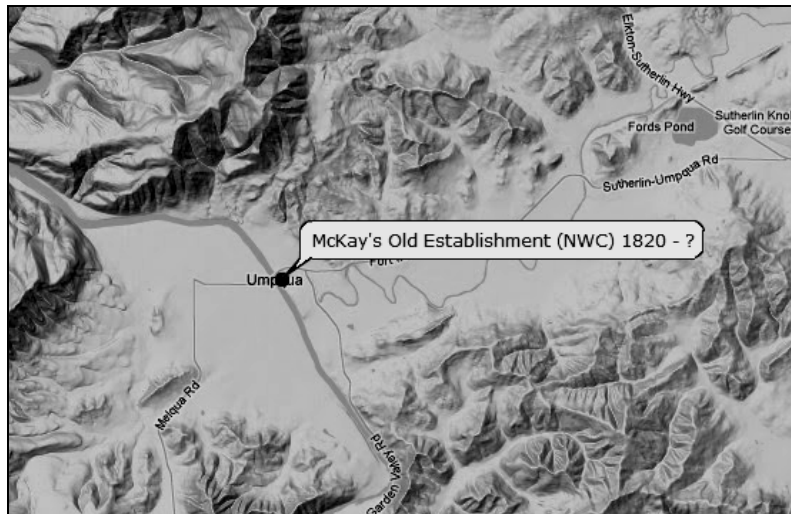


IMAGE 127 McKay's Old Establishment, Google Maps, 2010.

This site, also known as Fort McKay, McKay's Fort, Old Establishment and McRoy's Fort, and reputed to be at the juncture of the Umpqua and Calapooya Rivers, is problematic; nonetheless, the Douglas County Museum has placed a plaque there noting its previous existence. John Work in 1834 located it six miles further away opposite the mouth of Hubbard Creek. Even the source of its name was problematic. The name has been attributed to both freeman **Jean Baptiste Deportes/Depatie McKay** and North West Company employee **Thomas McKay** who was also in the area in 1820 (Schlesser, p. 15). No physical remains have been traced. The records are too sparse to recall individuals who worked from the site but this site became a well-known gathering point for those trappers going between Fort Vancouver and the trapping areas of northern California.

SS: Schlesser; Douglas Co. Parks/Douglas Co. Museum sign

2. Desportes' Camp, 1826-?

This second Umpqua River site was set up in or before 1826 by **Jean Baptiste Desportes/Depatie McKay** along with Chief Trader John McLeod. According to historian Norman Dennis Schlessler, it was possibly situated on Parrot Creek not far from present day Roseburg. Alexander McLeod was there in December 1826 but he and his party would have been visitors and as such, no list follows of people who worked out of the site.

J.S: Schlessler

Fort Umpqua (HBC) 1836-1852

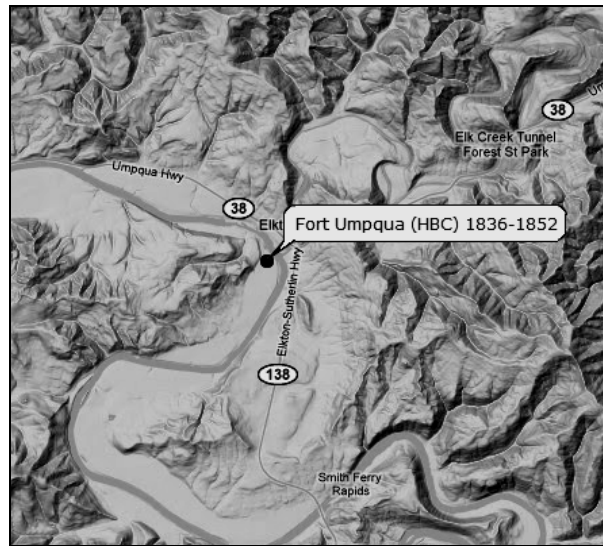


IMAGE 128 Fort Umpqua, Google Maps, 2010.

Fort Umpqua, the most permanent of its kind in the area, lasted sixteen years. The site, chosen by long-time area resident Jean Baptiste Gagnier, was on the south banks of the Umpqua River about thirty to forty feet above the river bed on a fertile bench and was later approved by William Glenn Rae (Schlessler, p. 16). As the site, a quarter mile above the mouth of Elk Creek opposite old Work's camp, had sufficient ground for raising food, construction commenced.

The HBC records are thin, but one of the best glimpses we get of the post is in the following year on August 22nd, 1837 when American missionaries “were made welcome to all the comforts the place afforded” (Hines, *Oregon: Its History*, p. 98).

This fort, or rather trading post, stands on the south bank of the Umpqua river, on a little plain comprising about two hundred acres of land, thirty of which are under cultivation. It is forty miles from the Pacific ocean and advantageously situated for the purposes for which it was established, namely, the collection of beaver and other furs from the Indians along the coast and in the interior. The fort itself consists of three or four little log huts built on three sides of a square, and covered with cedar bark. These huts are stockaded by poles set in the ground, and rising twelve feet high, and at two opposite corners of the enclosure thus formed, there were two bastions commanding all sides of the fort, and containing means for the defense of the establishment against the attacks of the Indians who were frequently quite troublesome in this region (Hines, *Oregon: Its History*, p. 98).

In the first few years, Fort Umpqua was relatively self sustaining with forty acres under cultivation and it became fairly prosperous bringing in furs (FtVanCB 23, fo. 12d-13). For much of the post's life, J. B. Gagnier, who had married locally, became an itinerant trader, going outside the post to trade. The rest of the post was run by a clerk and five to seven other (labourers, a carpenter, and a cooper). However, for untraced reasons, natives besieged the post in 1839 but left after a few were wounded in the skirmish (Hines, *Oregon: Its History*, p. 98). In 1845, the Company recognized the U.S. jurisdiction below the Columbia in return for the right of the Company to collect debts in the American territory and later on, the post, which had become a mere trading station, helped supply American settlers. Still, in the 1850s, when the stockades were taken down leaving only the dwelling, barns and out houses, the farmland was still in “a fine state of cultivation” (Bancroft, *History of the Northwest*, p. 708). On November 15, 1851 (FtVanCB 39, fo. 95), the dwelling house and kitchen

were destroyed by fire (FtVanCB 39, 103), probably taking many HBC records with it, and consequently Thomas Redsult, the storekeeper was discharged on Nov. 4, 1852. Johnson George King, who had ordered in from London numerous books had been let go the month before (Oliphant, "The Library of a Fur Trader" p. 30-32) and headed off to Australia. Jean Baptiste Gagnier chose to settle with his family on the coast. The following year, the land and cattle, which had often been shot while they belonged to the HBC, were turned over to a Mr. Chapman who finally took it over in a Donation Land Claim (Schlessner, p. 34).

Managers of Fort Umpqua, 1837-1855:

James Birnie	clerk	1837-1838
Jean Baptiste Gagnier	interpreter	1838-1843
Paul Fraser	clerk	1843-1844
	Chief Trader	1844-1845
William McBean	clerk	1845-1846
Jean Baptiste Gagnier	interpreter	1846-1851
King, Johnson G.	clerk and surgeon	1851-1853
Robert Tod	post master	1853-1855

Complement of personnel at Fort Umpqua, 1836-1852:

Aliva; Anderson, Robert; Ariohonianta, André; Askitt, Norman; Baker, Joe; Beauchemin, Baptiste; Beauchemin, Edward; Beaulieu, Joseph; Chappendale, William; Collie, Henry; Desjardines, Jean Baptiste; Desriviers, Pierre; Fisette, Charles; Fraser, John [a]; Gagnier, Jean Baptiste; Harvey, Andrew; Henry, Norman; Jeremie (Dinant), Jean; Kahoorie; Kaikuaahine; Kanaikalua; Keane; Keroha; Kenrick, John; Kercha; King, Johnson G.; Jones; King, Johnson G.; Kipling, Thomas; Konea; Lambert, Felix; Lorimier (Martineau), Michel; McAskill, Norman; McDonald, Donald; McGillivray, Hector; McKay, John [e]; McKay, Kenneth; McKay, Malcolm?; McKay, Murdoch; McIsaac, Allen; Montigny (Montgomery), Narcisse; Mytie; Nahoa; Pambrun, Thomas; Pariseau, Pierre; Peers, Henry Newsham Puahelo, Jem; Raby (Payen), Abraham; Rattine; Redsull, Thomas; Roi (Portelance), Olivier; Tamoree, Joe; Teela; Timeoy [b]

*PS: HBCA YFASA 6; YFDS 16-22; FtVanASA 4-17; FtVanCB 23, fo. 12d-13 James Douglas' Oct. 14, 1849 Fort Vancouver letter to Governor and Committee; FtVanCB 39, fo. 95 J. Ballenden's Dec. 20, 1851 Fort Vancouver letter to A. Barclay; FtVanCB 39, fo. 103 J. Ballenden's Jan. 21, 1852 Fort Vancouver letter to A. Barclay; HBCA Fort Umpqua compiled post history; PPS: Hines, *Oregon, Its History*; Schlessner, p. 16; SS: Evans; Bancroft, *History of the Northwest*; Bancroft, *History of Oregon*; Oliphant, "The Library of A Fur Trader"*

Coastal Posts

1. Fort Nisqually (HBC-PSAC) 1833-1870
2. Cowlitz Farm (PSAC) 1839-1857
3. Fort Victoria (HBC) 1843-1860s
4. Nanaimo (HBC) 1852-1861
5. Fort Rupert (HBC) 1849-1883
6. Fort McLoughlin (HBC) 1833-1843
7. Fort Simpson [Nass] (HBC) 1831-1911
8. Fort Stikine (HBC) 1840-1849
9. Fort Taku (HBC) 1840-1843

1.
Fort Nisqually (HBC-PSAC), 1833-1870



IMAGE 129 Fort Nisqually, A-04330, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Nisqually began as a fur collection post strategically placed at the end of Puget Sound where it meets a Columbia River shortcut commonly called the Cowlitz Portage, roughly the route of today's Interstate 5 highway. The general area was proposed as early as 1830 to take advantage of agriculture and timber potentials and to possibly replace the awkwardly situated Fort Vancouver (G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 322). A storage shed was built on the beach in 1832, likely following negotiations with the local Sequalitchew village beside which it was built. The visibility of the HBC shed would have provided a visible mutual security to both the Sequalitchew and the HBC (Carpenter, *Fort Nisqually*, p. 36). The following year in May (Dickey), post construction was begun on the flat grassy area on top of the bluff to the south of the creek following the standard pattern of HBC posts with stockades, bastions, kitchen, officer's house, labourers' dwellings, stores and shops and trade shops. It would have served a fur-trade function for the first part of the first decade but crop raising and livestock management began as well as part of the diversification of the HBC, taking advantage of the grasslands in the low-lying Nisqually bottoms.

The lives of the HBC servants at the post reflected a diminishment of fur related duties and progressively more agricultural duties. This would not have been a problem for those Canadians from Lower Canada who still maintained connections with the old seigneurial system where agriculture played a major role.

In 1839 with the decline of the fur trade and the HBC Russian American Company Agreement to provide food to Russian America, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company was established, changing the complexion of the post. To accommodate this, a second replacement site was constructed in 1843 about a mile to the east of the first fort site on flat land on the southern bank of the Sequalitchew Creek at a point about a half-mile above the area where the ravine begins to slope to the sea. While they built the usual post buildings there appeared to be no reason for a defensive structure but a lone bastion was built just in case. Now, PSAC farms (Kull Kullee, Muck, Puyallup, Sastuc, Spaheuh, Steilacoom, Tenalquot, Tlithlow, Whyatchie and Yelm) spread over several square miles (Crooks, *Past Reflections*). As the lives of the workers at the various sites became wholly focused on agricultural production, a different type of person was hired although many from the old fur trade days made the transition.

A new reality took place in the 1840s and tensions grew after the drawing of the international border. Because of the influx of settlers and the measles epidemic, stockades were finally erected late 1848 or early 1849 (S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*, 112-113). The first recorded challenge came on May 1, 1849 when a group of natives threatened the post.

Tensions rose again in 1855 with the general growing resistance of the native peoples but the Fort Nisqually servants and posts were relatively unscathed leading some to believe that the HBC was complicit in the uprising. The second site lasted into the 1860s.

Many of the later workers at the post are not covered in this study. However, some, like Jimmy Scarth, a ship designer and builder who made his way into the HBC via India, chose to live out his life at Nisqually, choosing, like many others, a native wife.

Life at the post carried on until May 1870 when it was purchased by PSAC clerk Edward Huggins. Huggins, recognizing the historical value of the post, went on to become one of the founding members of the Washington State Historical Society.



IMAGE 130 Fort Nisqually artifacts recovered from first Fort Nisqually site. Photograph by author, 1991.

Hudson's Bay Company and Puget Sound Agriculture Company Employees of Fort Nisqually and surrounding farms from 1833-1870

Managers of Fort Nisqually, 1833-1870:

Francis Heron	Chief Trader	1833-1834
William Kittson	clerk	1834-1840
Alexander C. Anderson	clerk	1840-1841
Joseph Thomas Heath		1841
William Henry McNeill	Chief Trader	1841-1842
Angus McDonald [a]	appr. clerk	1841-1842
	clerk/postmaster	1842-1843
Tolmie, William Fraser	clerk & surgeon	1843-1847
	Chief Trader	1847-1855
	C. F., Agent PSAC	1855-1859
*	*	*
Edward Huggins	clerk	1859-1870

Complement of personnel who worked for both the HBC and PSAC at Fort Nisqually, 1833-1860:

Allard, Joseph; **Allard**, Ovid; **Anderson**, Alexander C.; **Atkinson**, William; **Badayac** (Laplane), Pierre; **Bates**, Thomas; **Bayfield**, Charles; **Beauvais**, Pierre; **Borabora**, George; **Bottineau**, Basil; **Boulanger**, Charles; **Bourgeau**, Silvan; **Brown**, William; **Carless**, Joseph; **Charbonneau**, Joseph; **Chartier**, Antoine; **Chalifoux**, Jean Baptiste; **Collette**, Octave; **Cooper**, Thomas; **Cournoyer**, Edouard; **Cowie**; **Cush**; **Daines**, Henry; **Delonie**, Louis Henry; **Fannons**, Dominique; **Finlayson**, Roderick, Jr.; **Forrest**, Charles; **Goudie**, James; **Gullion**, Charles; **Harber**, George; **Hayward**, George; **Honnu**; **Hudson**, William; **Jolibois**, Baptiste; **Kalama**; **Kaneoukai**; **Keavéhaccow**; **Kennedy**, Frederick W.; **Kittson**, William; **Lafleur**, Jean Baptiste; **Lagace**, Pierre Sr.; **Laowala**; **Latour** (Ballard), Louis; **Lavalle**, Martial; **Leclair**, Louis; **Legg**, William; **Lepain**, Abraham; **L'Hussier** (Lucien), Antoine; **Linklater**, Thomas; **Logan**, Kenneth; **McRae**, John; **McDonald**, Anawiscum; **McDonald**, Angus [a]; **McDonald**, Angus [c]; **McDonald**, Murdoch [b]; **McFaddin**, James; **McLeod**, Ewan (Huey); **McLeod**, John [d]; **McLeod**, Murdoch [c]; **McPhail**, John; **Millar**, James [c]; **Nahoua**; **Napahay** (Alick); **Nouhee**; **Ohia**; **Ouvre**, Jean Baptiste; **Paquet**, Jean Baptiste [a]; **Pin**, Joseph; **Poopoo**; **Presse**, François; **Puili**; **Quesnel**, Amable; **Rivard** (Huard), Jean; **Rocher**, Joseph; **Ross**, Charles Jr.; **Ross**, John; **Ross**, Walter Phipps; **Roy**, Thomas; **Sagohaneuchta**, Louis; **St. Martin**, Sauveur; **Savard**, Joseph; **Scarth**, James; **Slocum**, Richard; **Spenser**, Edward; **Taeenanui**; **Tapou**, Joseph; **Thibeault**, Joseph; **Tod**, John; **Toopanehe**; **Trudelle**, Louis; **Turgon**, Michel; **Venn**, James; **Vizina**, Simon; **Wahaila**; **Williams**, John [a];

Complement of personnel who worked exclusively for PSAC at Fort Nisqually but whose bios are not included:

Arioha; **Aucock**, John; **Audey**, Peter; **Audey**, William; **Barnes**, Henry; **Barr**, George; **Bastien**, Isaac; **Bastien**, Louis; **Beinston**, Adam; **Beinston**, William; **Bourdon**, Joseph; **Bull**, John; **Butler**, Peter; **Carre**, Jean Baptiste; **Cheesman**, William; **Child**, Thomas; **Chinook**; **Class**, James; **Cross**, William; **Daly**, Robert; **Daniels**, George; **Dean**, Thomas Aubrey; **Dean**, George; **Dean**, Thomas; **Edgar**, John; **Edwards**, George; **Ehoo**; **Fannons**, Dominique, Jr.; **Flett**, John; **Gale**, John; **Gohome**; **Gorridge**, Alfred; **Gravelle**, Narcisse; **Grieg**, William; **Gwakany**; **Hoare**, Edward; **Hoolio**; **Huggins**, Edward; **Johnson**, John [c]; **Johnson**, Charles; **Kahannui**; **Kahili**; **Kalikeeney**; **Kelocha**; **Kingdom**, John; **Koemi**, Sam; **Kuphai**; **Lagace**, Charles; **Lagace**, Peter Jr.; **Lapoitre**, Jean Baptiste; **Larson**, Peter; **Ledoux**, Louis (Daunt); **Linklater**, John; **Lord**, Richard; **Louttit**, William; **Low**, Jacob; **McLean**, Charles; **McNeill**, Alfred; **Martineau**, Bazil; **Mathe**, Eloise; **Matthew**, Frances; **Miztucasvie**, William; **Moar**, John Spenser Logan; **Montgomery**, John E. [a]; **Mour**, Henry; **Mowat**, Henry; **Niaupalu**; **Nelson**, Matthew; **Northover**, William; **Palmer**, George; **Perry**, Henry; **Rabjohn**, Fred; **Ross**, George; **St. Martin**, André; **Sales**, W.; **Sanjoy**, Jose; **Shearer**, Edward; **Skinner**, Ambrose W.; **Tamaree**; **Tawaii**, William; **Taylor**, Samuel; **Tekowe**; **Thornhill**, Richard; **Wilson**, Peter; **Wooden**, M. D.; **Wren**, Charles; **Young**, William

HBCA HBCCont; YFASA 13-33; YFDS 5-23; FtVanASA 3-17; FtVanCB 4-43; FtVicAB 1-6; FtVicASA 1-17; FtVicDS 1; FtVicCB 1-30; FtNisCBout 1-3; FtNisCBin 1, 30; YFDS 7-23; PSACCB 1, 2; PSACAB 8-32; PSACAB37-39; HBCA Fort Nisqually compiled post history; **BCA** PJ PSACReport; **HL** Nisqually 1,2 *PPS*: Dickey; Wilkes, *Narrative of the United*; SS: S. A. Anderson, *The Physical Structure*; Carpenter, *Fort Nisqually*; Carpenter, “A Source Book”; Crooks, *Past Reflections*; Galbraith, “The British and Americans”

2. Cowlitz Farm (HBC-PSAC), 1839-1860s

While not exactly a coastal post, the Cowlitz farm served a very close relationship with the coastal post of Fort Nisqually. The Hudson's Bay Company grazing lands, also known as the Cowlitz farm were set up in 1839 under the aegis of the Puget Sound Agriculture Company on the east end of Cowlitz prairie on Puget Sound as a feeder to Forts Nisqually and Vancouver. In 1838 a Catholic mission was set up there and in 1841 it became a place of settlement for seven families of James Sinclair's party which had arrived from Red River. The farm, five miles by two miles on the east end of Cowlitz prairie, consisted of three hundred acres of upland prairie with a clay loam that was good for growing cereals. The many outbuildings and stables and a two storey granary 125 feet by sixty feet, were run by one officer (Chief Trader) or a post master and twenty-two to twenty-four other personnel. Some long time fur traders at the end of their careers chose this as an easier job. Others only briefly touched the fur trade before working on the farm.

Managers of Cowlitz farm, 1838-1857:

McLoughlin, Joseph	in charge	1838-1839
Tod, John;	Chief Trader	1839-1840
Ermatinger, Francis;	Chief Trader	1842-1843
Logan, Robert	post master	1843-1844
Forrest, Charles	post master	1845-1846
Logan, Robert;	post master	1845-1848
Roberts, George B.;	clerk	1846-1851
Peers, Henry N.	clerk	1851-1853
	Chief Trader	1853-1857

Complement of personnel who worked at Cowlitz Farm as well as for the HBC, 1839-1857:

Awetaronquash, Louis; **Badayac** [Laplanche], Pierre; **Bergevin**, Joseph; **Bouchard**, Olivier; **Carrier**, Onizime; **Chalifoux**, Jean Baptiste; **Couturier**, Olivier; **Cottenoire**, Michel; **Davie**, Malcolm; **Dumet**, Moysse; **Duperron**, Pierre; **Durval**, Denis; **Fevrier** [Laramie], Benjamin; **Friday**; **Garant**, Augustin; **Gilbeault**, Hilaire; **Honolulu**; **Hoolapa**; **Iomanno**; **Johnson**, Alexis; **Joyalle**, Etienne; **Kai**; **Kalama**; **Kamaikaloo**; **Kamaka**; **Kehoroua**; **Konea**; **Labelle**, Isaac;

Lagg, William; **Lahowbalow**; **Lavalle**, Martial; **Long**, Joseph; **Loziere**, Ignace; **McDougall**, John; **McLoughlin**, Joseph; **McLeod**, Allan; **McNeill**, William Jr.; **McPherson**, Angus; **Maalo**; **Mowat**, Andrew; **Mowee**; **Nemane** [Taylor]; **Nouhee**; **Pa-ay-lay**; **Palupalu**; **Petit** [Gobin], Antoine; **Piette** [Faniant], Francois; **Pike**, Jonas; **Plomondon**, Simon; **Punebaka**; **Raby** [Payon], Abraham; **Rocher**, Joseph; **St. Gelin**, Alexis; **Simpson**, John; **Taoutoo**; **Tarpaulin**; **Teaheererey**; **Towello**; **Towhay**.

Complement of personnel who worked exclusively for PSAC (not in bios), 1839-1857:

Bill; **Bolduc**, Francois; **Bourdon**, Joseph; **Bull**, John; **Daigneau**, Baptiste; **Denoyer**, Francois; **Ehoo**; **Ehu**; **Guerin** [Lajoie], Laurant; **Hoolio**; **Johnson**, John [c]; **Lapoitre**, Jean Baptiste; **Leask**, Henry; **Leclair**, David; **Leclair**, Dominique; **Leclair**, Louis [b]; **Ledoux** [Daunt], Louis; **Logan**, Robert; **Mamala**; **Marro**; **Matthe**, Elois; **Nahuaolu**; **Paddock**, James; **Roots**, Jem; **Rowawa**; **St. Martin**, Andre; **Sicard** [Carufel], Xavier; **Sutherland**, John; **Tekowe**.

PS: HBCA post history; YFDS 9-23 *PPS*: Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 178; Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 165-66

3.

**Fort Victoria (HBC), 1843-1864
(aka Fort Camosun [to August 1843], Fort Albert [Aug-Dec. 1843])**



IMAGE 131 Fort Victoria, A-00903, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Victoria, so named after the reigning English Queen, was set up on the south end of Vancouver Island to function as a depot for Pacific trade and to replace abandoned Forts McLoughlin and Taku which could be better serviced from ships. As well, as a depot it was an alternative site to Fort Vancouver prior to the drawing of the international boundary in 1846. It was also an effort by the HBC, in a time when the fur trade was in decline, to assert the claim of southern Vancouver Island as British territory as the southern part of the island fell below the 49th parallel. Always situated in one location, the site of Fort Victoria, in the middle of present-day Victoria, British Columbia, began operations in 1843. Within its 300 x 330 sq. feet and eighteen feet high stockade, it administered from its eight buildings supplies to HBC operations with several co-managers and around thirty personnel.

In 1849, when the HBC took over the additional function of settlement of the colony of Vancouver Island, large scale farms were set up in Victoria and Esquimalt, to be administered by both the HBC and PSAC. As the HBC administered Fort Victoria, often paying for labour in kind rather than with money, historians still argue just how effective the HBC was at running a currency based colony (Pethick, *Victoria, The Fort*, p. 112; Mackie, *The Colonization of*). However, a large number of retired servants chose to settle in the area, obviously drawn by the salubrious climate and the draw of

old fur trade friends. Operations from the fort were effectively finished by 1860 and the post was in a decrepit state. Any association with the fur trade quickly diminished with news of the 1858 Fraser River gold rush on the adjacent mainland and Victoria literally exploded overnight from about seven hundred people to around thirty thousand arriving to be equipped on the way to seek gold.

Although fur trader James Douglas was associated with many sites in both the New Caledonia and Columbia Departments of the HBC, he is probably best remembered for ending his career in Fort Victoria. There, as the Governor of Vancouver Island and, later, of mainland British Columbia, he would stroll the streets in his finest, sometimes being ridiculed behind his back by British colonial immigrants who had no idea of the complexity of his full life. Many retired members of the HBC including the wife of the post's builder Charles Ross, were given large chunks of land in the Victoria area which were, over their remaining years, subdivided and sold off. Ordinary servants chose land further out.

Not all officers enjoyed the immediate largesse of the Company for by 1860 Chief Trader John McAdoo Wark lamented his own conditions as well as those of the buildings:

I am now living in the Fort, in the rooms which were formerly the land office but I understand the pickets will soon be pulled down and I presume the old houses will be removed and I do not know where we will live. It is certainly time something was done with these old buildings for they are in a most dilapidated condition. Bad as the houses at Vancouver were, they were a paradise to these (WSA Wark).

In 1864, two years after the city of Victoria was incorporated, the old fort was demolished but the HBC presence continued in the city in the form of a department store. Victoria took on the tone of a respectable English town, replete with private schools.

(Not listed are the farms associated with Fort Victoria: Constance Cove farm, Craigflower Farm, Esquimalt Farm, Uplands Farm, and Viewfield Farm. As well, the San Juan Island Belle Vue Farm with its eleven sub-farms are not listed.)

Co-Managers at Fort Victoria, 1843-1858:

Charles Ross	Chief Trader	1843-1845
Roderick Finlayson	clerk	1844-1850
	Chief Trader	1850-1855
Dugald McTavish	clerk	1845-1846
	Chief Trader	1846-1847
J. W. McKay	clerk	1849-1850/1851-1852
J. H. Benson	clerk	1850-1851
Douglas, James	Chief Factor	1849-1852
George Simpson	clerk	1851-1852
C. Griffin	clerk	1853-1855

Complement of personnel at Fort Victoria, 1843-1858:

Alani, Joseph [a]; Assincharu, Louis; Bahia; Barthelemy, George; Bates, Thomas [a]; Bayley, Charles A.; Bayley, Thomas; Beauchamp, Joseph Ovide; Ben; Benson, Alfred R.; Blundell, John; Bole, John; Bond, Charles; Bottineau, Bazil; Brown, Peter; Cathie, James; Cesar; Champagne, Joseph; Chapman, John; Charbonneau, Joseph; Charpentier, Joseph; Clap, Louis P.; Cluet, Joseph; Cole, Captain; Cole, Philip; Cole, Thomas; Corbin, Israel; Cote, Francois Xavier; Couturier, Pierre; Crittle, John; Dean, Thomas; Deroche, Charles; Douglas, James; Dredge, Thomas; Dubeau, Louis; Dupuis, Jean Baptiste; Dupuis, Louis; Dutnall, John; Ebony; Elliott, Jonathan; Faito; Fallardeau, Louis; Fenton, John; Field, Thomas; Finlay, John; Finlayson, Roderick; Firth, Robert; Fish, Charles; Flett, John [d]; Foot, William; Francis, James; Friday; Gagnon, Antoine; Gariepy, Cassimir; Golledge, Richard; Gorridge, Alvey; Gravelle, Francois; Gray, Joseph; Grinham, Thomas; Gullion, Charles; Gunn, David; Guthrie, William; Hainault [Dechamp], Henry; Halcro, Gideon; Hall, Thomas; Hanham, George; Harkness, William; Harry, William; Harvey, George; Harvey, Robert; Hawkins, George; Helmcken, John S.; Holland, George; Horie, John; Humphreys, John; Hutson, William; Iasitayerie, Alexis; Irvine, Robert; Jeal, Herbert; Jupp, James; Irvine, John; Kaau, John; Kahaloukulu; Kahoorie; Kamackeha; Kamai; Kanhetara, Ignace; Kanome; Karohunana, Ignace; Keave [a]; Keave, Tom; Kealoha; Kee; Kehou; Konea; Kuana; Kuawaa; Labonte, Charles or Michel; Lafleur, Michel; Lane, James; Lecuyer, Francois[a]; Lowe, Jacob; Lymon [Lemon], John; McArthur, Neil McLean; McDonald, Angus [c]; McDonald, Angus [c]; McDonald, William F.; McDougall, Hugh; McKay, Joseph William; McKenzie, George; McNeill, William Jr.; McPhail, Angus; Maalo; Marro; Martin, Norman [a]; Mason, George; Maurice, Joseph; Merriman, Peter; Metcalf, William; Minie, Frederique; Moore, Samuel; Morel, Leon; Nahoua; Naukanna; Nehanoui; Newbird, James; Niven, Charles A.; Ohule; Okaia; Omai; Oneaste, Lazard; Oumtany, Thomas; Paddock, James; Paennau, Joe; Pakee; Parsons, William; Peltier, Louis; Peter; Pike, Caleb; Pike, Edward; Pike, William; Porter, Robert; Raymond, Camil; Ribbins, Richard; Robertson, Samuel; Ross, Charles; Ross, John; Sagoyawatha, Thomas; St. Gre, Gabriel; Sam; Satakarata, Francois; Satakarata, Louis; Short, Eli; Sims, Walter; Simpson, George, Jr.; Skea, David; Smith, Richard; Smith, Thomas; Staines, Rev.; Stockand, James; Stone, Edward; Tahowna; Tarpaulin; Thomas, John; Trudelle, Louis; Turcot, Pierre; Vautrin, Jean Baptiste; Venn, John; Wain, Henry; Weynton, Stephenson; Wickham, Benjamin; Wiles, Emanuel; Williams, Alfred; Williams, Thomas; Work, John; Yates, James



IMAGE 132 Nanaimo Bastion, A-04341, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

PS: HBCA FtVicAB 1-6; FtVicASA 1-39; FtVicPJ 1; FtVicDS 1; FtVicCB 1-30; YFDS 14-23; HBCA Fort Victoria compiled post history; BCA AngCAVic; StAndC; StJohVic; *Vic. Daily Times*; *Vic. Gazette*; WSA Wark, John M. Wark's July 6, 1860 Victoria letter to E. Huggins, Reel 2; Van-PL *Colonist*; Mallandaine PPS: Fawcett; HBRS XXXII; JS: Lamb, "The Founding of Fort"; Lamb, "Some Notes on the"; Lamb, "The Governorship of"; Lugin; Pethick, *Victoria, The Fort*; Van Kirk, "Tracing the Fortunes"; Mackie, "The Colonization of"

4.

Nanaimo (HBC) 1852-1861

Nanaimo gets only a brief mention here because, although it was an HBC site even with a lone bastion, it never really had a role in the fur trade. Its primary function was to extract coal and it brought out miners from England for that purpose. They are not included in the biographies.

In December 1854, the complement of men working at Nanaimo was:

Mining Department

1 manager
28 miners

1 engine assistant
3 carpenters

1 blacksmith
1 blacksmith assistant

1 millwright

5 labourers

1 clerk in charge
1 interpreter
1 store man

1 carpenter
5 labourers

1 school master

PS: **HBCA** VICMC; FtVicCB 5b, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14; **BCA** PJ NanCorr; NanJ SS: Norcross, *The Warm Land*; Norcross, *Nanaimo Retrospective*; Norcross, *Company on the*; P. M. Johnson, *A Short History of*; Ralston

A black and white photograph showing a steep, rocky hillside. On the left, there is a small wooden building with a dark, gabled roof. To the right, a larger wooden building with vertical siding is visible. A wooden staircase with a railing leads up the hillside towards the larger building. The ground is covered in rocks and debris. The sky is light and overcast.

Fort Rupert on north east Vancouver Island was a failure as a post. High grade coal, found there in 1836 by Peter Arthur the engineer of the steamer *Beaver*, was ignored for thirteen years until the HBC decided to exploit it. Everything that could go wrong - did. A site appears to have been negotiated with little effort but the expectation of miners from an industrial society, being brought out from England, did not mix well with that of the HBC servant class, which had always functioned under HBC paternalism. As well, opportunities at this late date were opening up elsewhere. Consequently, after their arrival at the site in September 1849, the English colliers rebelled at being assigned simple labouring jobs considering that the Company had broken contract with them. It was hard even for the HBC to adjust to, as the Fort Rupert clerk was reminded in August 1851 that he was not running a fur trade establishment (FtVicCB 3, fo. 119d).

The miners could not get used to the idea of HBC monopoly blocking them from freely trading with the Indians, especially when the Indians gave them salmon or other gifts, even as compensation for stolen property (Diar-Rem Muir). Native feelings were incensed when their conciliatory offers of compensation were rebuffed.



IMAGE 134 Fort Rupert's surviving chimney.
Photograph by author, 1990.

By May 1850 discipline had broken down to such an extent that rum, fighting and reckless shooting were becoming commonplace. Miners were jailed.

To further complicate matters, on May 23, 1850, the US vessel *Massachusetts* arrived and immediately created unrest by spreading stories of the riches to be gained in California. When the vessel *England* arrived to recoal, it was seen as a vehicle to the riches of California. Consequently, several deserters from the HBC vessel *Norman Morison* found refuge on it but when they saw the approach of the steamer HBC *Beaver*, three fled into the woods. A reward of ten blankets per person was offered for the return of the men although they may not have been the trigger for the calamity that followed. The frightened deserters' behaviour in rebuffing any friendly nature gesture by brandishing an ax and throwing stones, resulted in them being killed. Punishment for the killings was brutal for, in spite of native offers of compensation for the killings, their village was shot up. In July 1851, this was followed up by an attack on the strongly fortified camp that the Nehwittis had built on a small island in Bull Harbour (Helmcken, p. 306-24).

Because of poisoned relations with the natives, poor quality coal and a less than co-operative work force, the mining at Fort Rupert was abandoned. The operations were moved to Nanaimo during 1852-1853 (FrVicCB 6, p. 178) and a smaller post was retained on the old site. The post was run by Robert Hunt who, after the HBC withdrew from the operation, purchased it and a member of the Hunt family continued to run it until well into the twentieth century.

Paradoxically, the post ultimately proved to be a boon to the local Kuakuitl [Kwakwaka'wakw]. A prolific wood carving culture, local carvers who customarily painted their totems white (crushed shell, lime), black (charcoal and fish oil), blue (blue clay or berries) and red (vermillion) could now use oil based paints which came in a multitude of colours. Consequently the colourful totems became so widespread that the generic totem pole image comes from this northern Vancouver Island area, with a little help from the HBC.

Managers of Fort Rupert, 1849-1882:

William Henry McNeill,	Chief Trader	1849-1850
George Blenkinsop	clerk	1850-1852
John Work	Chief Factor	1852-1853
George Blenkinsop	clerk	1853-1856
	Chief Trader	1856-1857
Hamilton Moffatt	clerk	1857-1859
*	*	*
William Mitchell	ship's master	1859-1860
Herbert G. Lewis	clerk	1860-1862
Hamilton Moffatt	clerk	1862-1864
Pym Nevins Compton	clerk	1864-1867
William A. Mouat	Chief Trader	1867-1871
Robert Hunt	post master	1871-1882

Complement of Fort Rupert personnel who also had connections to the fur trade, 1849-1882:



IMAGE 135 Fort Rupert sign: "Historic Site. First Coal Mine. The discovery of coal led to the building of fort Rupert in 1849. The coal was poor & there were labour problems including BC's first strike. When better deposits were found at Nanaimo, the mine was abandoned." Photograph by author, 1990.

Balau; **Balthazard**, André; **Beardmore**, Charles Owen; **Bell**, Charles; **Blenkinsop**, George; **Bottineau**, Bazil; **Cabana**, Francois Xavier; **Cedras**, Joseph; **Cole**, Captain; **Corsey**, William; **Couturier**, Pierre; **D'Arche**, Joseph; **Deroche**, Joseph; **Fallardeau**, Louis; **Ferron**, Adolphus; **Fortier**, Jean Baptiste; **Gaborie**, Joseph; **Godin**, Joseph; **Helmcken**, John S.; **Holland**, James; **Horne**, Adam; **Hunt**, Robert; **Kainoalau**; **Kaiwaiwai**; **Kanackanui**; **Kanome**; **Karehoua**; **Karoooha**; Kealoha; **Kimo**; **Kuawaa**; **Lagarde**, Joseph; **Lagg**, William; **Lagrange**, Godfroi; **Lagrange**, Jean Baptiste; **Laperdoux blanche**, Pierre; **Lavoie**, Maxime; **Lebine**, Leon; **Linklater**, James; **Mahoy**; **Martin**, Jonathan; **Moffatt**, Hamilton; **Montret**, Louis; **Morel**, Leon; **Nahoua**; **Narimma**; **Okaia**; **Oteokorie**, Louis; **Parente**, Louis; **Pelland**, Elie; **Raine**, Benjamin; **Robillard**, Joseph; **St. Arnaude**, Joseph; **Tahenna**; **Tahouay**; **Vaureur**, Onesemie; **Walia**

Complement of personnel at Fort Rupert: those sponsored settlers and others who were working briefly to pay off debts and are not followed with biographies:

Beacheno, Edmund; **Clarke**, Robert; **Finlay**, Christopher; **Frichette**, Pierre; **Friday**; **Isbister**, William; **Johnson**, George; **Leach**, Peter; **Malcolm**, John; **Mills**, George; **Payne**, Charles; **Pearse**, Edward; **Phillips**, John; **Preston**, William; **Ritch**, William; **Ricketts**, Samuel; **Sampson**, Henry; **Sampson**, William; **Sonart**, George; **Stove**, James; **Whiffen**, Richard; **Willoughby**, John

Complement of personnel at Fort Rupert: those hired exclusively for the purposes of mining coal and are not followed with biographies:

Dunsmuir, Robert; **French**, Adam; **French**, Archibald; **Gilmour**, Boyd; **Hunter**, Andrew [a]; **Hunter**, John; **McGregor**, John; **Muir**, Andrew; **Muir**, Archibald; **Muir**, John, Sr.; **Muir**, John, Jr.; **Muir**, Michael; **Muir**, Robert; **Quggley**, Arthur; **Smith**, John [a]; **Walker**, Edward; **Walker**, William

HBCA FtRupPJ 1; FtRupM; YFDS 20-23 James Douglas' Aug. 15, 1851 letter to George Blenkinsop ; FtVicCB 3, fo. 119d; YFDS 6, , p. 178 James Douglas' Mar. 14, 1853 Fort Victoria letter to Governor and Council of Northern Department; **BCA** Diar-Rem Muir *PPS*: Helmcken, p. 105-07, p. 135, p. 306-24; *JS*: Ralston; Newsome

6.
Fort McLoughlin (HBC) 1833-1843
(aka Milbanke)



IMAGE 136 Bella Bella with Fort McLoughlin enclosure, B-03570, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

The area of Milbanke Sound on the British Columbia coast had been a high traffic area for trade for the Heiltsuk-Bella Bella peoples in the maritime fur trade from the late eighteenth century. During this time and later they vigorously defended their traditional trading rights. A hint of this took place in 1805. On June 13th of that year in Spiller Passage, perhaps tiring of the amount of traffic, they took the usual pilfering, or exacting of tolls from maritime vessels in their own territory up a notch when, unprovoked, they attacked the Boston ship *Atahualpa* and killed the captain, nine of his men and injured nine more (CU-B log of *Atahualpa*).

It was with this knowledge that Fort McLoughlin was cautiously built in 1833 on an Island near Bella Bella on the east side of Campbell Island by Donald Manson along with forty French Canadians and Kanakas with the *Dryad* offering protection as they were building (Diar-Rem Anderson, p. 5). No written record exists for the negotiation of the site although it was most certainly done. The post, whose construction began in May of that year was to act as both a supply fort for the maritime fur trade and a fur trading post and was to be manned by twelve men.

Inside the stockades, measuring 150 feet by 140 feet, a variety of buildings were constructed of heavy timber (W. F. Tolmie, p. 258). A cautionary lookout was put in place.

Inside the fort, round the pickets and about four feet and a half from the top, is a gallery run round the fort. Here a watchman is continually kept on the lookout, and a one-pound swivel placed over the gate: this protects the gateway (J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 177).

Still, not all employees exercised caution. In 1833, Joseph Richard, who had been punished as an act of discipline, went into hiding outside the stockades in a nearby native camp. As a way of trying to get Richard back from the village, men from the post seized the “well disposed” local chief Tyest (Diar-Rem Anderson, p. 9) and held him as hostage. The problem was that they had to go outside the walls to get water and when doing so were attacked. One man received an ax blow to the shoulder. Another did not make it back but was exchanged for the chief (FtMcLouPJ, fo. 1-3; J. Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 167-70).

Our man was produced, clad by the Indians in an entirely new suit of broadcloth and we clothed our hostage with a blanket and some other articles of clothing. Some years afterwards we discovered that our man, Mr. Richards had been stoned to death by some boys, who

had promised to take him to a village, but they insisted upon taking one piece after another to his clothing, until he at last refused to comply with their demands, then they boys stoned him to death. He was a deserter from the fort (Diar-Rem Anderson, p. 10-II).

According to John Work in September 1835, the native discontent arose from the very presence of the HBC which discouraged the presence of the American vessels from which the natives obtained higher prices. As well, the home guard natives no longer received their usual tribute when the interior tribes came right to the post (Work, *The Journal of John Work, January*, p. 77). The following year, as a precaution against hostilities, visiting trading natives were “kept near the gate and Indian hall; they are not allowed to enter the fort square, with the exception of the chiefs” (Dunn, *The Oregon Territory*, p. 177-78).

Continued tension, an inhospitable climate, a constant diet of dried salmon and poor harvests from the post’s garden, induced a homesickness in the men and many refused to renew their contracts at the post (Work, *The Journal of John Work, January*, p. 78). As a result, many Hawaiians were recruited to work in their place.

After some time, however, relations warmed and the natives even supplied potatoes for the fort’s garden. In spite of this, the Fort McLoughlin experiment only lasted a decade for when it was felt that coastal trade could be more efficiently carried out from the decks of the *Beaver*, the post was abandoned in 1843. The natives reportedly burned whatever was left for the iron nails remaining in the wood.

Ownership was never relinquished for it was reopened in 1873 (Ministry Report) this time only with a smaller trading post but surrounded by a stockade. This post was finally rented out to John Clayton of Bella Coola, for \$5.00 a month (Large, *Drums and Scalpel*, p. 4).

Managers of Fort McLoughlin, 1833-1843:

Manson, Donald	clerk	1833-1839
Kennedy, John	surgeon & clerk	1839-1840
Anderson, Alexander C.	clerk	1840-1841
Ross, Charles	clerk	1841-1843
Francis Ermatinger	Chief Trader	1843

Personnel at Fort McLoughlin, 1833-1834:

Anderson, Robert [a]; **Assincharu**, Louis; **Barthelemy**, George; **Belgrade**, Joseph; **Borabora**, George; **Bottineau**, Bazil; **Brulez**, Jean Baptiste; **Burger**, George; **Caillé** (Biscornet), Paschal; **Champagne**, Joseph; **Charbonneau**, Antoine; **Charley**; **Chartier**, Antoine; **Corbiel**, Jean Baptiste; **Dunn**, John Thompson; **Dupere**, Joseph; **Eleahoy**; **Fleury**, Benone; **Folster**, George; **Gagnon**, Antoine; **Grave**, Alexander; **Horapapa**, John; **Kaau**, John; **Kamakeha**; **Karohuhana**, Ignace; **Keekanah**; **Keharoha**; **Kipling**, Thomas Pisk; **L’Ecuyer**, François; **Levigne**, Jean Baptiste; **Linklater**, Thomas; **Long**, Joseph; **Lymon** (Lemon), John; **Malois**, Fabien; **Matte**; **Mytie**; **Namaurooa**; **Omai**; **Onearste**, Lazard; **Oroora**; **Ottehoh**; **Peannau**, Joe; **Petit**, Jean Baptiste; **Popoay**; **Prévost**, Joseph; **Quintal** (Dubois), Francois; **Rappa**, Moniday; **Richard**, Joseph; **Roi** (Portelance), Olivier; **Ross**, Charles; **Ross**, John; **Sagoyawatha**, Thomas; **St. André**, Pierre; **Tanero**; **Thibeault**, Joachim; **Timeoy** [a]; **Tolmie**, William Fraser; **Toouyora**; **Toro**.

PS: YU-Bein Clinton; **HBCA** FtMcLouPJ 1; FtMcLouDR1; FtVanASA 3-7; YFDS 7-13; HBCA Fort McLoughlin compiled post history; **BCA** Diar-Rem Anderson *PPS*: Tolmie, *Physician and Fur Trader*, p. 258-280, 291-320; Work, *The Journal of John Work, January*; Dunn, *The Oregon Territory* SS: Large, *Drums and Scalpel*; Report, July 29, 1982, Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services

7.

**Fort Simpson [Nass] (HBC) 1831-1911
(aka Fort Nass, Port Simpson, Lax Kw'alaams)**



IMAGE 137 First site of Fort Simpson on Nass River. Photograph by author, 1993.

Fort Simpson, originally situated from 1831-1833 on an impractical toe hold of land near the mouth of the Nass River, was one of the most significant and enduring fur trading posts on the coast. The first site may have seemed logical from a maritime point of view to superintendent of HBC's marine department Captain Aemelius Simpson. It also made some sense from a logistical point of view in that it could intercept furs coming from the interior down the Skeena, Nass, Observatory Inlet and Portland Canal, furs that were destined for awaiting American ships on the coast or even the Russian American Company. The early death of Simpson due to "an Inflammation of the Liver" (HBRS IV, p. 231) resulted in his name eventually being given over to the post. The builders had made the best of what they had as Tolmie noted on Sunday, June 15, 1834:

Several lodges of the Nasse tribe are scattered around the Fort. An excellent path leads from the landing place to the Fort Gate. Within everything is nicely arranged--court macadamized--pathways of cedar logs formed & over the central one extending from the inner gate to the hall door, a broad awning is spread--houses whitewashed outside--Dwelling house covered with cedar shingles which form a very neat roof, wainscoted within (W. F. Tolmie, p. 283).

In spite of this idyllic scene, according to historian Ken Favrholt:

it became apparent that the [first] location was not a good choice -- problems of tides, shifting chanel and sandbars, shallow water and winds hampered the operation of a post dependent on trading ships being able to come close to the fort itself. Lack of good water supply and poor soil for gardening were probably other site factors which prompted the removal of the fort (Favrholt, "Fort Simpson, B.C.", p. 5).

Consequently, the post was closed and moved out to the coast to the tip of the Tsimpsean Peninsula to a location called Lax Kw'alaams or "place of wild roses" (Favrholt, "Fort Simpson, B.C.", p. 5). The actual transition was problematic as the local homeguard Tsimshian, having grown accustomed to such a post in their midst, on September 2, 1834 didn't take kindly to the move, and tried everything to prevent it, even firing guns from the bluffs as the place was being dismantled and carried away (W. F. Tolmie, p. 289-292). Little remains of the old site today except a graveyard, containing such individuals as the first wife of William Henry McNeill.

The second site at Point Maskelyne on the Tsimpsean Peninsula became the major coastal transshipment point between Fort Vancouver and Sitka and even more so when Forts McLoughlin and Taku were closed in 1843. Bolstered by an 1839 signed agreement between the Russian American Company and the HBC to allow trading within Russian American territory it was considered important enough for a physician or surgeon to be permanently located there. A stockade encompassing about three acres contained the usual quarters for about twenty plus workers, working areas and shops. It became a place where families were formed and endured for generations with many children, wives and servants buried on a knoll behind the post. Today many in Lax Kw'alaams (renamed from Port Simpson to its original name) can trace their families back to the days of the HBC fort. It was also a place where Haida, from Massett, Skidegate and Kygarney, Kwatkiutl from Vancouver Island, Haisla from Kitimat, Tlingit from Stikine, Tongass, and Hanya and Tsimshian from the Nass, Skeena and Kitkatla areas all gathered to potlatch, trade and even bargain for slaves. In more than one case, the HBC had to intervene to save individuals from slavery (FtSimp[N]PJ 4, fo. 53d). Still,

some were killed at native potlatches (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 126d). With so many gathering in one location, there were the inevitable conflicts especially with alcohol involved.

With so many groups, there was the inevitable cross-cultural misinterpretation. For example, the natives perceived the Kanakas to be nothing more than slaves (FortSimp[N]PJ 4, fo. 75). The Iroquois sometime considered themselves a cut above the rest and protested when they were not served first (FtSimp[N]PJ 9, fo. 35d-36). If a native person, particularly a woman, was perceived as having cheated against another native group, they were summarily dealt with (FtSimp[N]PJ 3, fo. 122d-123). Above all, the administrator of the post had to rise above this to keep some kind of order at least within the stockade.

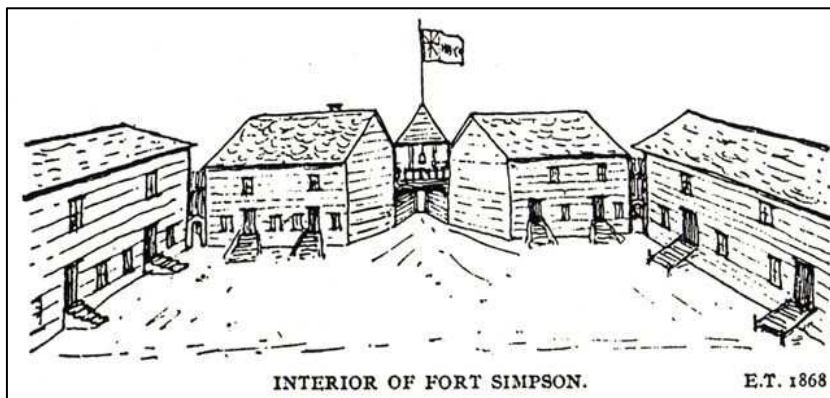


IMAGE 138 1868 drawing of Fort Simpson at second site by Emil Teichman from his *A Journey to Alaska in the Year 1968*, 1925.

The records contain many early childhood deaths, not uncommon for that era. Many were buried in the graveyard. In fact, by 1866, the graveyard had reached maximum capacity and it was difficult to find an area in which a coffin could be placed (FtSimp[N]PJ 9, fo. 119d).

Life at the post carried on in spite of the smallpox epidemic of 1836 (FtSimp[N]PJ 3, fo. 76d-81d) and the measles epidemic of 1848. Edouard Alin acted as school teacher during the weekdays and directed Bible readings in French on Sundays from 1840-1843 and probably for longer periods. The arrival of missionary William Duncan in 1857 gave the curriculum a more Messianic thrust eventually leading the Tsimshian away from Simpson to form their own utopian community at nearby Metlakatla.

Apart from the redistribution (and status) function of potlatches, sub-economies flourished outside of the HBC economic system, even bridging it with native trade. Sometimes the wives who lived within the stockades with the assistance of their husbands pilfered supplies and alcohol which they resold to the natives outside the walls (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 105d; *ibid* 8, fo. 142). They were then banished to outside the stockade. Canoe loads of natives with women and girls as young as nine years of age, were taken off to be prostituted in both Victoria and American territories (FtSimp[N]PJ 8, fo. 161).

Fort Simpson was rebuilt in 1859 and closed in 1911, reopened in 1934, and finally, the remaining store was closed in 1954.

Managers of Fort Simpson [Nass], 1831-1850:

Peter Skene Ogden	Chief Factor	1831-1835
James Birnie	clerk	1835-1837
John Work	Chief Trader	1837-1846
	Chief Factor	1846-1849
John F.Kennedy	Chief Factor	1849-1850
John Work	Chief Factor	1850-1852
William H.McNeill	Chief Trader	1852-1859
Hamilton Moffat	Chief Trader	1859-1862; 1864-1866
*	*	*
Robert G. Cunningham		1866-1871
R. H. Hall		1877-1891

Charles W. D. Clifford	1895
George R. Robson	1900-1901
John H. Richdale	1901-1904
James A. Sharp	c.1904-1911
G. P. McColl	1934-1936
W. H. Houston	1936-1939
J. S Nelson	1939-1941
A. W. Scott	1941-1944
D. M. Cuthill	1944-1950
W. G. MacKinnon	1950
R. R. Howlett	1950

Personnel at Fort Simpson, 1821-1866:

Alin, Edouard; **Allard**, Joseph; **Anderson**, Robert [a]; **Aniusheachte**, Louis/Antoine; **Arthur**, Peter; **Asselin**, Isidore; **Auger**, Nicholas/Joseph; **Auld**, John; **Azure**, Antoine; **Bagnier** [Laplante], J. B.; **Ballard** (Latour), Louis; **Balthasard**, Andre; **Barker**; **Barnaby**, Charles; Bastien, Joseph; **Belgarde**, Joseph; **Belland**, Charles; **Ben**; **Benoit**, Jean Baptiste; **Berentzen**, Hans P.; **Bibeau**, Pierre; **Birnie**, James; **Blanyan**, Timothy; **Boki**; **Bolne**, Jean Baptiste; **Bottineau**, Basil; **Bouché**, George Waccan; **Boulanger**, Charles; **Bourgeau**, Silvan; **Brouillet**, Huypolite; **Brulez**, Jean Baptiste; **Buck**, James Dowden; **Burdett**, Stephen Edmunds; **Burger**, George; **Butt**, William Edward; **Byniere** (Laplante), Jean. Bap.; **Cabana**, Francois Xavier; **Caillé** (Biscornet) Paschal; **Calder**, Peter; **Campbell**, Alexander; **Charbonneau**,



IMAGE 139 HBC cannon at Fort Simpson. Photograph by author, 1993.

Anntoin; **Charron** (Ducharmé), Narcisse; **Cluet**, Charles; **Coayyvay**; Coleman, William; **Colins**, Tom; **Compton**, Pym Nevins; **Cook**, James; **Cook**, William [b]; **Coppel**, John; **Corbeil**, Jean Baptiste; **Corzey**, William; **Courtemanche**, Joseph; **Crouch**, Joseph; **D'Arche**, Joseph; **Daubin**, Olivier; **Dauphine**, Joseph; **Dauphine**, Olivier; **Desmarais**, Goddy; **Despard**, Joseph; **Dobbs**, Francis A.; **Dubord** (Latourelle), Pierre; **Dudouaire**, Felix; **Dupuis**, Louis; **Emptage**, William H.; **Engelbretton**, Ole; **Fahy**, Patrick; **Faito**, George; **Fallardeau**, Michel; **Felix** (Palaquin), Antoine; **Ferguson**, Samuel; **Finlayson**, Roderick; **Fleury**, Benone; **Fleury**, Joseph; **Fleury**, Michel; **Folster**, George [b]; **Foote**, William; **Fraser**, William; **Frobisher**, Thomas; **Gagnon**, Antoine; **Garrioch**, William L.; **Griffin**, Charles J.; **Guerin**, Solimine; **Gullion**, Charles; **Handley**, William; **Hansen**, Anders; **Hanson**, Ephraim; **Hardisty**, Joseph W.; **Harmes**, John; **Harmsworth**, Henry; **Hellerand**, Martin L.; **Henderson**, Alexander York; **Henry**, Joseph; **Horapapa**, John; **Horn**, Adam G.; **Jolibois**, Jean Baptiste; **Kaau**, John; **Kalua**; **Kaluahe**; **Kanackanui**; **Kanataconda**, Jean Baptiste; **Karehoua**; **Karohuhana**, Ignace; **Karooha**; **Kateman**, Xavier; **Kayriow**; **Kelly**, Barney; **Kelly**, John; **Kennedy**, Dr. John F.; **Kimber**, Edward; **Kiona**; **Kipling**, Capt. Charles; **Kuawaa**; **Lacroix**, Michel; **Laderbouche**, Pierre; **Lagace**, Pierre; **Lahaie** (Jardenier), Louis; **Lahaina**; **Lahowbalow**; **Lapierre**, Jean Bap. [b]; **Larsen**, Martin; **Larson**, Ole; **Latour** (Ballard), Louis; **Lattey**, Alexander; **Leask**, James; **Lebrun**, Hercule; **Lecompte**, Alex.; **Lennon**, John; **Lepain**, Abraham; **Levigne**, Jean Baptiste; **Lozeau**, Charles; **Loziere**, Ignace; **Lymon**, John; **McAulay**, Donald; **McAulay**, John; **McAulay**, Neil; **McDonald**, Angus; **McDonald**, Donald [d]; **McDonald**, John [e]; **McGillivray**, Hector; **McIver**, Norman; **McKay**, George; **McLennan**, John; **McLeod**, John; **McNeill**, Capt. William H.; **Mahoy**, Jemmy; **Mallette**, Joseph; **Malois**, Fabien; **Mamuka**, Jem; **Manoa**, Joe; **Manson**, Donald; **Manson**, William; **Martel**, Augustin; **Martel**, Joseph; **Martin**, Charles; **Masta**, Antoine; **Matte**; **Maurice**, Joseph; **Maurice**, Louis; **Mebius**, Charles Fred.; **Moffatt**, Hamilton; **Moison**, Pierre; **Momuto**, George; **Monk**, Edward; **Montret**, Louis; **Morice**, Louis; **Morison**, Robert; **Morrison**, Thomas; **Mousseau**, Eustache; **Nakahene**; **Namotto**; **Napuko**, Henry or Harry, **Narimma**; **Narua**; **Neilson**, Johan; **Nohiau**; **Norn**, Samuel; **Nyoray**, Peter; **Oagh**, Richard; **Ogden**, Peter Skene; **Ogilvy**, John D. B.; **Onearste**, Lazard; **Orohuay**; **Osborne**, James; **Oteakorie**, Louis; **Ottehoh**; **Pakee**; **Paquet**, Jean Baptiste [a]; **Pay-ay-lay**; **Paparee**, Jem; **Parenté**, Louis Leandre; **Parker**, George; **Petit** (Gobin) Antoine; **Petit**, Jean

Baptiste; **Piette**, Francois; **Plomondo**, Simon; **Plouffe** (Carillon) Joseph; **Popoay**; **Pora**; **Pottinger**, William; **Prévost**, Joseph; **Proulx**, Charles; **Proulx**, Joseph; **Proveau**, Jean Bap. [b]; **Prudhomme**, François; **Puahili**, Jim [a]; **Pulhelee**, George; **Punebaka**; **Quintal** (Dubois), Francois; **Racine** (Noyer), Jean; **Raine**, Benjamin; **Rappa**, Moniday; **Raymond**, Camille; **Reid**, Robert; **Richard**, Joseph; **Richardson**, George; **Roi**, Jean Baptiste; **Robertson**, David [b]; **Robertson**, John; **Roi** (Portelance), Olivier; **Rudland**, William; **Rye**, Edward; **Sabiston**, John; **Sabiston**, Peter; **Sagohanosta**, Louis; **Sagoyawatha**, Thomas; **St. André**, Pierre; **St. Arnaude**, Joseph; **Sangster**, James; **Sansouce**, Joseph; **Sauvé** (Leplante), Leon; **Serurier**, Jeremie; **Simpson**, Capt. Aemilius; **Simpson**, John; **Sinclair**, James; **Smith**, John; **Smith**, William [c]; **Soulliere**, François; **Spence**, John [e]; **Spence**, Joseph; **Stewart**, Robert; **Stokum**, Richard; **Tahanoe**; **Tahenna**; **Tahouay**; **Tai-a-nui**, Jim; **Tamoree**, Joe; **Tanero**; **Tasitayerie**; **Tayba**; **Taylor**, James; **Teousarakonta**, Charles; **Teyoharate**, Joachim; **Thibeault**, George; **Thibeault**, Isaac; **Thibeault**, Joachim; **Thomas**, John; **Timeoy** [a]; **Thoeangta**, Paul; **Toi-o-foe**; **Tolmie**, William Fraser; **Toouyora**; **Toro**; **Touramano**; **Tourgeon**, Michel; **Tsoo**, Tom; **Tuaha**; **Tuarmaku**, Jack; **Tupy**; **Turcot**, Pierre; **Underwood**, Thomas; **Upahee**; **Versailles**, Pierre; **Viau**, Olivier; **Villandrie**, Pierre; **Walls**, William; **Ward**, John; **Wards**, Henry; **Wark**, John, M.; **Washington**, George; **Weynton**, Stephenson; **Whitaker**, Robert; **Whitbread**, John; **William**; **Williams**, John; **Williams**, John [b]; **Wood**, Thomas; **Work**, John; **Work**, John Jr.

HBCA FtSimp[N]PJ 1-2; 3, July 16, 1837, fo. 122d-123; FtSimp[N]PJ 3, Nov. 2-1836-Dec. 20, 1836, fo. 76d-81d; FtSimp[N]PJ 4, Sept. 22, 1838, 53d; FtSimp[N]PJ 4, Jan 23, 1839, fo. 75; FtSimp[N]PJ 5-7; FtSimp[N]PJ 8, Aug. 5, 1857, fo. 105d; FtSimp[N]PJ 8, Feb. 11, 1858, fo. 126d; FtSimp[N]PJ 8, July 12, 1858, fo. 142; FtSimp[N]PJ 8, Feb. 12, 1859, fo. 161; FtSimp[N]PJ 9, Dec. 26, 1863, fo. 35d-36; FtSimp[N]PJ 9, April 9, 1866, fo. 119d; FtSimpC 1; FtSimpM 1; YFDS 7-23; HBCA Fort Simpson [Nass] compiled post history *PPS*: HBRS IV, p. 231 John McLoughlin's Oct. 20, 1831 letter to Gov. & Committee; W. F. Tolmie SS: Favrholt, "Fort Simpson, B.C."; Meilleur

8. Fort Stikine (1840-1849)



IMAGE 140 Old site of Fort Stikine (now Wrangell, Alaska) as seen from the water. Photograph by author, 1993.

Fort Stikine got off to a late start. The Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 defined the southern limits of the borders of the panhandle of Russian America and its eastern border running along the crests of the Coast Mountains. At the same time it allowed access through the Stikine and Taku River systems to the HBC/English trading territory on the east side of the mountains. With this in mind, John McLoughlin proposed as early as 1831 (FtVanCB 7, fo. 10d) to build a post on the Stikine River. Taking advantage of the terms of the treaty, Peter Skene Ogden in the fall of 1833 ascended the river beyond the ten marine league (55.6 miles) exclusion zone and staked out a site with the idea of returning the following year to build it (HBRS IV, p. xc). However, when the Russians got wind of this, they proceeded to hastily construct their own post (Redoubt St. Dionysius) along the shore of Wrangell Island so when Ogden returned to the area in June 1834, he was greeted by the Russians who instructed him to immediately leave along with all his trade goods (W. F. Tolmie, 284-285). To add insult to injury, "Seix," [Shakes] the Stikine Chief also would not allow them to take furs on the river as it would be interfering with traditional Stikine trade (*ibid*, p. 285). As the Stikine River flowed through the convergence of Tahltan and Tlinglit territories, the Stikine were traditionally able to exact heavy tolls. For example, if a Tahltan chief wished to deal with a ship at the mouth of the Stikine River, permission and safe conduct were granted only upon payment of five hundred beaver skins (Henning, p. 46-47).

Fuming at the lost opportunity and potential loss of trade, not to mention the cost of the outfitting, for a number of years the HBC pushed the issue with the RAC so that in February 1839, both signed a ten-year treaty. Terms of the

treaty were relatively simple: the HBC could erect posts on a ten-year lease of Russian land, the terms for which were two thousand land otters per year and a guaranteed food supply for ten years from the HBC/PSAC farms to the south (Tikhmenev, p. 172).

Consequently, when the HBC took possession of the Russian post on June 1, 1840 it set to work cleaning the post to get rid of the smell, mudding the walls, making a hospital, etc. The post was not naturally defensible and the walls too thin and so for the next few years the eighteen plus servants at the post were constantly working to repair and upgrade it. Sea shells were burned to make lime for whitewashing. Because of the weakness of the post, the Hawaiians had to be recruited to learn how to fire guns, their awkwardness causing the natives to heap ridicule on them. The Hawaiians later suffered terribly from the cold, sometimes getting frostbite.

It was a difficult transition from Russian to HBC presence, the Russians being original negotiators. Conflicts arose. Native disputes, fueled by alcohol and fear resulted in several natives seeking refuge within the stockade. Different groups from outside the area had to barricade themselves in their own lodges and gunfire was exchanged between lodges.

As an inducement for trade rather than negotiation from a blank slate, Stikine chief Shakes (Seix) was given a present of clothing, a gallon of rum and a kettle (FtStikPJ 1, fo. 3). In an effort to raise the price of furs, he later used the clothes in ridicule comparing it to that which he had got from the Russians. Shakes demanded that the HBC should trade on Stikine terms or to “be off” if they wanted to stay alive. He was a formidable presence, sometimes forcing his way into the fort to get rum and when confronted, would kill one of his own slaves in anger. Others, dissatisfied with prices the HBC proposed, began destroying the Russian built grist mill some distance from the fort. (The dam at the mill was destroyed by a flood September 25, 1840, [FtStikPJ 1, fo. 16] but the mill was back working on October 10th [ibid, fo. 17].) About one thousand natives were already in the area, many of whom anxiously questioned the HBC about fur prices, threatening to go to Fort Simpson if they didn’t match or better those prices. This and later groups comprised of natives from the Chilkat to Haida areas.

In spite of all this, food including fish and venison, was traded on a regular basis. The Kygarney and Chatseenay Indians brought in as much as one hundred bushels of potatoes at a time. However, even they would hold back for want of cloth. Consequently the working atmosphere was constantly tense for the men at the post.

The most significant event centered around Dr. John McLoughlin’s son, John McLoughlin, Jr. a man with a checkered working past. He was sent to Stikine in 1840 and assumed control of the post in March 1841 but in the absence of a senior person upon whom he could depend, his drinking and violent streaks became more pronounced. He denied native wives access to the post, whereas he kept his own woman in his quarters. As a result, his men conspired to kill him and shot him dead on April 21, 1842 (FtStikPJ 3, fo. 68). George Simpson, who coincidentally arrived five days after the event, dismissed the death as justifiable homicide even though the depositions presented differing opinions on the victim (Simpson, p. 181; FtVanCB 29, fo. 27-27d). A coffin was built and he was buried at the post. The following year, however, his body was disinterred and was eventually brought to Fort Vancouver where he was reburied. Even though the event took place in Russian territory, the Russians appeared to have little interest in it. Ultimately, the group thought to be involved was sent back to York Factory but eventually the whole matter came to naught and some showed up on the Pacific slopes again. This murder created endless enmity between McLoughlin and Simpson and became the cause of Dr. McLoughlin’s resignation from the HBC.

Activities carried on to a lesser extent until the fort was abandoned in 1849 at the end of the agreement. From that point on, the area was serviced by ship from Fort Victoria.

The site of Fort Stikine was built over and is now under the industrialized waterfront of Wrangell, Alaska.

Managers of Fort Stikine, 1840-1849:

Rae, William Glen	clerk	1839-1841
Anderson, Alexander C.	clerk	1841-1842

McLoughlin, John	clerk	1842
Dodd, Charles	clerk	1843-1845
McNeill, William Henry	Chief Trader	1845-1849?
Kennedy, John F.	Chief Trader	1848-1849

Personnel at Fort Stikine, 1840-1849:

Aitken, George; **Anaheurase**, Simon; **Anahi**; **Balthasard**, André; **Blenkinsop**, George; **Bottineau**, Basil; **Boulanger**, Charles; **Cabana**, Francois Xavier; **Cedrass**, Joseph; **Chalifoux**, Jean Baptiste; **Champagne**, Joseph; **Cole**, Captain; **Collette**, Octave; **Corbin**, Israel; **Coté**, Francois Xavier; **Cournoyer**, Edouard; **Dodd**, Charles; **Dupuis**, Louis; **Fallardeau**, Louis; **Finlayson**, Roderick; **Fleury** (Fleuri), Benone; **Gariepy**, Casimir; **Gravelle**, Gideon; **Heron**, George; **Heroux**, Urbain; **Kahaloukulu**; **Kaiwaiwai**; **Kakepe**; **Kanakanui**; Kanaquasse, Pierre; **Karehoua**; **Karoooha**; **Kawenassa**, Antoine; **Keharou**; **Kennedy**, Dr. John Fred; **Kuawaa**; **Lagarde**, Joseph; **Lamb**, Joe; Lassert, William; **Lavoie**, Maxime; **LeClair**, Louis; **L'Hussier**, Antoine; **McLoughlin**, John Jr.; **McNeill**, Capt. Wm. H.; **McPherson**, Thomas; **Manson**, Donald; **Martineau**, Olivier; **Maloney**, John; **Montrais**, Jean Baptiste; **Morel**, Leon; **Naharow**; **Nahua**/Nahoua; **Narimma**; **Nono**; **Okaia**; **Pouhow**; **Presse**, Francois; **Rae**, William Glenn; Savard, Joseph; **Smith**, Philip; **Taheenou**; **Tahenna**; **Tahouay**; **Trudelle**, Louis; **Vizina**/Virzina, Simon

PS: **HBCA** FtStikPJ 1-3; FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 11-19; FtVanCB 7, fo. 10d McLoughlin Dec. 15, 1831 letter to P. S. Ogden; FtVanCB 29, fo. 27-27d, fo. 21-22, 31-32, 50-61d; FtVanCB 30; HBCA Fort Stikine compiled post history; **BCA** Diar-Rem Morison, p. 35-42; *PPS*: HBRS IV, xc; W. F. Tolmie, p. 284-85; G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 181-83; SS: Henning, p. 44-47, 88; Tikhmenev

9.

Fort Taku (HBC) 1840-1843 (aka Fort Durham, Taku, Fort Tako, Tacu, Tacou, Taco, Tacow)



IMAGE 141 Looking out onto Taku Harbour from site of Fort Taku. Photograph by author, 1993.

Fort Taku was built under the same set of conditions as Fort Stikine, under the 1839 agreement between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian American Fur Company (Tikhmenev, p. 172). Thought to be convenient at the time for trade with the Indians of Taku, Chilcat and Cross Sound, as well as access to the interior, the site, at the head of Taku Harbour several miles distance from the mouth of the Taku River was a poor choice for several reasons. The site was a compromise being erected midway between two rivers, the Sitka and the Taku. The area had been overtraded during the maritime fur trade which had left hostilities and there was little trading done from the interior via the Taku River. As well, the area had extensive tidal flats and so boats could access the area only at high tides. Further, the natives of the area rigorously guarded their traditional trading rights, their access to wealth and slaves.

The post was constructed in 1840 by James Douglas with pickets and bastions up and finished by August (FtStikPJ 1, fo. 13). Also called Fort Durham, after the Earl of Durham, Governor General of Canada (Upper and Lower Canada), the post was more commonly referred to by its river name. It was a modest affair having stockades of about 150 sq feet with a stream running conveniently through it and was operated by approximately eighteen personnel.

Memories from the maritime fur trade ran deep and consequently the local Taku tried to exact revenge for killings that had taken place previously from an American vessel. Shortly after construction, shots were fired, faces bloodied but all patched up with an agreed payment of furs when the Taku discovered that they were not from the same group that had created the trouble.

In the fall of 1841 George Simpson, who stated that the local natives were delighted to have a source for which they could act as intermediaries, presented an idyllic picture when he visited:

The fort, though it was only a year old, was yet very complete with wood houses, lofty pickets, and strong bastions. The establishment was maintained chiefly on the flesh of the chevreuil, which is very fat, and has an excellent flavour. Some of these deer weigh as much as a hundred and fifty pounds each; and they are so numerous, that Taku has this year sent to market twelve hundred of their skins (G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 214).

Conflicts due to misunderstanding did disturb this idyllic scene. When one native struck Dr. John F. Kennedy over a disagreement, the native was pursued by Kennedy's assistant outside the fort and was immediately taken prisoner. When Kennedy went out to rescue his assistant, he also was taken prisoner. When warning shots were fired, the "prisoners" were ransomed for four blankets (G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 214).

In the summer of 1841, Roderick Finlayson gave an account of the local chief killing ten slaves, requiring the HBC men look after their dead bodies (Finlayson quoted in Olson, p. 51-52).

Fort Taku, along with Fort McLoughlin, was abandoned in 1843 as it was unprofitable and could just as well be serviced by the steamer *Beaver*. The site is now on privately held land.

Manager of Fort Taku or Durham, 1840-1843:

Kennedy, John F.	clerk & surgeon	1840-1843
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Complement of personnel at Fort Taku, 1840-1843:

Allard, Joseph; **Anaheurarse**, Simon; **Assencharu**, Louis; **Baker**, Joe; **Balthasar**, Andre; **Charpentier**, Joseph; **Corbin**, Israel; **Douglas**, James; **Dupuis**, Jean Baptiste; **Fallardeau**, Louis; **Finlay**, John; **Finlayson**, Roderick; **Fleury**, Benone; **Gravelle**, Francois; **Heroux**, Jean; **Heroux**, Urbain; **Kamakeha**; **Kanhetara**, Jacques; **Karehoua**; **Keave**; **Kennedy**, Dr. John Fred.; **Labonte**, Michel or Charles; **Lavoie**, Maxime; **Levigne**, Augustin; **Lowe**, Thomas; **Lowpirani**; **Nakahene**; **Nehanoui**; **Nono**; **O'Brien**, John; **Omai**; **Opunui**; **Ouimette**, Ignace; **Pepin**, Pierre (Lachance); **Peter**; **St. Gre**, Gabriel; **Sam**; **Smith**, Philip; **Tahayree**; **Tahouay**; **Teaheererey**; **Thomas**, John; **Tod**, James; **Trudelle**, Louis;

PS: HBCA FtStikPJ 1, letter received August 18, 1840, fo. 13; FtVanASA 6-7; YFASA 19-22; YFDS 11-13; HBCA Fort Taku compiled post history; PPS: G. Simpson, Narrative, p. 214, 215; SS: Olson; Tikhmenev

Lower Fraser River Posts

1. Fort Langley (HBC) 1827-1886
2. Fort Hope (HBC) 1848-1860
3. Fort Yale (HBC) 1848-1849

1.

Fort Langley (HBC) 1827-1886

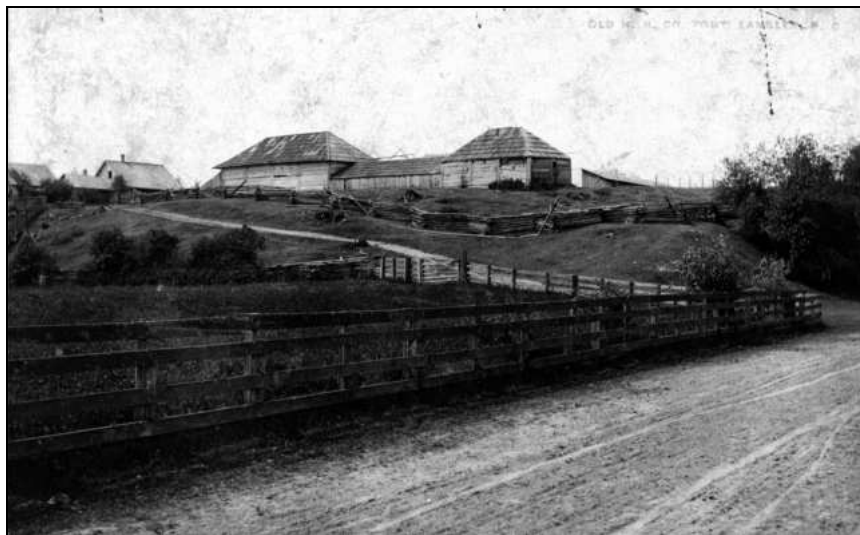


IMAGE 142 Fort Langley, C-09126, courtesy of Royal BC Museum, BC Archives.

Fort Langley on the lower Fraser River was originally set up to be the Pacific Depot, a central point for opposition to American ships that were trading along the coast. As well, because the Americans were likely to eventually acquire territory south of the Columbia River, the post was meant to make unnecessary the overland brigade route south to the Columbia. Hence, in 1824, James McMillan with a group of thirty-nine men made their way north from Fort George [Astoria] to the Fraser River and chose the site. In spite of doubts of his own that the Fraser River was incapable of carrying boatloads of furs, George Simpson insisted that the post be built in 1827. It was only in 1828 when he came down the turbulent river that he realized the impracticality of his decision and how Fort Langley could never be a major post. The Pacific Depot role fell to Fort Vancouver.

The first site, a medium size post, lasted from 1827 to 1839. A large number of buildings were placed inside a stockaded wall 120 x 170 feet. In 1839, with the newly forged food supply agreement with the Russian American Company in Alaska, the post was moved four km upstream closer to the agriculture fields. However, shortly after it was built, Jean Baptiste Brulez accidentally burned the post down. It was rebuilt and continued operations until 1886. In its heyday, the workforce comprised one Chief Factor or Chief Trader, one clerk or post master, and fourteen to twenty-four other personnel (assistant traders, blacksmiths, boat builders, boutes, carpenters, coopers, interpreters, labourers, middlemen).

Here early liaisons were set up for the mutual benefit of the local natives and fur traders. Archibald McDonald pressed clerk James Murray Yale into marrying the daughter of a leading family. After gifts were liberally distributed, it was found that the daughter was already married and she was turfed out. She was brought back by a Kwantlen chief, who was rewarded for his efforts. In 1830, Yale fathered a child with his Kwantlen wife. The brother of the bride's father followed the same course by bringing in ten women and three or four young girls to be married off. Like his relatives, these women were also already married (MacLachlan, *Fort Langley Journals*).

Other women hung around the potato fields. Liaisons developed. One person was caught trying to haul a woman up through the porthole in the bastion. Cohabitation followed and relationships developed after appropriate gift giving to the relatives. Of the individuals who had their wives with them at Langley for various periods of time over a period of thirty years, forty-eight had a total of 166 children (Barman, "Family Life," p. 18). Although many carried their families to various posts, seven individuals pre-empted land in the immediate area (*ibid*, p. 23).

The nature of the fur trade changed, first in 1839 with the added agricultural component.

The nature of work at Fort Langley made the families interdependent. The jobs of the fur traders had evolved... As self-sufficiency was the rule of the day for each post, large gardens and dairy farms developed. So, besides trading manufactured goods from the store for furs, our "fur trader" could be sowing seeds, weeding, hoeing, thrashing, milking cows, making barrels, boiling brine, curing fish and working at a forge making any number of metal tools. Although spared the endless cutting and squaring of logs to replace building and pickets in the palisade, the wives, secured and prepared the food, sewed, kept the children in tow, made clothes, etc. This veil of domesticity belies the importance of the wives' extended ties to the wider community, not to mention their knowledge of the ability to survive in the area. Almost as soon as the children were able to handle it, they were put to work. They might be beating furs to get rid of the dirt and bugs, some of which would have bitten them, leaving sores. While the clerk or officers might be negotiating fish sales at the wharf, the children would have to carry the fish up into the fort where their mothers would split the fish and put them in brine. As soon as they were able, the children might be carrying milk from the dairy cattle from the large field to the east of the fort, back up the hill and inside the fort, where the mother would churn it into butter. The children might feed the chickens, tend the sheep and cows, or groom the horses. There was little room for education. Unlike Forts Vancouver, Victoria and Simpson there was no teacher at Fort Langley. The children had to pick up what little education they could get from their parents or another interested person (Watson, "Family Life" p. 25-26).

In 1858 when gold was discovered Fort Langley went through another major change, that of supplying miners. The operations of the post, which closed in 1886, were carried on by an HBC store constructed in the nearby village of Fort Langley.

Today, Fort Langley, retaining one original building, has been faithfully reconstructed to almost its original size as a National Historic Site welcoming visitors. Part of the site had been lost to make way for a railway.

Managers at Fort Langley, 1827-1858:

McMillan, James	Chief Factor	1827-1828
McDonald, Archibald	Chief Trader	1828-1833
Heron, Francis	Chief Trader	1833-1834
Yale, James Murray	clerk	1833-1844
	Chief Trader	1844-1859
*	*	*
George Blenkinsop	Chief Trader	1860
William Henry Newton	clerk	1860-1865
Ovide Allard	clerk	1865-1874
William Henry Newton	clerk	1874-1875
Henry Wark	post master	1875-1886
William Sinclair	post master	1886-1887
James M. Drummond	clerk	1887-1892
Walter Wilkie		1892-1893
Frank Powell		1893-1896

Complement of personnel at Fort Langley, 1827-1860:

Allard, Ovide; **Annance**, Francois Noel; **Arquoitte**, Amable; **Atariachta**, Thomas; **Atkinson**, William; **Ayotte**, Fermin; **Bailey**, Richard; **Baker**, James; **Barnston**, George; **Bell**, John; **Boisvert**, Louis; **Borabora**, George; **Bouchard**, Olivier; **Brosseau** (LaFleur) Bazil; **Brown**, William (a); **Brulez**, Jean Baptiste; **Cakaeo**; **Charles**, Pierre; **Como**; **Cornoyer**, Joseph; **Cromarty**, William; **Danneau**, Antoine; **Dease**, Napoleon; **Delonie**, Louis; **Dionne**, Cyprenne; **Dubois**, Jean Baptiste; **Emptage**, William; **Ettue**, Jean Baptiste; **Fallardeau**, Narcisse; **Faron**, Dominique; **Finlay**, John; **Gravalle**, Francoise; **Hamilton**, Gavin; **Harkness**, William; **Hereea**; **Heron**, Francis; **Holland**, George; **Issetayerie**, Alexis;

Kailimai; Kainoalau; Kalemaka; Kauai; Kea; Keahanele; Kee; Kekoa; Kennedy, John; Lahowbalow; Lambert, Etienne; Laowalla; Latreille, Alexander; Logan, Kenneth; McDonald, Anawiscum; McDonald, Archibald; McFadden, James; McKenzie, Alexander; McMillan, James; McPhail, Angus; Maayo, Joseph; Manson, Donald; Minie, Frederique; Mitchell, George; Mokowhehe; Naharrou; Naukanna; Newton, William Henry; Ohia, Charles; Ohule; Ohule (Peter); Oniaze, Etienne; Ossin, Louis; Otchin, John; Peaennau, Joe/John; Peeo; Peeohpeeoh; Peers, Henry Newsham; Peltier, Louis; Pepin, Etienne; Perrault, Antoine; Perrault, Jacques; Piette (Faniant), Francois; Plomondon, Simon; Rendall, James; Robertson, Samuel; Satakarata, Louis; Sauve (Laplante), Laurent; Simpson, Capt. Aemilius; Simpson, John; Taeaepou; Taheenou; Ta-I; Tarihonga, François Xavier; Taylor, James; Teaherery; Tereaepoa; Thervien, Pierre; Urno, Pierre; Vautrin, Xavier; Vincent, Abraham; Waikanaloe; Walker, Donald; Wavicareea; Willing, Augustus/Augustin; Work, John; Work, William; Yale, James Murray; Yates, William;

PS: **BCA** PJ FtLanPJ 1; FtLanS 1-2; **HBCA** FtLangPJ 1-3; FtLangCB 1-2; FtLangMI 1; FtVanASA 2-17; YFASA 7-33; YFDS 7-23; HBCA Fort Langley compiled post history PPS: MacLachlan, *Fort Langley Journals*; **BCA** Yale; SS: Cullen, *The History of Fort*; Rev. A. Dunn; MacLachlin, “The Founding of Fort Langley; MacLachlin, “The Case for Fancis Annance”; Morton; Nelson; Waite; Carlson; Barman, “Family Life”; Watson, “Family Life”; Cole, “Archibald McDonald’s Fort Langley”

2. Fort Hope (HBC) 1848-1860

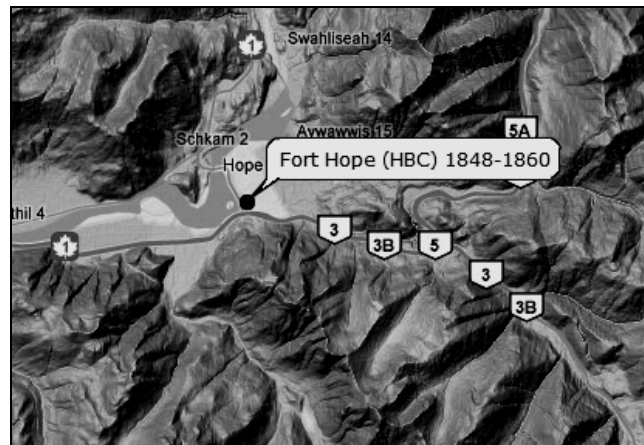


IMAGE 143 Fort Hope, Google Maps, 2010.

Fort Hope, at the end of the Fraser Valley, was built in 1848 as a staging/supply fort at Hope, British Columbia, at the junction of the Coquihalla and Fraser Rivers. Its function was well beyond that of a fur trade post, being a place where transshipment could be made between the brigade pack train and the Fraser River boats. Hence it will not be dealt with in this study.

3.
Fort Yale (HBC) 1848-1849

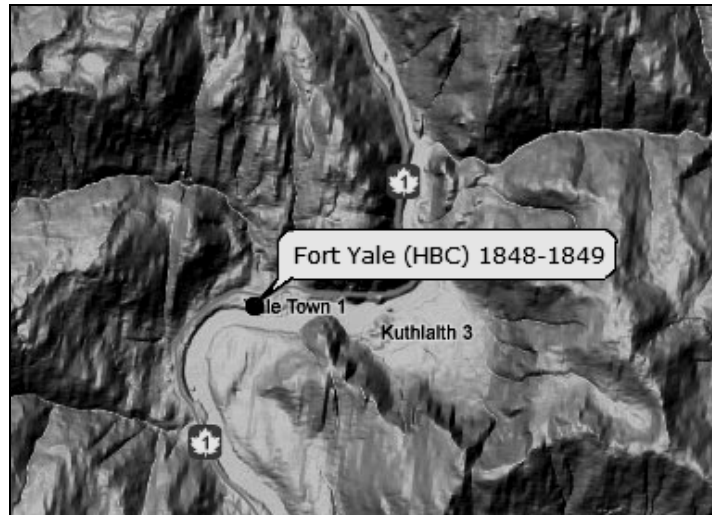


IMAGE 144 Fort Yale, Google Maps, 2010.

Fort Yale was built in 1848 on the west bank of the Fraser River as a supply transition point. Its location was the farthest area up the river that a flat-bottomed paddle wheeler could go without encountering rapids. It is not part of this study.

Posts outside the Pacific Northwest but under its Jurisdiction

1. **Yerba Buena San Francisco (HBC) 1841-1849**
2. **Honolulu, Hawai'i (HBC) 1834-1860**

1.
California Establishment (HBC) 1841-1849
Yerba Buena (San Francisco)

The Yerba Buena post was different in that it was in Mexican territory where English speakers disproportionate to their numbers had begun to cut into various aspects of trade (G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 292-93). In its efforts to expand trade, on March 20, 1839, the London Committee instructed George Simpson:

At San Francisco or Monterey we think a store for the sale of British manufactured goods and other articles constantly in demand at the Missions and by the Settlers or residents...might be opened with advantage... (HBRS VII, p. xxi).

Initially Mexican authorities were disinterested; as well, there were HBC doubts that such a venture would be profitable but, during the winter of 1840-1841, James Douglas managed to convince both Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado and General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo to issue a permit for hunting in the California area as well as allow an establishment to be built at Yerba Buena [which was renamed San Francisco in 1847] (HBRS VII, p. xxiii). In 1841, William Glenn Rae managed to pay a very high price for a site (HBRS XXIX, p. 86) on the waterfront (on the west side of present-day Montgomery Street between Sacramento and Clay) from which they carried out their business in collecting hides and tallow, while selling salmon, flour and other commodities. For a variety of reasons, Yerba Buena was not successful, employing Rae, a clerk and four to five men. As well, Rae came under the personal influence of a young Cockney, John Ridley whom Rae employed to collect hides and tallow around the Bay. He helped Ridley through the marriage process and boarded him and his wife in the HBC compound (FtVanCB 32, fo. 189d). As well, Ridley may have talked Ray into committing \$48,000 worth of HBC guns and ammunition on credit to insurgents who were trying to overthrow

General Manuel Micheltorena. Imbued with guilt, on January 19, 1845, Rae outlined the amounts committed, wrote out a will (FtVanCB 33, fo. 198) and shot himself in front of his wife. British Vice Consul, J. A. Forbes moved into the compound (FtVanCB 33, fo. 193, 195-195d) until March 1846 to prevent looting and until Dugald McTavish arrived to sell the property and close down HBC operations.

In April 1968 on Commercial Street in San Francisco, a bronze plaque was mounted on a wall across the street from the United States Mint and Subtreasury commemorating the short lived post.

Managers at California Post, 1841-1846:

William Glen Rae	clerk	1841-1844
	Chief Trader	1844-1845
James Alexander Forbes	British Vice-Consul	1845-1846
	acting HBC agent	

Personnel at California Post, 1841-1846:

Bastien (Rocan), Narcisse; **Birnie**, Robert; **Kahorie**; **Kai**; **McGillivray**, Montrose; **Mikiloah**; **Montrais**, Jean Baptiste; **Nyoray**, Peter; **Ploughboy**; **Sinclair**, William Jr.; **Swanson**, Joseph

PS: HBCA FtVanASA 6-8; YFDS 12-16; FtVanCB 33, B.223/b/33, fo. 187-91; *ibid*, fo. 193; Forbes April 8, 1845 letter to John McLoughlin, B.223/b/33, fo. 195-195d; Wm G. Rae's Jan. 18, 1845 letter "To all whom it may concern", B.223/b/33, fo. 196bd; Wm. G. Rae's Jan. 20 [sic] 1845 will, B.223/b/33, fo. 198; PPS: HBR VII, p. xxi, A.6/25, fo. 28; G. Simpson, *Narrative*, p. 292-93; HBR XXIX, p. 86 SS: Blake; Bancroft, History of California

2.

The Honolulu Establishment (HBC) 1834-1860 (aka Hawaii outpost, Honolulu Agency)

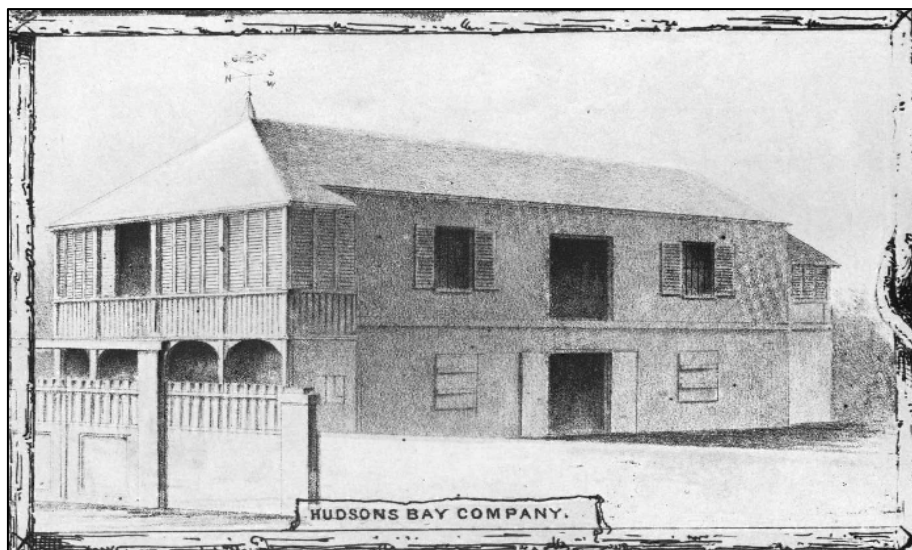


IMAGE 145 Main building inside the Hudson's Bay Company compound in Honolulu at the convergence of Queen and Forts Streets. From a drawing by Paul Emmert and produced as part of a lithograph entitled *View of Honolulu from the Catholic Church*, by Britton and Rey, San Francisco, 1854.

It was only a matter of time before the HBC set up offices in Honolulu as, from the 1780s, Hawai'i had been part of the Northwest coast trade and a source of personnel (Barman & Watson, *Leaving Paradise*). Suggested by McLoughlin in 1827, agreed to by Simpson in 1828 (HBR IV, xcii, HBR X) and hurried along by the presence of Hawaiian-based Captain John Dominis of the *Onhyhee* and *Convoy* competing for trade along the coast and up the Columbia River, the HBC sent a load

of lumber to Hawaii in January 1829 appointing British Consul Richard Charlton as agent. However when Charlton began trading on his own account, he was replaced in 1833 by George Pelly, the first cousin of the late governor of the HBC. After Pelly's arrival in 1834 a two story shingle-sided building was built on the north side of Nu'uuanu Street near King Street, Honolulu. The business was somewhat modest with Hawaiians and accountants being employed as needed. Hawaiians recruited for work on the coast would receive their advances here and be outfitted with blankets, seaman's boots and cold weather clothing (Spoehr, p. 33). However, by 1843 the Hawaiian authorities were grabbing back much of the advances given to the new Kanaka.

We have engaged and forwarded per the "Vancouver", as requested, twenty Kanakas upon the old terms, as per accompanying agreement. It is now much more difficult to procure men, the Government exacting from each individual three years taxes, which amounts to sixteen dollars, and leaves remaining very little for their own use previous to embarkation (FtVanCB 30, fo. 19d).

The Honolulu office was a place where Hawaiians continued to receive their final wages or a place to which they returned to renew their contracts. It was the place where HBC sailors would go with problems or seamen would sign on to HBC ships. A few HBC employees died and were buried there. Others like the retired HBC employee Godfrey Rhodes carried on good relations with the HBC.

Around 1840 the nature of the Agency changed when the HBC decided to establish a mercantile business importing everything from Wellington boots to silk umbrellas and exporting sugar, molasses, coffee, etc. (Spoehr, p. 54). This change further necessitated a move in 1846 closer to the waterfront. There at the corner of Queen and Fort Street, the HBC constructed a walled compound with four large outside gates, containing one two story high stone and adobe store with a veranda at each end; one one-story stone and adobe store with a slate roof; various sheds, a pump, well and covered reservoir. Here in the spacious offices the clerks had a good view of the harbour until 1860 when HBC operations were closed in Hawaii.

The HBC was considered a stabilizing influence in the business of early Hawai'i as well as an organization that gave valued support to the Hawaiian government without becoming involved in local politics. Further, the individual administrators were cited as helping to improve the community through various organizations (Spoehr, p. 59). One exception to this occurred in 1850 when George Pelly in whom the HBC administration had been placed from almost the beginning. As more than \$38,500 of HBC money went missing from a safe in Pelly's home, his personal servants were put in jail, and Pelly was sent packing with them, making restitution by turning over his personal property. Although never proven, it would appear that Pelly may have had full knowledge of or participated in the theft.

Managers and clerks of Establishment, 1833-1860:

Charlton, Richard	British Consul/agent	1829-1833
George Pelly	agent	1833-1851
George Traill Allan	clerk	1842-1845
	Chief Trader	1845-1847
Dugald McTavish	Chief Trader	1847-1852
Robert Clouston	Chief Trader	1851-1858
John Bissett,	Chief Trader	1859-1860
McKenzie, Benjamin	clerk	1837
William Spencer	apprentice	1840-1842
Alexander Simpson	clerk	1839-1841
William Glen Rae	clerk	1841-1842
William Wood	apprentice	1841-1842
George Stewart Simpson	apprentice clerk	1842-1845
	clerk	1845-1847
Joseph Hardisty	clerk	1853-1861

George Pelly's personal servants around 1850:

(These names do not appear in the biographies.)

Curlew - head servant; **John** (Joshua) - lived there possibly after the robbery; **Kahuleiwiliwili**;
Kaikaihua (aka Jim Crow) - lived with him a long time; **Kukanui** - not present at time of robbery;
Noa - lived with him prior to the robbery; **Pauaa** - lived there prior to robbery

PS: HBCA SandIsAB 1-12; SandIsM 1; SandIsCI 1; SandIsLonIC 1-3; YFASA 13-20, 24-26, 28; FtVanCB 30 fo. 19d; YFDS 5c-7, 11-17;
FtVanASA 6-8; FtVanASA 6-8 A.11/62, fos. 522-523; FtVanASA 6-8, A.11/62, fos. 524-527d; SandIsLonIC, A.11/62, fos. 549, 567;
HBCA Sandwich Island establishment compiled post history; *PPS*: HBRS IV, xcii, HBRS X; *JS*: Spoehr, p. 27-66; Barman & Watson,
Leaving Paradise

Ships on the NorthWest Coast

Ships which serviced the land based fur trade in the Pacific Northwest were late on the scene. Before them, from 1785, 185 fur trade vessels had scoured the coast at first for sea otter followed by fur seals, followed by the pelts of land animals which had been traded down from the interior through any of the river systems. Even though sea otter pelts were sought, as early as 1789, beaver, land otter and martins were also taken in trade. It was a busy place, for in addition to that, a number of exploration and military vessels of a variety of nations also plied coastal waters. The Spanish and Russians were the first followed by the British, the Americans and others. The British, who had the advantage of working out of India and south China soon exited the scene because of punishing licencing fees from the East India Company and South Seas Company. In the last decade of the eighteenth and first decade of the nineteenth century, the maritime fur trade became almost an exclusively American enterprise out of the eastern seaboard, mainly Boston. It is logical, then, that the first vessel supporting an exclusively land based fur trade practice was American.

Captains, ships' officers and ships' companies are listed when traced. All the ships passengers are listed although they all may not appear in the biographies as, in the case of colonial Vancouver Island, they did not go on to work for the HBC, however temporarily.

PPS: Howay, Voyages of the "Columbia", p. 126.

Albatross

Nationality: American out of Boston (1809-1816)

Hawaiian out of Oahu (1816+)

Ship's Owners: The Winship Brothers (Abiel, Jonathan and Nathan) and Benjamin P. Homer of Boston (1809)

King Kamehameha I (October 1816-?)

Description of Ship: Originally a brig built by Samuel Arnold in Weymouth, Mass. in 1803, by 1809, it was a ship of three masts; seventy-seven feet eight inches long, twenty-two feet one inch beam, eleven feet five inches deep and 165 tons burthen.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1810-1816

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Boston, July 7, 1809

arr: Northwest Coast, June 17, 1810

(sold in Hawaii, October 1816)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This trading vessel was already weather beaten when it was outfitted by the Winship Brothers in Boston to join in on the early American China trade in the Pacific and set up a trading post. After a stay of nearly two months at the Hawaiian Islands the vessel anchored at Baker's Bay in May 1810. It moved forty-five miles up the river to the Oak Point area to establish a Winship trading post on the Columbia. The Boston brothers' plan was to establish a farm on the fertile Columbia River shore to provide the Russian American Company at Sitka with the food they desperately needed. They also intended to trade beaver, mink, fox, bear, sable and muskrat. Gardens were dug and they started building their two-storey house but their efforts, however, were quickly ended in June when they were flooded out by the rising river and subsequently ushered out by the down-river Chinooks. That was their first and last attempt to establish a land base on the Northwest Coast. From that point on the vessel poached seals and sea otters off California, traded with the Russian settlement in Alaska and with the Chinese at Whampoa. Wilson Price Hunt of the PFC sailed in the *Albatross* back to Astoria in 1813. From that point on it traded throughout the Pacific and in 1816 was sold to King Kamehameha I for sandalwood.

Captains:

Winship, Nathan	captain	1809-1811
	alternating captain	1811-1814
Smith, William	captain	1812-1813, 1815
Winship, Nathan	captain	1816

Ship's Company (covering period 1809-1811 but not in biographies):

Adams, Alexander; Bancraft, Jeremiah; Bancraft, Robert; Bennett, James; Boling, Samuel; Brown, John Jr.; Chapman, Nathan; Corrina; Dolbeare, Joseph; Flagner, Henry; Gale, William Alden; Grover, Amos; Oliver, James; Richard; Rodgers, Yachens; Ruggles, Joseph; Smith, Robert; Smith, William; Spicer, Henry; Sumner, William; Thomson, Samuel; William; Williams, John; Woodburn, William; twenty-two unnamed Hawaiian seamen.

PS: **PrivMS** Albatross, p. 418; **HU-Wid** ColCent, June 21, 1809, April 5, 8, 12, 1815, October 9, November 6, 9, 1816, February 1, March 1, 1817; **PEM** log of *New Hazard*, August 30, September 8, 1811, October 23, November 4, 1812, July 5, 19, 20, 24, 1813; log of the *Hamilton*, September 1, 1811; **MassHS** log of *Atahualpa*, March 16, April 18, December 23, 1813; **NY-PL** *Ophelia* April 16, 1816 PPS: Coues, p. 795; *ChSocXLV*, p. 18, 21, 122, 127, 193 SS: **CU-B** Phelps, p. 129-35; Jerzyk, p. 175-81; Chittenden, p. 220; Corney, *Early Voyages*, p. 46; K. W. Porter, *John Jacob Astor*, p. 1149; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*, p. 83, 87, 92, 97, 107-08, 112, 171; Malloy p. 66-67

Alexander

Nationality: American

Ship's Owners: James & Thomas H. Perkins and Josiah Barker

Description of Ship: A brigantine of 270 tons built in 1816 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, changed to a ship.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1817-1821

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

#1	dep: Boston, October 15, 1816	arr: Northwest Coast, April 1817
	dep: Northwest Coast, July 1817	arr: Boston, June 28, 1820
#2	dep: Boston, October 23, 1820	arr: Northwest Coast, 1821
	dep: Northwest Coast, summer 1821	arr: Boston, 1822

Purpose/function/history of ship: A freighter rather than a trading vessel, the *Alexander* was the first of the Perkins' ships to carry furs for the North West Company from the Coast to Canton. On the first voyage, after discharging its trading goods and loading furs at Fort George [Astoria] it sailed for China via the Islands. After trading in Asian waters for over a year, it sailed from Canton on July 28, 1819, calling at several European ports before returning to Boston. The second voyage was much the same. The furs were sold at Canton in August 1821 and the proceeds, invested in various Chinese goods, were sent to Boston by the ship *Mentor*. The *Alexander* sailed homeward by way of Manila. The *Alexander* was eventually sold in 1825 in Batavia.

Captains:

Bancroft, John C.	captain	1816-1820
Comerford, Fred W.,	captain	1820-1821

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PS: **HU-Wid** ColCent, October 16, 23, 1816, April 8, June 6, 1818, January 13, February 6, April 3, May 22, June 2, 10, July 3, September 8, 1819, March 29, July 1, October 20, 1820, March 20, 1822; **HU-HL** Notes; **HBCA** NWCAB [1818-19], F.4/14, [insured, J. & T. H. Perkins owners] p. 35; **HBS** Perkins 1, November 3, 1821, *Boston Commercial Gazette*, January 31, 1822; SS: Briggs, p. 652, 795; Corney, *Early Voyages* p. 76; O'Neil, p. 243, 267; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*; Malloy

Beaver

Nationality: American out of New York

Ship's Owners: John Jacob Astor/Pacific Fur Company (1811-1812)

John Jacob Astor, William B. Astor (1818)

Description of Ship: Ship of 480 tons, built in New York in 1805.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1812

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: New York, October 11, 1811	arr: Columbia River, May 9, 1812
dep: Northwest Coast, fall 1812	arr: New York (Not traced)

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Beaver*, built for the China trade, was the second Astor ship (the first being the *Tonquin*) sent from New York to support the Pacific Fur Company venture at Fort Astoria. After picking up twenty-six Hawaiians (ten for the vessel, sixteen for the post), it crossed the bar on May 9, 1812 but couldn't reach Fort Astoria and so had to unload supplies via the *Dolly*. It then travelled north to Sitka where it arrived in October 1812. Instead of returning to Fort Astoria as arranged, Captain Soule, fearing capture, interned it in Canton and then sailed to New York. It sailed again from New York in 1817 but in October was seized by the Spaniards at Talcahuana, Chile, doubtless for alleged illegal trading. It was released the following year and returned to New York on October 6, 1820. For its seizure, the owners received damages as part of the Spanish Spoliation Claims.

Captains:

Sowle, Cornelius	captain	1811-1813
Captain Cleveland		1818

Ship's Company:

Ashton, Joseph; Baker, Micajah; Boatswain Tom & wife; **Champenois**, Mr.; Clapp, Benjamin; Clark, John; Cox, Ross; **Dean**, Mr.; Ehninger, George; Hunt, Wilson Price; Little, John; Milligan, Richard; **Mumford**, William P.; Nicholl, Charles A.; Patterson, John; Perry, Daniel; **Rhodes**, Benjamin; Seton, Alfred; Spicer, Henry; Wadsworth, William; Plus twenty-six Hawaiians

PS: **RosL-Ph** Astoria; **HU**-Wid ColCent, July 7, 1824; **HBS-Bak** Astor; **NY-PL** *Gaz/Adver*, June 30, 1817 PPS: HBRS XLV p. 17-18, 89, 112, 116, 121-22; Cox, p. 1-54; *Astorian Adventure*, p. 29-86; Coues, p. 763-64; Irving, *Astoria*, p. 319 JS: K. W. Porter, *John Jacob Astor*, p. 51; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*

S. S. Beaver (1836-1888)

Nationality: British out of various West Coast ports

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A schooner or brigantine rigged as a steamship of 109 tons, of two masts and one funnel, one hundred feet nine inches long, twenty feet wide (or thirty-three feet, including the paddle boxes), and the depth of its hold was eleven feet. The paddle-wheels were thirteen feet in diameter, with paddles six and a half feet long which revolved, when at top speed, at thirty times a minute. It was built at the yard of Green, Wigrams and Green, Blackwell yards and launched on May 2, 1835.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1836-1888

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, August 29, 1835	arr: Fort Vancouver, April 10, 1836 (wrecked, 1888)
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Purpose/function/history of ship: This paddle-wheeler was notable for being the first steamship on the Northwest Coast. It was not the first steamship in the Pacific, for the Spanish had been using a paddle-steamer, the *Telica*, since 1825 off Mexico, Central America and as far north as San Francisco. The *Telica* didn't last long as the captain committed suicide by blowing up the ship's cargo of gunpowder. Although the *Beaver* had been tested in England with the steam engine and paddle wheel, it left England on August 29, 1835 under sail and crossed the ocean with the *Columbia*, arriving at Fort Vancouver on April 10, 1836. When it did run under steam and paddle in the ocean, it was found that it was a rough ride and consumed large amounts of wood requiring two days of cutting for one day of travel. When the coastal forts were abandoned, it took their place trading furs. In 1852, it was seized by U.S. Government officials in Oregon for alleged breaches of Revenue laws (A.8/7). The *Beaver* served as a supply ship for the Company until the Fraser River Gold Rush of 1858 when the Company lost its mandate. Then it entered the passenger and freight service between Victoria and the mainland.

From 1862 to 1874 the *Beaver* became a hired survey ship. It was sold for \$15,700 to Stafford, Saunders, Martin, Rudlin, Colman and Williams in 1874 and it was used as a workhorse and tow until 1888 when it was wrecked at Prospect Point, almost under the present Lion's Gate Bridge. Over time it was stripped by souvenir seekers and its parts ended up in

both the United States and Canada. Its rocker remained on site, and its boiler found itself to the reconstructed Fort Nisqually at Point Defiance in Tacoma, Washington. The boiler, however, has been returned for it was found that it was actually made in British Columbia.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

- 1 master
- 1-3 officers (mates)
- 1-3 engineers
- 17-25 crew members (blacksmith, boatswain, boy, carpenter, cook, laborer, middleman, seaman, steward, stoker, woodcutter)

Captains:

Home, David	1835-1837
McNeill, William Henry	1837-1842
Brotchie, William	1842-1843
Duncan, Alexander	1843-1844
Humphreys, Charles	1844-1845
Dodd, Charles	1845-1851
Stewart, Charles E.	1851-1852
Dodd, Charles	1852-1856
Swanson, John	1856-1858
Sinclair, J. L.	1859
Lewis, Herbert G.	1859-1860

Ship's Company:

Aitken, George; Anderson, Anton; Anewscatcha, Antoine/Louis; **Arthur**, Peter; Aruihunta, Louis; Assincharie, Louis; Atachunish, Thomas; Barrett, Henry T.; Bates, Thomas; Begg, John; Bell, Charles; Bennett, James; Bibeau, Pierre; Biggs, John; Bolne, Jean Baptiste;; Bottineau, Bazil; Boulanger, Charles; Burris, William; Brulez, Jean Baptiste; Cabana, Francois Xavier; Calder, John; **Carless**, Joseph; Carmac, Hugh; Cedrass, Joseph; Champagne, Joseph; Charbonneau, Joseph; Chartier, Antoine; Cole, William; Cook, William; Cooper, Thomas; Cormack, Hugh; Corney, Peter; Cotsford, Thomas; Crawford, Andrew; Crimp, Samuel; Dalrymple, John; D'Arche, Joseph; Dauphin, Joseph; Dauphin, Olivier; Davis, Thomas; Dechamp, Jean Baptiste; Desjardines, Jean Baptiste; Dick, James; **Dodd**, Charles; **Donald**, John; Dudouaire, Felix; **Duncan**, Peter; Dunn, John; Dupuis, Louis; Dutnall, George; **Ella**, Henry B.; Fairfoul, William; Flett, John (c); Foot, William; Forrest, Charles; Garipey, Casimir; Gilbert, James; Goodard, Walter; Gordon, George; Grave, Alexander; Gray, William; Green, William; Gullion, William; **Hamilton**, W. C.; Hamilton, George; Harber, George; **Heath**, William; Hellier, William; Holland, George; Hughan, David; Humphreys, John; Hus, Emanuel Paul; Itati; Jackson, William [2]; Johnson, John Henry; Johnson, Thomas; Jonkins, James; Kahaloukulu; Kaneoukai; Kanooe; Kapoua; Karae; Kataconda, Baptiste; Kawenassa, Antoine; Kendall, Mr.; Kennedy, Thomas; Kimber, Edward; Kiona; Kirk, William; Lackey, William; Lafleur, Jean Baptiste [b]; Lagarde, Joseph; Lahaie, Louis; Lamb, Joe; Lambert, John; Larson, Ole; **Lattie**, Alexander; Lavoie, Maxime; Lawson, Peter; Lecompte, Alexis; Lepine, William; **Levanston**, John; **Lewis**, Herbert G.; L'Hussier, Antoine; Linklater, Thomas; Lockyear, Thomas; Loziere, Ignace; McAulay, Neill; McDonald, Donald [e]; McDonald, Donald [f]; McDonald, Farquar; McDonald, John [c]; McDonald, Murdock; McIntyre, James; McKay, George; McLean, John [d]; McLennan, John; McLeod, John [d]; McLeod, Murdoch; McRae, John; Mallett, Joseph [c]; Manoa, Joe; Martel, A.; Martel, Joseph; Martin, Charles; Martin, Henry; Martineau, Michel; Matte; Maurice, Joseph; Michael, Joseph; Miles, James; Mistacroock, Joseph; **Mitchell**, William; Moloney, John; Moreno, Tom; Mowat, Henry; Namaurooa; Namotto; Napuko, Harry; Neilson, John; Nelu; **Newell**, Charles; Newman, Alfred; Nisbet, James; Nisbet, John; Nyholm, Peter; Nyoray (Nyo-r-uy), Peter; Ohia; Opunui; Pakee; Paplay, Alexander; Paquet, Jean Baptiste; Park, Alfred; Pedersen, Ole [a]; Peleraint, Alexis; Pellant, Eli; Pepin (Lachance), Pierre; Pepper, Samuel; Phillips, William; Pike, William; **Prattent**, Mr.; Puahele, Jim; Punebaka; Quintal (Dubois), Francois; Raddon, Lewis; Raine, Benjamin; Reid, Robert; Rivard (Huard), Jean; Roberts, Edwin; Robillard (Lambert), Cuthbert; Rowland, Matthias; Roy, Thomas [2]; Rudland, William; Sabiston, John; Sagoyawatha, Thomas; **Sangster**, James; Satakarata, Francois; Saunders, Palm; Savard, Joseph; Savoie, Maxime; **Scarborough**, James Allan; Sereurier, Jeremie; Shaving; Short, Eli; Simpson, James [1]; Sinclair, Magnus; Slocum, Richard; Spence, John [a]; Spence, Peter; Sterling, James; **Stoddard**, Walter; Stokum/Slokum, Richard; **Swanson**, John; Tademier, Louis; Tahenna; Taylor, George [2]; Teyoharate, Joachim; Thibeault, George; Thompson, James; Thompson, Neils; **Thorn**, James; Toopanehe; Topa; Tourgeon, Michel; Tozier, Tyneas; Turgon, Michel; Underwood, Thomas; Vaureur, Onesemie; Vizina, Simon; **Wade**, Thomas; Wade, William; **Watson**, George [2]; Weller, Joseph; Westhorp, Samuel; Willey, John; Williams, Charles; Wilson, Edward; Wilson, William; Work, William; Yates, James; Yellap, John; Jarwish Yukkup

PS: HBCA YFDS 7-23; FtVicDS 1; log of *Beaver*, 1847-1860, 1-3; HBCA E.109, Beaver's Books, papers, 1835-1872; HBCA C.7/14-17,177; *Beaver* search file .SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 15-18; Pethick, S.S. *Beaver*; Delgado; J. McKay et al.

Broughton

Nationality: British out of Fort Vancouver

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A thirty ton sloop of wooden construction built at Fort Vancouver.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1826+

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: n/a

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Broughton*, an oak framed and pine planked sloop, was launched on August 7, 1826 at Fort Vancouver but it was too small for coastal service. Instead, it worked on the Columbia River and as a tender to the annual supply ships using Hudson's Bay Company employees as its seamen. It is unclear when the HBC ceased to use it.

Captains: (Not traced)

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PS: HBCA FtVicCB 2

Cadboro

Nationality: English

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company (London) (1826-1850)

Captain Howard (1850-1862)

Description of Ship: A schooner of seventy-one tons, one deck and two masts, six guns, schooner-rigged with a standing bowsprit, built at Rye, Sussex in 1826.

Years on N.W. Coast: 1827-1862

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, Sept 24, 1826

arr: NW Coast, June 8, 1827

(wrecked near Port Angeles, October 1862)

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Cadboro* was purchased by the HBC the same year it was built for £800 and sailed that fall from London for Fort Vancouver with thirty new HBC servants. Throughout its twenty-three year career with the Company on the Coast, it spent the majority of its time sailing between various coastal posts as well as Monterey/San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands and became part of the fur trade culture on the coast. In 1827 the newly arrived schooner sailed up the Fraser to establish Fort Langley and was part of the punitive trip as a result of the murder of clerk Alexander McKenzie. As it was so small, it often worked in tandem with other vessels for its own protection. It was never attacked (but experienced many threatening postures from the natives); one crew member lost his life ashore on Vancouver Island in the fall of 1827. Towards the end of its HBC career, it was in constant need of repair and was sold at auction in 1850 to Captain Howard for \$2,450. After its sale, some HBC servants continued to serve in it and were paid through HBC accounts. From 1850, however, it acted as a coal and lumber vessel between Victoria and neighbouring ports until October 1862, when it was caught in a gale, sprang a leak, beached and destroyed by the heavy seas near Port Angeles.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

1 master

1-2 mates

8-12 crew members (apprentice seaman, boatbuilder, boatswain, bote, carpenter, cook, laborer, seaman)

Captains:

Swan, John Pearson	1826-1827
Simpson, Aemilius	1827-1830
Sinclair, Thomas	1831-1833
Ryan, William	1833-1835
Alexander, Duncan	1835
William Brothie	1835-1838
James Allan Scarborough	1838-1848
James Sangster**	1848-1851
Charles E. Stewart**	1852-1854

** Hudson's Bay Company employees that worked on the *Cadboro* after it was sold but still paid by the HBC.

Ship's Company:

Aillud, Robert J.; Allan, Robert (b); Allen/Allan, Robert (a); Auld, John; Austen, John A.; Baptiste, Henry; Bartlett, John; Binnington, Joseph; Bird, Nicholas; Blyth, Andrew; Boys, Elias; Brasby, William; Brooks, Richard; Buck, James D.; Bullock, Thomas; Burgar, George; Butt, William Edward; Calder, John/Jack; Calder, Peter; Campbell, Archibald; Campbell, Robert; Campbell, William; Christie, James; Christopher, Isaac R.; Clark, James; Clark, William; Clipson, Joseph; Cluet, Charles; Collins, Tom; Cooper, Thomas; Coppel, John; Crawford, Andrew; Crouch, Joseph; Curtis, William; Daines, Henry; Davis, Thomas [a]; Davis, Thomas [b]; Davis, William [1]; **Dixon**, George [2]**; Dockery, Robert; **Dodd**, Charles; Driver, Edward; Dunbar, Robert; Ebony; Ferguson, Samuel; Ferrow, George; Fight, John; Flinn, John; Gilbert, James; Gilley, John; Grave, Alexander; Griffiths, William [a]; **Hanson**, Ephraim; Hardy, Francis; Harmsworth, Henry; Harry, Jack; **Heath**, William; Henderson, Alexander York; Holland, George; Horne, Joseph; John, Thomas; Johnson, Robert; Johnston, Thomas; Jones, Daniel; Jones, Peter; Kainoalau**; Kelly, John; Kennedy, Thomas; Kingston, William; Lackey, William; **Lackey**, William; **Lattey**, Alexander; Lawrence, Robert**; Lawson, Peter; Lennon, John; Lesley, Thomas; Lodge, Martin; Low, John Sr. [a]; Low, John Jr. [b]; McGillivray, Hector; **McLeod**, Donald; McLeod, William; **McKenzie**, Alexander; Mahow/Mahou**; Martindale, William; Maydle, William; **Mitchell**, William; **Mott**, Charles W.; **Mouatt**, William A.; Murray, Lewis; Napahay, Alick; Napuko, Henry; Neil, David; Nichols, Robert; Noowow; Norgate, Abraham; **Oagh**, Richard; Ohia, Charles; Osborne, James; Parker, George; Patele; Perry, Thomas; Piercy, George Frederick; Ploughboy, Joe; Provero; Rae, William Glen; Ridley, James Henry; Roberts, George B.; Roberts, Peter; Robertson, Samuel [1]; Robinson, George; Robinson, John; Rye, Edwin; **Sangster**, James; Sayer, Robert or Thomas; **Scarborough**, James; Scarth, James; Simpson, Horatio Nelson; Simpson, James; **Sinclair**, John**; **Sinclair**, Thomas; Slogumas; Smith, Donald [a]; Smith, John [a?]; Smith, John [b]; Smith, William; Spence, John [a]; Spring, John; Sterling, James; Sterne/Storm, Henry; Stewart, Robert; Stokum, Richard; Stove, James; **Stuart**, Charles E.; Stubbs, Thomas; Swanson, John; Tahetsaronsari, Jacques; Tamero; Taylor, James; Taylor, Peter; Thomas, John; **Ulderich**, William; Wavicareea; Webster, Robert; Weyland, James; Willey, John; Williams, Henry; Wilson, Andrew; Wilson, William

** Hudson's Bay Company employees that worked on the *Cadboro* after it was sold but still paid by the HBC.

PS: **HBCA** log of *Cadboro* 1, 5-6; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanASA 4-8; YFASA 16-34; FtVicASA 1-3; YFDS 6-7, 9, 13-21, 23; FtVanCB 3; *Cadboro* search file; PPS: HBRS IV, p. 42, note 2; Huggins, "Reminiscences of Puget", p. 302-07; JS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 13.

Chenamus

Nationality: American out of Newburyport, Massachusetts

Ship's Owners: (Not traced)

Description of Ship: A brig.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1842-1845

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: (Not traced)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This was not a fur trading vessel, per se, but worked in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company on the Columbia River and represents a transition of systems. Captain Couch had previously been there on the *Maryland* in 1840 and salted salmon at Willamette Falls. Couch in the *Chenamus* returned to Willamette Falls in 1842, packed one hundred barrels of salmon and departed in September. Before he left, Couch left a stock of goods at Oregon City in charge of Albert E. Wilson. Couch and the *Chenamus* returned in 1843 with passengers, which

included missionaries, settlers and entrepreneurs. On March 5, 1844 in Honolulu harbour, the *Chenamus*, loaded with two hundred barrels of gunpowder, caught fire and had to be scuttled by the crew of the *Modeste*. It did not explode. It appeared to suffer little damage and returned to the Columbia the following month and remained there until October 1844 when it sailed to the Sandwich Islands. It was back on the coast again in 1845.

Captains:

Couch, John H.	1842-1843
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PS: **HBCA** FtVanCB 28-29, 33; log of Columbia 6; SandIsLonIC 2; **HMCS** SReynoldsJ; *JS*: Bancroft, *History of Oregon*, vol. 1, p. 245; Himes, p. 342-343; Malloy, p. 135

Chinchilla

Nationality: American out of New York

Ship's Owners: (Not traced)

Description of Ship: A brig of 139 tons, built in East Haddam, Connecticut in 1823.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1826-1828

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: New York, Jan. 3, 1826

arr: Northwest Coast, 1826

(untraced after 1828)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This New York trading vessel worked out of Hawaii Islands, where it secured sandalwood from around the islands, and, over a three year period, also transported trade goods to Sitka. It first arrived at Oahu from New York on June 6, 1826 and had to be heaved out and coppered right away. After sailing around the Hawaiian Islands, it departed August 21, 1826 for its first run of supplies to Sitka, arriving back at Oahu on November 5th. After taking goods around the Hawaiian Islands for local merchants, it sailed for China March 5, 1827 with sandalwood. Arriving back with Chinese goods on August 3rd, it set out on the 16th of that month with the goods again for Sitka. It dropped off its goods, picked up more than ten thousand sealskins and arrived back in Oahu, November 4th. It sailed among the Hawaiian Islands transporting sandalwood and in June 12, 1828, sailed for the last time with trade goods to Sitka, arriving back October 11th. It appears not to return to the coast again. An account book in the Marblehead Historical Society reveals some names of crew but these have not been tracked because of the limited activities of the vessel.

Captains:

Meek, Thomas	captain	1825-1827
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Ship's Company:

PS: **HMCS** SReynolds: *JS*: Gibson, *Otter Skins*, p. 307-08; Malloy, p. 87.

Clementine

Nationality: American

Ship's Owners: (Not traced)

Description of Ship: A brig of ninety-five tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1835-1842?

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: (Not traced)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This trading vessel on the Northwest Coast poached and traded anything both legal and illegal at various points between 1835 and 1842. In 1835 it transported native hunters from Alaska to coastal California to hunt sea otters. On April 17, 1837, under Captain Handy, it brought Roman Catholic priests from

California, where they had been banished to in 1831. Later, in 1837, it sailed under a Mr. Kilham and in 1842 it was attacked after a storm by the Tlingits who apparently stripped the ship bare. On October 5, 1841, it sailed for the Northwest Coast to get Natives to hunt otter off the Coast of California. Gibson has the *Clementine* trading on the Northwest Coast only in 1839.

Captains:

Kilham, Mr.	1837
Multano, Mr.	1841

Ship's Company: (Only two officers known)

Kimball, Samuel1; Fitch, Channing

PS: USNA Desphon; Maury Log Collection, vol. 18, (an abstract of the 1837 log of the *Clementine* copied before 1851); HMCS SReynoldsJ PPS: Dana, p. 190 JS: Gibson, *Otter Skins*, p. 309; Malloy, p. 88

Colinda

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: James Tomlin and John Mills (1852-1853)

Description of Ship: A barque rigged vessel of 581 tons, 119 feet long, twenty-six feet wide, nineteen feet deep with a standing bowsprit, square sterned and carvel built, with quarter galleries and a woman figurehead, built at Southwick, Co. Durham in 1852.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1854

Voyage Departures & Arrivals:

dep:	London, August 4, 1853	arr:	Fort Victoria April 17, 1854
dep:	Fort Victoria, November 1854	arr:	London, (untraced)

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Colinda*, with the captain as a minority shareholder, was chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company, through their London agent John Bonus, to bring supplies, as well as settlers and miners to the Colony of Vancouver Island. On board were 216 passengers: forty Norwegian labourers, one Swede, forty-three miners from Ayrshire with their families, a blacksmith and carpenter with families, two cabin passengers, Miss Leigh and Miss Forsyth. By November 3, 1853, as the passengers deemed that the food was unfit for consumption and requested that the ship approach land to get provisions, the vessel landed at Valdivia, Chile. However, as the captain claimed a mutiny had occurred, Admiral Moresby ordered a steamer to bring her to Valparaiso where a court could be held. During the court session the on-board physician, W. P. Coleman and Robert Ewart, spoke for the passengers. The court, held from December 19-27, 1853 and presided over by the British Consul and naval officials, ruled against the captain and charged him with all expenses. Because of the ruling, the captain had to sell off cargo to pay expenses and all but sixteen passengers left the ship. Meanwhile, word got back to London and, on April 3, 1854, a replacement for Mills, Captain J. Middleton, left from London. Coincidentally, on April 17, 1854, the *Colinda* arrived at Fort Victoria where the captain was acquitted of embezzlement of cargo. It is uncertain just how many passengers rejoined the vessel for the final lap of the voyage to Fort Victoria. Some, it is known, took other vessels to Vancouver Island, others, the majority of the mining families, stayed in Chile for some time working for Garland and Couzino developing the coal mines at Lota.

Captains:

Mills, John Powell	1852-1854
Reid, James Murray	1854

Ship's Company (passengers only, crew not traced):

Coleman, Henry William A.

HBC employees as passengers:

18/40 Norwegian laborers (one gunsmith & watchmaker), who made it to Vancouver Island aboard the *Colinda*

Anderson, Anton; Anderson, Lars; Berentzen, Hans P.; Christianson, Christian; Englebretten, Ole; Gulli, Anders; Gullickson, Johan; Halvorsen, Christian; Hansen, Anders; Hellerand, Martin Larson; Heramb, Toller; Knudsen, Even; Larson, Ole; Larson, Peter; Laturn, Paul; Neilson, Johan; Peterson, Ole [a]; Peterson, Ole [b]

PS: HBCA log of *Colinda*, ShMiscPap 4aa; log of Otter I [anchored at Victoria, April 18, 1854] fo. 136; *Colinda* search file SS: Mary Lou Stathers unpublished manuscript

Colonel Allan

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: North West Company (operator)

Description of Ship: Brig.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1816

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, 1815

arr: Northwest Coast, June 1816

dep: Northwest Coast, August 1816

arr: London, probably 1817

Purpose/function/history of ship: This trading vessel (actually more a freighter than a trader) reached the Columbia River [Fort Astoria] in 1816 with trade goods. It was the last British vessel to carry North West Company furs to China from the Columbia (also see *Isaac Todd*, *Columbia* [2]); afterwards, the vessels of J. & T.H. Perkins, of Boston were contracted for the job (see *Alexander*, *Levant*, *Nautilus* & *Houqua*). Shortly after its arrival, the vessel sailed down the coast and traded with the Spanish settlements in California for specie (gold coin) and other goods. When it returned to Fort George, the valuable cargo had to be guarded round the clock. While the *Colonel Allan* lay at anchor at the mouth of the Columbia, the captain helped to map out the dangerous bar at the river's mouth; as well, the surgeon committed suicide with a pistol. In August, it sailed for China.

Captains:

McLellan/McLennan or Daniels

1815-1817

Ship's Company: (Only one surgeon traced)

Downie, Dr.

PS: HBCA NWCAB 1; PPS: A. Ross, *The Fur Hunters*, p. 59-61 SS: O'Neil, p. 243; Bancroft, *History of California*, v. II, p. 278; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*.

Columbia [1]

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Inglis Ellis & Co. and McTavish Fraser & Co.

Description of Ship: A schooner of 185 tons register, with ten nine-pounders.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1814, 1815, 1816

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, November 26, 1813

arr: Columbia R., June 29, 1814

(sold in Hawaii, 1818)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel, owned by the principles of the North West Company, was sent out from London to not only run the furs from the Columbia to Canton also trade furs on the coast (see also *Isaac Todd* and *Colonel Allan*). After it arrived in 1814, it traded north at the Queen Charlotte Islands and Sitka before returning to Fort George [Astoria] and sailing late that year to China with the Company furs. It transported large numbers of Hawaiians to and from the Islands. Her Master Anthony Robson left the vessel at Canton March 28, 1815, and John Jennings took command. It was back at the Columbia River in July and, when it sailed north to Sitka, it found as its competitors the ships *O'Cain*, *Isabella*, and *Albatross*, the schooner *Lydia* and the brig *Pedler*. For the next two seasons, it repeated the same pattern and was back on the coast the following spring. Realizing the extent of the competition, it finally departed

for the Hawaiian Islands on November 14, 1817 and anchored in Kawaihae Bay on December 6, 1817. Within a month the *Columbia* was sold to King Kamehameha I and delivered to him on May 2, 1818 at Honolulu. The officers and crew no doubt made their way from Honolulu on other vessels.

Captains:

Robson, Anthony	1813-1815
John Jennings, John	1815-1818

Ship's Company:

Abraham, William; Anderson, Peter; Andreha (Andrea), Johannes; Artigosa, Vincent; Ashton, Joseph; Baldwin, James; Belleau, Antoine; Belleau, Jean; **Bethune**, Angus; Bosswell (Boswell), Edward; Brown, William; Carpenter, Joseph or Jacob; **Corney**, Peter; Dehosrays, Juan; Delofreys, Belisaris; Dods, James; Donderfield, John; Dorion, Isidore; Edrick, Emanuel; Florianis (Florianis?), Juan; Frank, William; Gilbert, Charles; Gisser, John; Guier, John; Guinette, Antoine; Hadley, Ruben; Haft, George; Harry, George; Howse, James; Hughes, Edward; Jameison, James; John; Jones, John; Joakin, Anthony; Joakin, Frank; Junion, James; Le Plante, Louis; Limehouse, Andrew; Malcolm, William; Martin, John; Miniroe, Alexander; Namakokyan; Otto, John; Parsons, Valentine; Peterson, John; Potter, Henry; Rodgers, Yachens; Sago, Frank; Shaw, William; **Smoke**, Thomas; Spunyarn; Tean, Isaac; Wilson, James

PS: **HBCA** NWCAB 1, 3; PPS: Corney, *Early Voyages*, p. 69, 73, 76, 84A; Barnard, p. 94, 96 SS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*; O'Neil, p. 254.

Columbia [2]

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: (Not traced)

Description of Ship: A brig.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1818

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Europe, 1817	arr: Northwest Coast, 1818
dep: Northwest Coast, unknown	arr: Europe, unknown

Purpose/function/history of ship: *Columbia* [2] is a mystery for its existence hinges on the word of French expedition leader Camille de Roquefeuil who encountered the *Columbia* [3] in August 1818 near Hecate Strait. At that point the *Columbia* [2] was at Hawaii and Roquefeuil claimed that *Columbia* [3] [**Anthony Robson**] had departed from Europe in November 1817. If this is accurate, Robson must have returned to Europe around 1814-1815, taken command of another *Columbia*, and sailed to the coast. *Columbia* [2] does not appear in extant North West Company records.

Captain:

Robson, Anthony	1817-1818
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Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PPS: Roquefeuil, vol. II, p. 122, 238, 241; Corney, *Early Voyages* p. 90; Hawaiian Historical Society Papers, No. 8, p.17f; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*

Columbia [3]

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A barque of 308 tons constructed mainly of English oak, African oak and English elm. The masts were of red pin. Built by Green, Wigram & Green, Blackwall, its length was 103 feet, breadth twenty-five feet six inches, depth eleven inches and the height between decks was six feet six inches.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1836– 1849

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: London, Aug. 29, 1835	arr: Fort Vancouver, Mar. 19, 1836
	dep: Fort Vancouver, Nov. 12, 1836	arr: London, May 10, 1837
# 2	dep: London, Nov. 17, 1837	arr: Fort Vancouver, June 2, 1838
	dep: Fort Vancouver, Oct. 15, 1838	arr: London, May 20, 1839
# 3	dep: London, Sept. 16, 1839	arr: Fort Vancouver, April 1, 1840
	dep: Fort Vancouver, Nov. 20, 1841	arr: London, July 7, 1842
# 4	dep: London, Sept. 6, 1842	arr: Fort Vancouver, May 12, 1843
	dep: Fort Vancouver, Nov. 13, 1844	arr: London, May 24, 1845
# 5	dep: London, October 1845	arr: Fort Victoria, April 1846
	dep: Fort Victoria, Nov. 10, 1847	arr: London, spring 1848
# 6	dep: London, fall 1848	arr: Fort Victoria, March 17, 1849
	dep: Fort Victoria, Oct. 1849	arr: London, spring 1850

Purpose/function/history of ship: Launched in 1835, the *Columbia* generally made annual supply/return runs between London and the Columbia River between 1836-1849. With London as a home port, it served both the Pacific Northwest Coast posts and Sandwich Islands until April, 1850, when the HBC decided to sell the vessel.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

- 1 master
- 1-2 officers (mates)
- 7-19 crew (apprentice seaman, boatswain, carpenter, cook, laborer, middleman, ordinary seaman, seaman)

Captains:

Darby, William	1835-1836
Royal, Robert	1836-1837
Duncan, Alexander	1837
Humphreys, Charles	1837-1844
Duncan, Alexander	1844-1848
Cooper, James	1848-1850

Ship's Company:

Ahao; Aillud, Robert J.; Allan, Magnus; Allan, Robert; Bahia; Baker, Charles; Baker, William; Barrett, Henry; Bartlett, John; **Barton**, George; Bec/Bichen, Henry; Bennett, George; Bennett, James; Bird, Nicholas; Blair, William; Blanchard, John?; Bonnelly, James; Borlind, Alexander; **Boulton**, Henry E.; Brands, Abraham or Alexander; Brasby, William; Brooks, James; Brown, Joseph; Buck, James Dowden; **Buck**, Jonathan; Caldicott, John W.; Camden, Thomas; Campbell, William; Cately, Edouard; Chitty, Charles; Christie, James; Clipson, Joseph; Collins, George; Coon, John; Cooper, James; Coppel, John; **Corney**, Peter; Cote, Francois Xavier; Cox, Francis; Cummins, James; Davis, Thomas [b]; Davis, William; Dick, James; Dockery, Robert; Doughty, Robert; Dunbar, Robert; Duncan, John; Dunn, John; Duvall, William; Dyke, Abraham; Ebony; Fawden, E. R.; Feckney, Robert; Ferrow, George; Finigan, James; Francis, Thomas; Franklin, James; Gay, Robert; Gibbs, Benjamin; Gilbert, James; Gilley, John; Glynn, John; Godfrey, John; Gordon, George; Green, William; Griffith, William [b]; Gunn, William; Hall, Joseph; Hardy, Francis; **Heath**, William; Henderson, Alexander York; Henly, Hugh; Hogarth, William; Holland, Abraham; Holland, Thomas; Horne, Joseph [1]; Horne, William; Howard, William; Humphreys, Charles; Hunt, Edward; Inkster, Andrew; Jack, Robert; Jackson, William [1]; Jarvis, John; Jennings, George [1]; Johnston/Johnstone, James; Kanelupu; Karooha; Keharou; Kelly, John; Kent, Matthew; Kirk, John; Kyan, John; Lackey, William; **Lattie**, Alexander; Lesley, Thomas; Lewis, Thomas L. (P.?) ; Lockyear, Thomas; Lodge, Martin; Lorkins, Thomas; Low, John Jr. [b]; Lucas, John; McLeod, Donald [a]; McLeod, John [f] (Jr.); Macey, Edmund; Martindale, William; Maydle, William; Miller, David; **Mitchell**, William; Moss, Joseph; Murphy, Henry; Murray, William; **Newell**, Charles; Neil, David; Nichols, John; Norgate, Abraham; Nyholm, Peter; Ohia, Charles; Outred, Aaron; Peter; Patterson, George; Paul, Charles; Pearce, Samuel; Peeo; Phillips, John; Piercy, George F.; **Prattent**, George; Redler, William; Rhodes, Godfrey; Richardson, Thomas; Ridley, James H.; **Roberts**, Edwin [1]; Robinson, George; Rye, Edwin; Savard, Joseph; Scarth, James; Schuyler, Robert S.; Simcoe, Thomas; Simpson, James; Smith, Charles; Smith, John; Smith, Robert; Spence, Joseph; Sterling, James; **Stuart/Stewart**, Charles E.; Stuart, John; Swanson, John; Tapow, Joseph; Taylor, Henry; Taylor, John; Thompson, John; Wade, Thomas; Walker, Andrew; Wall, Richard; Wallace, Robert or William; Wallis, Charles; Ward, Luke; Watkins, John; Watson, John; White, Alfred E.; Williams, John [c]; Willmore, John; Wilmot, John; Wilson, William [c]; Winchcomb, Henry; Wood, William

Passengers:

Aucock, John; Beaver, Rev. Herbert; Boys, William; Caesar; Holland, George; Jim; Lambert, John; McLeod, Murdoch G. [a]; Mikapako; Pa-ay-lay; Pakeokeo; Petrelius,

PS: **HBCA** log of Columbia 1-10; ShMiscPap , 4ab; YFDS 11-18; log of Columbia, 1844-45, HBCA C.1/1064; Miscellaneous, 1835-50, HBCA C.7/29-32; Crew lists, bills of lading, destinations, 1836-41, HBCA C.7/177, fo. 49-49d, 53-54d, 63-54, 65d-66d, 77-78, 83-83d; *Columbia* search file; JS: Lewis and Dryden, p. 15-17

Convoy

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: Josiah Marshall and Dixey Wildes of Boston
Eliab Grimes (1830s)

Description of Ship: A brig of 135 tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1825, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1836

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Boston, October 25, 1824

arr: Northwest Coast, April 1825
(Not traced after 1836)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel, initially under New England ownership, sailed for the Northwest Coast via Hawaii but spent the next eleven years running between Hawaii, the Northwest Coast and California and working in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company. It spent 1825-1828 trading between the Northwest Coast and Hawaii. In 1829 it was at the mouth of the Columbia River. In July 1833, while poaching on the California coast with twenty-six Kaiganees natives, Hawaiians and others, two of its boats were lost, one which broke up and two men drowned, and another which was stolen with some prime skins. After outfitting the brig in Hawaii in 1835, Captain Bancroft sailed to Kaigani where he picked up twenty-seven hunters, most likely Kaigani Haida, from Dall and Prince of Wales Islands, Alaska. He took them to the California coast where they quarreled with other hunters; it appears that in March 1836, Bancroft sailed directly back to Honolulu with the Haida hunters on board. In April 1836, the vessel left Hawaiian Islands to return the Northwest Coast native hunters to their home territory. The vessel has not been traced further.

Captains:

McNeill, Wm. Henry	1824-1825
Dominis, John	1826
Thompson, Dixey W.	1827-1829
Bancroft, John	1835-1836

Ship's Company:

Ben; Bennett, John; Bill; Bull, John; **Carter**, Joseph Oliver; Cosler, John; Deon, Antonio; Fosjer. Caesar; **Hall**, Albert F. B.; Harry, Holland, John; Hutchins, Samuel; Jackson, William; John; **Little**, William C.; Low, Thomas D.; Marsh, Isaac; Moa; Richard; Robert, Samuel; Spun yarn; Wright, Augustus.

PS: **HUL** *Columbian Centinel*, October 27, 1824; **CHS** MS. Log of the brig *Owhyhee*, February 27, 1827; **HMCS** Stephen Reynolds MS. Journal, March 16, 19, April 1, November 2, 1825, January 14, 1826; July 24, 1833; **USNA** Despatches from U. S. Consuls in Honolulu, 1820-1903; PPS: HBRS IV, Captain Simpson's Report of Sept. 23, 1830, p. 305-313 JS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*, James R. Gibson, *Otter Skins*, p. 307-309

Cowlitz

Nationality: English

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: This barque had the same dimensions as the *Columbia* and *Vancouver*.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1841-1850.

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

1 dep: London, August 20, 1840

arr: Fort Vancouver, March 6, 1841

	dep: Fort Vancouver, Oct. 20, 1842	arr: London, May 10, 1843
# 2	dep: London, Sept. 20, 1843	arr: Fort Vancouver, July 16, 1844
	dep: Fort Victoria, Dec. 18, 1845	arr: London, June 28, 1846
# 3	dep: London, Oct. 5, 1846,	arr: Fort Victoria, March 22, 1847
	dep: Fort Victoria, Dec. 7, 1848	arr: London, May 24, 1849
# 4	dep: London, Aug. 3, 1849	arr: Fort Victoria, March 17, 1850
	dep: Fort Victoria, July 9, 1850	arr: London, April 26, 1851

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel, which was built for the Hudson's Bay Company by Green, Wigrams & Green of Blackwall in 1840, travelled between England, the Columbia, the Alaskan posts and the Sandwich Islands. On April 25, 1850 it struck a rock in Victoria harbour and on May 18, 1850, it became grounded on a sand bank at the mouth of the Fraser River and sustained further damage. It was extensively repaired in Hawaii for its return voyage, left there on November 8, 1850 and sold in London in June 1851.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

- 1 master (Captain or Chief Trader)
- 2 officers (mates)
- 14-18 crew members (apprentice seaman, boatswain, carpenter, cook, ordinary seaman, seaman steward)

Captains:

Brotchie, William	1841-1842
McNeill, William Henry	1842-1843
Humphreys, Charles	1844-1845
Weynton, Alexander John	1847-1850

Ship's Company:

Bartlett, John; Biggs, William; **Bigmore**, George; Birch, Leonard; Bird, Nicholas; Bisset, John; Blenkinsop, George; Boys, Elias; Bracebridge, John; Brodie, Robert; Brown, John [a]; Brown, John [b]; Bullock, Thomas; Burgess, Andrew; Burke, David; Christie, James; Clipson, Joseph; Cotsford, Thomas; Crawford, Andrew; Crely, John; Daines, Henry; Dalrymple, John; Davis, Thomas [a]; Dean, William; De L'Hubert, John; Dixon, George [2]; **Dodd**, Charles; **Ella**, Henry B.; Fairfoul, William; Ford, George; Fox, John; Gale, Richard; Garret, John; Gerrard, George; Gilbert, James; Goodfellow, John; Green, William; Haries, Gilbert; Harrier, John; Harris, William; **Heald**, Edward; **Heath**, William; Horne, Joseph; Hunt, Edward; James, Tobias; Jennings, George [1]; Johnstone, James; Jones, Daniel; Jonkins/Jenkins, James; Kendrick, Thomas; Kennedy, Thomas; King, Alexander; Kingston, William; Kirk, William; Lawrence, Robert; Lawson, Peter; **Lewis**, Herbert G.; Lewis, Peter; Lewis, Samuel; Linden, George; Little, Thomas; McCarthy, Jeremiah; Mickelfield, George; Miles, James; **Millar**, Joseph; Moad, George; Moir, John; Morgan, Josiah; Murray, Lewis; Nichols, John; Norgate, Abraham; Onkenden, Nelson; Orbell, Arthur; Park, Alfred; Pearce, Samuel; Piercy, George Frederick; Raddon, Lewis; Reeves, James; Ritchie, John; Roberts, Edwin; Roberts, Owen; Robertson, James; Rogers, Thomas; Rowland, William; **Sangster**, James; Simmonds, James; Simpson, James [1]; Smith, John [1]; Smith, George; Stanton, George; Sterne, Henry; Sutherland, John; **Swanson**, John; Taylor, George [2]; Thomas, William; Tobias, James; Tomkins, James; Tubb, George; Vaughan, Edward; Watson, William; Weller, Joseph/Joshua; Westthorp, Samuel; Williams, Frederick; Williams, Henry; Wilson, James

Passengers:

Blundell, John Shadrach; Chapman, John; Humphrey, Charles; Moffat, Hamilton; Parrott, Edward; Rendall, James; Ribbons, Richard; Rudland, William; Venn, John

PS: **HBCA** YFDS 12-13, 15-16, 18-19; log of *Comlitz*, 1-9; Portledge Book, 1844-60, C.3/7; SandIsIC 2; *Comlitz* search file.

Diamond

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Carter and Bonus of Leadenhall Street, London

Description of Ship: A barque.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1842

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, December 1842

arr: Fort Vancouver, June 30, 1843

Purpose/function/history of ship: Little is known of the *Diamond* that was chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company for one run to the coast. It made a non-stop run to Fort Victoria for the Puget Sound Agricultural Company and also carried goods for the Russian American Company. After that it was free but John McLoughlin negotiated with the captain to take a cargo of produce to Oahu.

Captain:

Bartholomew Fowler

1842-1843

Ship's Company: (Two apprentices and a passenger only traced)

Franklin, James; (Leese, Jacob); Wallis, Charles

PS: **HBCA** PSACAB 29; *Diamond* Search file; FtVanCB 31 fo. 192d

Diana

Nationality: American

Ship's Owners: Marshall and Wildes (1827)

Russian American Fur Company (1827-?)

Mr. French, French & Co., (Oahu) (?-1836)

Description of Ship: 195 or 199 ton brig.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1827-1837

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: (pre-1826 untraced)

arr: Northwest Coast, 1827

Purpose/function/history of ship: This trading vessel appeared to serve a variety of functions on the Northwest Coast and was probably mainly involved in the transport of goods. Over the years it went through different ownership transporting goods to and from Sitka for the Russians. John Ebbets died aboard the *Diana* in 1835 at sea between Canton and the Sandwich Islands and, in 1837 under new ownership, it was chartered by Dr. White and a party of missionaries. (See Malloy for a more extensive description.)

Captains:

Blanchard, Andrew

1827

Carter, Joseph O.

1833-1836

Hinckley, Mr.

1837

Ship's Company: (One passenger and a seaman only traced)

Ebbets, John; Griffiths, William

PS: **HBCA** FtVanCB 12, 17; **USNA** Desphon; **HU-Wid** ColCent, March 5, 1836 [death of Ebbets aboard Diana]; ShMiscPap 4a; SandIsLonIC 1 SS: Malloy, p. 96

Dolly, later the Jane

Nationality: American and then British out of **Fort Astoria**

Ship's Owners: Pacific Fur Company (Astor) (1811-1813) as *Dolly*

Northwest Company (1814) as *Jane*

Description of Ship: A small schooner of about ten tons (although also reports at twenty-five tons and thirty tons).

Years on N. W. Coast: 1811, 1812, 1813

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: n/a

Purpose/function/history of ship: Named after Astor's daughter Dorothea and originally intended for coastal use by Astor who had no idea of the conditions of the coast, the frame of this small vessel was built on the east coast and shipped out to the future site of Fort Astoria aboard the *Tonquin*. There it was assembled, launched October 2, 1811 and used as a ferry between ships and the fort. According to Alexander Ross, "having made two or three trips up the river, she was condemned, and laid aside altogether as useless." It was dismantled and laid up, then re-rigged and placed in commission. In 1814, the *Dolly* became the property of the North West Company and was renamed the *Jane*, in honor of Jane Barnes, the flaxen haired barmaid.

Captain:

Mumford, William P.

1811-1812?

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PPS: ChSoc XLV p. 91, 91n; Franchère, p. 58; SS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*; A. Ross, *Adventures*, p. 153-54.

Dryad

Nationality: British out of London

Ship's Owners: Cotfield & Shepherd (1825-1829)

Hudson's Bay Company (1829-1836)

Peter Ainsley (1836-?)

Description of Ship: A brig of 204 tons built at Fishborn, Isle of Wight in 1825. She was described as "a handsome moulded vessel, with bust head, sham galleries and flush deck. She was wood sheathed over patent felt and coppered.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1826, 1830-1835

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: London, 1825	arr: Fort Vancouver, June 1, 1826
	dep: Fort Vancouver Sept. 7, 1826	arr: London, 1827
# 2	dep: London, January 1830	arr: Fort Vancouver, Aug. 16, 1830
	dep: Fort Vancouver, October 1, 1835	arr: London, April 1836

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel was chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1825-1827 to carry the outfits to Fort Vancouver. It was then purchased in 1829 for trade service in the Columbia where she remained till 1835 when she left for London with returns of the year. She was sold in 1836 to Peter Ainsley for £1450.

Captains:

Davidson, James	1825-1826
Dunn, A.	1826-1827
Minors, John	1829-1830
Simpson, Aemilius	1830-1831
Duncan, Alexander	1831-1833
Kipling, Charles	1832-1836

Ship's Company:

Alder, Bryan; Allen, Robert; Barton, George; Bec, Henry; Blackey, James; Brothie, William; Burdett, Stephen E.; Butt, William Edward; Calder, John/Jack; Calder, Peter; Campbell, Archibald; Cluet, Charles; Coleman, William; Collyer, Charles; Coppell, John; Crisp, Isaac; Curtis, James; Curtis, William; Davis, Thomas; **Duncan**, Alexander; Dunn, John; Edwards, John; Flinn, John; Fraser, Charles; Frobisher, Thomas; Green, William; Hanson, Ephraim; Harnes, John; Harmsworth, H.; Harry, Jack; Henderson, Alexander; Johnson, Andrew; Johnstone, James [d]; Jones, Joseph; Lackey, William; **Langley**, George; Lennon, John; Lodge, Martin; McGillivray, Hector; Momuto, George; Myers, John; Newman, Jonas; Oagh, Richard; Osborne, James; Parker, George; Parsons, Samuel; Penwell, Lieven; Perry, William; Piercy, George Frederick; Ridley, James Henry; Roberts, George B.; Robertson/Robinson, David; Robson, James; Rye, Edwin; Sayer, Robert/Thomas; Scarborough, James; Shoosmith, Stephen F.; Smith, William [b];

Smith, William [c]; Staniford, Benjamin; Sterling, James; Stewart, Robert; Taylor, James [a/b]; Taylor, James [c]; Toi-o-foi; True, Alfred; Ward, John C.; Washington, George; Wavicareea; Whitaker, Robert; Williams, William; Wilson, James; Wood, Thomas; **Young**, Robert

Passengers:

Breck, William; Brieson, Charles; Crouch, Joseph; Ryan, William; Sinclair, John; Whittier, Phineas;

PS: HBCA YFDS 5b, 6; log of Dryad 1, 2; ShMiscPap 6, 14, 187; Dryad search file; PPS: HBRS vol. IV, p. 25.

Eagle

Nationality: British out of London

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A 193 tons register brigantine built in Lynn, Norfolk, England, in 1824, and had a flush deck and figurehead.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1827-1834

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: London, late 1827	arr: Fort Vancouver, May 20, 1828
	dep: Fort Vancouver, June 30, 1828	arr: London Feb. 13, 1829
# 2	dep: London, late 1829 or 1830	arr: Fort Vancouver June 30, 1830
	dep: Fort Vancouver, c. Oct. 1, 1830	arr: London April 18, 1831
# 3	dep: London, 1831 or 1832	arr: Fort Vancouver June 18, 1832
	dep: Fort Vancouver, Oct 1832	arr: London, 1833
# 4	dep: London: Dec. 5, 1833	arr: Fort Vancouver Nov. 2, 1834
	dep: Fort Vancouver, Nov. 1834	arr: London June 4, 1835

Purpose/function/history of ship: This supply ship, built in 1824 and bought in 1827 by the Hudson's Bay Company for its Columbia trade, spent most of its time running between London and the Columbia. In 1834 it was temporarily transferred to the Columbia trade. After it arrived back in London on June 4, 1835, the HBC decided to sell her four months later. That same month the *Eagle*, however, was put on the Hudson Bay-York Factory run but on July 27-28 it became stranded on rocks off Button Island, near the entrance to Hudson Strait. The ship had to winter in Hayes River and return to London and in October 1837, after leaving Fort Chimo, it was making two inches of water per hour. As it was not worth repairing, in December 7, 1837, the *Eagle* was sold to G. & H. A. Castle for £1140.

Captains:

Grave, John Costellow	1827-1832
Darby, William	1833-1835
Humphreys, Charles	1836-1837

Ship's Company:

Allen, Robert [a]; Baker, Charles; Batten, William; Binnington, Joseph; Bonnelly, James; Bowers, John; Briggs, Joseph; Briggs, William; Brooks, Richard; Burr, John; Cain, William; Caldicott, John W.; Campbell, Archibald; Clerk, William; Colbath, Nathan; Cole, William; Coleman, William; Coon, John; Cooper, James; **Corney**, Peter; Curtis, William; Davis, Thomas [b]; Davis, William; Dawkins, James; Edwards, John; Elliot, Robert; **Esterby**, Nathaniel; Fillier, George; Flinn, John; Francis, Thomas; Fraser, Charles; Gray, William; **Handly**, William; Harmes, John; Harrison, Joseph; Henry, Joseph; Hersey, Joseph; Hetherington, Alexander; Hodson, Joseph; Hughes, John; Johnstone, Robert; Jones, Joseph; Kelly, John; Kent, Mathew; Keuvero, John; **Langley**, George; Lodge, Martin; Low, John; McCarthy, John; **McKenzie**, Alexander; McLachan, Robert; Murray, William; Nicolls, Robert; Osborne, James; Philips, John; Poucher, William; Ralph, Joseph; Riley, Samuel; Roberts, Peter; Robertson, William; Robinson, John; Rodgers, William; Rye, Edwin; Sangster, James; Smith, William; Smith, William [a]; Staniford, Benjamin; Sterling/Starling, James; Tyler, William; Ulderich, William; Williams, John [b]; Wilson, William [b]; Wood, Thomas; **Young**, Robert

Passengers:

Ashworth, C. Howard; Boki; Burditt, Stephen Edmunds; Fight, John; Hanson, Ephraim; Harris, Harry; Iwakichi; Kawero, Tom; Kyukichi; Minors, John; Namahana; Newman, Jonas; Otokichi; Sergeant, Greely; Tourawhyheene; Tuarumaka, Jack; Turwia, Jack;

Europa

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: William H. Boardman & John Suter

Description of Ship: A ship of 253 tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1834, 1835, 1836

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Boston, 1833?

arr: Northwest Coast, spring 1834

(untraced beyond 1836)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel, built in 1822 in New Bedford, traded on the Coast in 1834 but was ordered by the Russians to leave Russian territory because of the expiry of the ten-year 1824 trading treaty between Russia and the USA. The *Europa* returned to Oahu where shipping protests were made. The following year it traded south of the Russian controlled panhandle and encountered a Hudson's Bay Company vessel at the Queen Charlotte Islands. In 1836, it was back in Sitka trading under a different captain and from that point on, until at least 1840, sailed in the Pacific.

Captains:

Allen, Peter

1833?-1835

Winkworth, Mr.

1836

Ship's Company:

French, William

PS: **USNA** DespHon; **HBCA** Duncan Finlayson's Sept. 29, 1836 Fort McLoughlin letter to John McLoughlin, FtVanCB 12, fo. 23d; SandIsLonIC 1; **HMCS** SReynolds] PPS: Work, *The Journal of John Work, January* [encounter, May 17, 1835] p. 42 JS: Bancroft, *History of the Northwest*, Malloy, p. 101.

Forager

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Carter & Bonus

Description of Ship: A ship of 250 tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1840

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London January 1840

arr: Fort Vancouver Oct 8, 1840

dep: Fort Vancouver Oct. 26, 1840

arr: London 1841

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel was chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company for £2000 for one run of HBC and PSAC supplies to the Columbia. It sailed from London in January 1840, but was detained in the English Channel until February before it was able to continue. It stopped at the Sandwich Islands and delivered an outfit there before entering the Columbia River on September 7th. It made only one fur-trade related voyage to the coast.

Captain:

Thompson, George

1839-1840

Ship's Company: (None traced)

Passengers:

Edgar, John; Lewes, Adolphus Lee; Carless, Joseph; Carless, Mrs.

PS: **HBCA** FtVanCB 28; *Forager* search file; **HMCS** SReynolds]

Ganymede

Nationality: English out of London

Ship's Owners: 1828-1830 Richard Drew; 1830-1837 Hudson's Bay Company; 1837+ W. Mulley

Description of Ship: A barque of 213 tons, built at Chepstow in 1827.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1836?

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

#1	dep: Plymouth Sept. 16, 1828	arr: Fort Vancouver May 1829
	dep: Fort Vancouver Fall 1829	arr: London May 21, 1830
#2	dep: London Nov. 1830	arr: Fort Vancouver 1831
	dep: Fort Vancouver Nov. 1831	arr: London 1832
#3	dep: London Sept. 15, 1832	arr: Fort Vancouver May 13, 1833
	dep: Fort Vancouver Aug. 18, 1833	arr: London Feb. 24, 1834
	To Moose Factory, June 6, 1834, arriving back in London, November 9, 1834	
#4	dep: London Dec. 10, 1834	arr: Fort Vancouver Aug. 5, 1835
	dep: Columbia River, May 3, 1836	arr: London March 25, 1837

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Ganymede* was chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company from 1828-1830 for its Columbia supply run/furs return before it was actually purchased by them in 1830. On its first voyage, it sailed from Plymouth with the *William and Ann* but parted from it a few days later in a heavy gale. The *William and Ann* came to grief at the mouth of the Columbia and the *Ganymede* nearly did. On May 30, 1830, it arrived back in England via Van Dieman Land and was purchased by the Company. For the next four years, it continued to take outfit supplies to the Columbia and in 1834 did a single run to Hudson's Bay before returning to the Columbia run. It continued for one more run to the Columbia and after several stops in South America, on June 5, 1837, was sold to W. Mully for £1700. The vessel has not been traced from that point.

Captains:

Hayne, Leonard John	1828-1830
Kipling, Charles	1830-1831
Ryan, William	1831-1832
Royal, Robert	1832-1834
Eales, William	1834-1837

Ship's Company:

Alder, Bryan; Allen, Robert; Antoine, Emanuel; Barton, George; Binnington, Joseph; Blackey, James; Blyth, Andrew; Boulton, Henry E.; Brieson, Charles; Brooks, Richard; **Brotchie**, William; Brown, John [8]; Buck, James D; Burr, John; Clark, John; Clarke, Thomas William; Cluet, Charles; Coon, John; Crisp, Isaac; Crouch, Joseph; Curtis, James; Davis, Thomas [a]; Davison, John; Debhors, Alexander; Denison, Edward; Duncan, Alexander; Duncan, Peter; John Dunn; Eales, William; Ferguson, Samuel; Fraser, Samuel (Charles); Griffiths, William; Hamilton, William; Harmsworth, Henry; Harry, Jack; Heath, William; Hume, Thomas; John, Thomas; Johns, William; Johnson, Andrew; **Johnstone**, James [d]; Kipling, Charles; Kyan, John; Lattey, Alexander; Lennon, John; Loader, Charles; Lord, Ethbridge; McCarthy, John; McGarry, William or James; McLeod, William; Malcolm, John; Mannock, William; Moar, Andrew; Newman, Jonas; Nichols, Robert; Oagh, Richard; Parsons, Samuel; Poucher, William; Purchase, George; Roberts, George Barber; Robson, James; Royal, Langley; Ryan, William; Smith, John; Stanfield, Thomas; Staniford, Benjamin; Stewart, Robert; Stubbs, Thomas; Tamoree, George; Taylor, James; Taylor, John; Thomas, John; True, Alfred; Vincent, Joseph; Wade, Thomas; Wade, William; Williams, John [b]; Wilson, James; Wilson, William [c]; Woodworth, John

Passengers:

Gairdner, Meredith; Keekanah; Lahaina; Marrouna; Popoay; Sinclair, Thomas [a]; Timeoy; Tolmie, William Fraser

PS: HBCA YFDS 4b-5c; ShMiscPap 7, 14 PPS: HBRS IV, p. 72 note 2; *Ganymede* search file JS: Gibson, *Otter Skins*, p. 308-09; Lewis and Dryden, p. 14

Harpooner

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Samuel Henry Wright, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London

Description of Ship: A ship built in 1830.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1849

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London Nov. 29, 1848

arr: Fort Victoria May 31, 1849

dep: Fort Victoria 1849

arr: London 1850

Purpose/function/history of ship: In 1848 the *Harpooner* was under charter to the Hudson's Bay Company and brought out miners and labourers to start up the HBC mine at Fort Rupert and eight independent settlers under a scheme by Captain Walter C. Grant to settle southern Vancouver Island. Those individuals in brackets were colliers or independent settlers and do not appear in the biographies.

Captain: (Not traced)

Ship's Company:

Boys, Elias

Passengers:

Benson, Alfred R.; Berwick, William; (Flett, John); (Fraser, William); (Grant, Capt. Walter C.); (McDonald, William); (McDonald, William); (McGregor, John); (McLeod, John); (Morrison, James); (Muir, Andrew); (Muir, Archibald); (Muir, John Jr.); (Muir, Michael); (Muir, Robert); (Munro, Thomas); (Rose, James); Tolmie, Thomas; Walker, William; Yates, James

PS: **HBCA** *Harpooner* search file; **BCA** Diar-Rem, Muir; SS: Ireland, p. 94

Houqua

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: J. & T. H. Perkins and J. P. Cushing

Description of Ship: A ship of 339 tons burthen.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1822

Departures & Arrivals:

dep: Boston, Nov. 3, 1821

arr: Northwest Coast, 1822

dep: Northwest Coast, summer 1822

arr: Boston (Not traced)

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Houqua* was the last of the Perkins' ships to carry the furs of the North West Company or of the Hudson's Bay Company to Canton. The maiden voyage of this supply/trading vessel, built at South Boston in 1819 and named after a prominent Chinese merchant, was an 1819-1820 direct sailing to Canton and return. On her first voyage to the Northwest Coast for the NWC in 1821-1822, it carried sketches for entering the Columbia River. Her lading was on account of the combined companies now operating under the HBC name, the union having occurred in March, 1821, only seven months before she sailed. From the Columbia River, she carried to Canton beaver and land otter skins arriving at Whampoa on September 28, 1822. From Canton she sailed for Europe and on April 24, 1823 was at Hamburg to set to sail shortly for Boston. That voyage didn't occur, for she was at Hamburg in December 1825, and on March 6, 1826, was at Gravesend bound for Manila. It sailed to the Hawaiian Islands in 1829 and, in 1846, the *Houqua* was sold to New Bedford owners for a whaler. It was wrecked in the Arctic Ocean in 1851.

Captains:

Nash, Joshua

captain

1821-1823+

Blanchard, William

captain

1829

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PS: **HU-Wid** ColCent, November 7, 1821, May 10, June 11, 1823, February 8, April 5, 1826; Boston Commercial Gazette, June 8, 1822, February 20, 1823 PPS: Boston MS Register of Ships as in Howay SS: Briggs, vol. 2, p. 567, 796; G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 177, 191, 205; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*, p. 153; Judd, [Blanchard in Honolulu, 1829] p. 51; Malloy, p. 112

Isaac Todd

Nationality: British out of London, England

Ship's Owners: North West Company

Description of Ship: A ship of 350 tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1814

Voyage Departures & Arrivals:

dep: Portsmouth, Eng., March 25, 1813

arr: Fort George [Astoria] April 23, 1814

dep: Fort George [Astoria] Sept. 26, 1814

arr: England 1815

Purpose/function/history of ship: Named after a Montreal merchant, the slow sailing *Isaac Todd* was used for regular fur and supply runs from Montreal to England and back. However, during the war of 1812, it became a letter of marque vessel that sailed from Portsmouth March 25, 1813 with orders to seize Fort Astoria from its Pacific Fur Company owners. It almost didn't sail as several of the voyageurs ashore at Portsmouth became drunk, were arrested and pressed into military service. However, an appeal to the Port Admiral had them released. Convoyed by the British frigate *Phoebe*, and carrying Jane Barnes who was the temporary consort to Donald MacTavish, the *Isaac Todd* put into San Francisco harbour for the winter before it reached Astoria. When it did arrive after its nine month voyage, the fort had already been transferred to the North West Company and the *Isaac Todd* became the first vessel to take NWC furs from the Pacific coast to China and convey tea to England. It returned to England with Jane Barnes on board.

Captain:

Hillier, Captain

1813-1815

Ship's Company:

Black, Mr.; Fraser, Alexander; McKenzie, Alexander; McTavish, Alexander

Passengers:

Barnes, Jane; Bethune, Angus; Jennings, John; McTavish, Donald

PS: **CNA** Corres-1899, p. 10; PPS: Coues, p. 762, 893, 894; Cox, p. 139; Corney, *Voyages in the Northern*, p. 27; ChSoc LVII, p. 27, 28, 31; SS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*

Isabella

Nationality: English

Ship's Owners: Messrs Gilmour & Richardson (?-1829)

Hudson's Bay Company (1829-1830)

Description of Ship: A brig or snow of about 195 tons, built at Shoreham, Sussex, England.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1830

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Blackwall, England, Oct. 29, 1829

(wrecked on Columbia bar May 3, 1830)

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Isabella* worked in the British maritime trade up to 1829 and, on October 10, 1829, the HBC purchased it for £2900 to replace the *William and Ann* on the northwest coast trade. She sailed from Blackwall on October 30, 1829 in company with the HBC brig *Eagle* and ran aground on entering the Columbia on May 3, 1830. The rudder broke and the crew began unloading all the cargo and stores to lighten the vessel. By June 4, 1830, the vessel was abandoned and the crew, which had proceeded to Fort Vancouver, and most of the cargo were saved.

Captain:

Captain Ryan

1829-1830

Ship's Company: (Crew of twelve)

Allen/Allan (a), Robert; Campbell, Archibald; Clarke, Thomas William; Dennison, Edward; **Eales**, William; Flinn, John; Johns/Jones, William; Johnstone, James [d]; Kennedy, Dr. John F. [b]; McLeod, Angus; McLeod, William; **Scarborough**, James; Sterling, James; Wilson, William [c]; Wood, Thomas

PS: **HBCA** log of *Isabella* 1; FtVanASA 2; FtVanCB 6; ShMiscPap 7a; *Isabella* search file; SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 14

Lama (Llama)**Nationality:** American and then British**Ship's Owners:** Wm. H. McNeill? (?-1832)

Hudson's Bay Company (1832-1837)

Captain John Bancroft (1837-1839)

Charles Brewer (1839-?)

Description of Ship: A Boston brigantine, built in 1826, of about 145 tons, seventy-six feet six inches in length and nineteen feet nine inches in breadth. One deck, two masts, was rigged, had a square stern, no galleries and a billet head of Boston. It was coppered and was copper fastened.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1829-1838, 1841 (?)**Voyage Departures and Arrivals:**

dep:	Boston, October 7, 1830	arr:	Kygarny, April 20, 1831
dep:	Sandwich Islands, September 1832 arr.		Fort George [Astoria], October 14, 1832

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Lama*, launched in 1826, apparently cruised the Pacific Northwest Coast from 1829-1830 but this cannot be substantiated. Extant records indicate it departed Boston in 1830, was at Oahu March 11-29 and arrived at Kygarny in April. It was McNeill's fifth trip around the Horn and, he vowed, his last. In August 1832, it was purchased from McNeill for \$5,000 in Hawaii by Chief Factor Finlayson to replace the small sixty ton

Vancouver. From that point on it sailed the coast down to San Francisco and, in 1834, partook in the rescue of three enslaved Japanese from Cape Flattery, transporting them to Fort Vancouver. By December 1835 it was judged too small for the trade; as well, it could not be sent to Britain since it had American registry. As a result, the Governor and Committee recommended it be sold or broken up. The next year, in December 1836, it was sent to San Francisco for sale and on January 19, 1837, an agreement was struck to sell it to Captain John Bancroft who would pay for it in sea otter skins. Captain Bancroft was killed in 1838 and the vessel was returned to the Hawaiian Islands where it was purchased in January 1839 by Charles Brewer for \$6,566. By 1841-1842, under Captain C. Jones and with a crew out of Boston, it was running general merchandise around the Hawaiian Islands and to Central and South America. It has not been further traced.

Captains:

McNeill, William Henry	1830-1836
Brotchie, William	1836-1837
Sangster, James	1837
Bancroft, John	1837-1838
Blinn, Richard D.	1839
Jones, C.	1840-1841

Ship's Company:

Allan, Robert; Baker, Charles; Belsey, John; Berry, Bernerd; Boki, Bonnelly, James; Brooks, Richard; Buck, James Dowden; Burditt, Stephen; Burr, John; Calder, Peter; Cole, William; Coon, John; Cooper, James; Coppel, John; Davis, Thomas [a]; Davis, Thomas [b]; Davis, William; Dean, John; Duncan, Peter; **Eales**, William; Eaton, Theodore; Ferguson, Samuel; Gray, William; Grennell, Francis; Griffiths, William; **Handly**, William; **Hanson**, Ephraim; Hardy, Francis; Harmsworth, Henry; Harris, Harry; Hersey, Joseph; Hurst, Milton; Jack, John; Kelly, John; Kent, Matthew; Kyan, John;

Lattey, Alexander; Lodge, Martin; Lorkins, Thomas; McAulay, Donald; McGillivray, Hector; Manoa, Joseph; Murray, William; **Oagh**, Richard; Osborne, James; Parsons, William; Perry, Thomas; Poucher, William; Riley, Samuel; Robertson, William; Robinson, John; Rodgers, William; **Sangster**, James; Sayer, Thomas; **Scarborough**, James; Spence, Joseph; Sterling, James; Stokum, Richard; Tamoree, Joe; Tuaha; Tyler, William; Ulderich, William; Ward, John; Whittaker, Robert

Passengers:

Horapapa, John

PS: **BCA** log of *Lama* 1; **HBCA** YFDS 6-8; FtVanCB 8, 15, 17; Governor's decision to sell, HBCA A.6/23, fo. 152d-153; to San Francisco for sale HBCA B.223/b/15, fo. 59d-60; ShMiscPap 14; *Lama* search file; **HMCS** SReynoldsJ; *JS*: Gibson, *Otter Skins*, p. 308-10;

Levant

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: J. & T. H. Perkins

Description of Ship: A ship of 264 tons, built in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1801.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1818-1820

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: Boston, October 17, 1817	arr: Columbia River, July 10, 1818
	dep: Columbia River, 1818	arr: Boston, May 1819
# 2	dep: Boston, November 5, 1819	arr: Columbia River, spring 1820
	dep: Columbia River, May 25, 1820	arr: New York, March 10, 1821

Purpose/function/history of ship: This is one of the Perkins' vessels (see also *Alexander*, *Nautilus* and *Houqua*) which bought North West Company goods to the Columbia and transported furs to Canton. It was done by the NWC to avoid East India Company licensing and was a cargo vessel rather than a trader. On its journey out it spent over three months at Valparaiso getting wood and water and, after unloading its cargo at the Columbia, returned to Boston via China. The second voyage was similar but it returned to New York, rather than Boston.

Captain:

Carey, Charles

1817-1821

Ship's Company: (Two seamen only traced)

Hamilton, James; Stanwood, James

PS: **NY-PL** log of *Levant*; **HU-Wid** ColCent, October 18, 22, 1817, [Valparaiso story] May 5, September 30, 1818, May 22, November 5, 1819 March 4, 17, 1821; *JS*: O'Neil, p. 243, 266; S. E. Morrison, "Boston Traders," p. 173; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*; Malloy, p. 123

Lively

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Robert Ritchie

Description of Ship: Brig.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1823

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, 1822?	arr: Fort George, July 15, 1823
dep: Fort George, August 6, 1823	arr: London, March 24, 1824

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Lively* was a brig of unknown dimensions chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company on September 4, 1822 from its owner and captain. It made only one voyage to the coast as a supply vessel

that brought back the fur returns. As well, the log begins on January 3, 1823 at the Cape of Good Hope (from which it sails west to Cape Horn) and ends in London, March 25, 1824.

Captain:

Ritchie, Robert

1822-1824

Ship's Company:

Burstall, Nathaniel; Emmons, James; Forbes, William; **Hartridge**, H. M.; Homock, Charles Aug.; Irvine, John; **Miller**, John; Purvis, James; Williamson, Robert; **Worth**, John

PS: **HBCA** log of *Lively*; *Lively* search file.

Mary Dare

Nationality: English

Ship's Owners: (untraced 1842-1846)

Hudson's Bay Company (1846-1854)

William Sandler (1854-?)

Description of Ship: A 149 ton brig 77.6 feet by 19.5 feet by 12.4 feet, built at Bridport, Dorset, England in 1842.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1846-1853

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, November 3, 1846

arr: Fort Victoria, May 23, 1847 on coast: mainly between Fort Vancouver and Victoria and Honolulu, 1847-53

dep: Fort Victoria, December 14, 1853

arr: England, May 27, 1854

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Mary Dare* was purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company in the summer of 1846 sailing to the Pacific Northwest in that year. After arriving on the coast, it spent the next six years as a supply ship between Forts Vancouver and Victoria and the Sandwich Islands. Around 1848 it was converted to a brigantine and in 1854 returned to England where it was sold, in July of that year to William Sandler of Vivenhose, near Colchester, Essex.

Captains:

Cooper, James

1847-1848

Scarborough, James Allan

1848-1850

Mouatt, William A.

1851-1854

Ship's Company:

Bahia; Balls, George; Barber, Richard; Berwick, William; Blair, William; Bowen, William; Brown, William [f]; Boys, Elias; Boys, William; Brown, William [b]; Brown, William [b/f]; Casgha, Michel; Chapman, John; Dixon, George; Duncan, John; Ella, Henry B.; Frame, Thomas G.; Gale, Richard; Griffiths, Thomas J.; Hammond, J.W. or Thos.; Hogarth, William; Horne, Joseph; Kennedy, Thomas; Kimber, Edward; Kingston, William; McLeod, Archibald; Martindale, William; Miller, George; Moore, Edward; Mott, Charles W.; **Mouatt**, William A.; Nevin, Charles A.; Pakee; Peeo; Raddon, Robert; Sinclair, John [2]; Smith, William [3]; Swanson, John; Tahenna; White, Thomas; Williams, Frederick; Williams, Roberts [1]; Williamson, Joseph

PS: **HBCA** description HBCA A.7/1, fo. 68d; 1846 departure, C.1/504; Portledge Book [1844-60] C.3/7; YFDS 18-23; Miscellaneous, 1846-48, HBCA C/92; Map of route 1846-47, HBCA G.3/893, 888; log of *Mary Dare* 1-4; *Mary Dare* search file.

Maryland

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: Philip Cushing of Newburyport, Massachusetts

Description of Ship: One hundred ton brig, built at Wareham in 1830.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1840

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: (dates not traced)

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Maryland* functioned as a trading vessel in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company on the Columbia. This brig, under John H. Couch, first entered the Columbia on June 15, 1840, salted one hundred barrels of salmon at Willamette Falls and left on September 23 for New England leaving George W. LeBreton to oppose the HBC at the falls. According to Bancroft, Couch sold the *Maryland* in Hawaii and returned to Newburyport by other means. The vessel has not been traced further.

Captains:

Couch, John H.	1840
Blinn, Richard	1841
Newell, Mr.	1841

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PS: HBCA FtVanCB 28-29, 33; JS: Bancroft, *History of Oregon*, vol. 1, p. 245; Malloy, p. 131

May Dacre

Nationality: American

Ship's Owners: Several owners, one of which was Nathaniel J. Wyeth.

Description of Ship: 194 ton brig, built in Calais, Maine in 1833.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1834-1835

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Boston, January 1834	arr: Northwest Coast, September 14, 1834
dep: Northwest Coast, Dec. 1834	arr: Boston, 1835?

Purpose/function/history of ship: This supply ship was part of Nathaniel J. Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company and was never involved with furs. On its way to the coast it was struck by lightening and lost three months at Valparaiso undergoing repairs. In November 1834, two months after reaching the coast, the vessel sailed to the Sandwich Islands with timber, etc., and returned in the spring with cattle, sheep, goats, etc. As goods could be brought more cheaply to the Sandwich Islands by whalers and other vessels could be hired to bring goods to the coast, the vessel was sent back in December 1834 and sold in Boston in 1836.

Captain:

Lambert, James L.	1834-1836
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Ship's Company:

Trask, Elbridge

Passengers: (Eleven of twenty Hawaiians traced)

Adams, George; Bule, Tom; Bull; Deblo; Dick; Dido; Isaac; King, Bill; Lawler, Jack; Parker, Harry; Tommy

PS: HBCA YFASA 14; FtVanCB 10-11; USNA DespHon; HMCS SReynoldsJ PPS: N. J. Wyeth; Townsend, "Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River and a Visit to the", p. 177; Malloy, p. 131.

Nautilus

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: J. & T. H. Perkins and John P. Cushing

Description of Ship: A ship of 340 tons, built in Boston in 1818.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1819

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Boston, October 19, 1818

arr: Columbia River, February 11, 1819

dep: Columbia River, spring 1819

arr: Boston, April 1823

Purpose/function/history of ship: This American vessel was contracted by the Northwest Company to take its furs to Canton to avoid East India Company licensing fees. After picking up furs at Fort George [Astoria] on the Columbia River, it sailed for the Hawaiian Islands, where it arrived some time in May 1819. Resuming its voyage she reached Macao on July 23, 1819, bringing the news of the death on May 8, 1819 of Kamehameha I, the King of the Hawaiian Islands. With its furs delivered, it left Canton on October 2, 1820 for Europe, and was at Cowes, February 7, 1821. After visiting the continent she returned to London where she loaded for India. It returned to Boston in 1823, was sold as a whaler in 1829 to New Bedford and was eventually lost off the coast of South America in 1843.

Captain:

Pearson, Charles

1818-1821?

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PS: HBCA FtGeo[Ast]AB 14, p. 44; HU-Wid ColCent, October 21, 1818, September 8, December 29, 1819, February 16, 1820, March 29, May 30, June 12, 1821 SS: Howay, A List of Trading Vessels

Nereide

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: (untraced owner[s] from 1821-1833)

Hudson's Bay Company (1833-c.1840)

Joseph Somes, Ratcliffe, London (1840-?)

Description of Ship: A 253 ton barque armed with ten carronades (short large-calibred guns).

Years on N. W. Coast: 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

1 dep: London May 4, 1833

arr: Fort Vancouver, April 21, 1834

dep: Fort Vancouver May 28, 1834

arr: London May 28, 1835

2 dep: London November 11, 1835 (but rerigged December 1835)

arr: Fort Vancouver, September 6, 1836

Runs along coast and the Sandwich Islands, 1836-39

dep: Fort Vancouver October 8, 1839

arr: London (c.1840)

Purpose/function/history of ship: Built in Kidderpore in 1821, and bought by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1833 for £3,650, the Nereide made two runs to the Coast. Although it was an impressive looking vessel and was able to work off a lee shore, it had a small storage area carrying half the cargo of the *Columbia* or *Vancouver* with the same number of crew and thus ran at a loss. After the HBC purchase, it left London for the coast on a lengthy voyage as it had to be repaired in both Plymouth and Lisbon. Upon its return, it had a refitting of the rigging in December 1835 and, after it arrived on the coast in 1836, it did coastal trading until 1839. It ran lumber to the Sandwich Islands, brought sheep from Monterey and brought in returns from the coastal posts. The *Nereide* sustained some damage when it struck the bar in September 1838 and finally left the Columbia on October 8, 1839 with the season's furs, 2,435 lbs. of sheep's wool, casks of oil, twenty barrels of cured salmon and, for ballast, Vancouver Island coal. It was sold in 1840.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

1 master

1-2 officers (mates)
 18-23 crew (apprentice seaman, boatswain, carpenter, cook, middleman, seaman, steward)

Captains:

Langtry, Joseph M.	1833-1835
Royal, Royal	1836
McNeill, William H.	1836
Home, David	1837-1838
Brotchie, William	1838-1840

Ship's Company:

Allan, Robert Allan (b); Allen/Allan, Robert (a); Barrett, Henry; Batten, William; Baunin, John; Belsey, John; Bennett, James; Blake, William; Blanchard, John; Boki; Bonnelly, James; Brown, William; Buck, John Dowden; Butt, William; Burrows, William; Chitty, Charles; Clarke, Richard; Colbert, James; Cooper, Thomas [1]; Corney, Peter [2]; Croston, Richard; Davis, Thomas [a]; Davis, William [1]; Dickerson, Thomas; **Dodd**, Charles; Duncan, Peter; Feckney, Robert; Ferrow, George; Gilley, John; Grave, Alexander; Gray, William; Green, James; Griffiths, William; Harmsworth, Henry; Haycock, William; Hays, John; **Heald**, Edward; Henderson, Alex. York; Holland, Thomas; Hooton, Quinton; Horne, Joseph; Irvin/Irvin, Joseph; Isaac; Jarvis, John; Jones, Joseph; Kai; Kelly, John; Larrett, Henry; **Lattey**, Alexander; Liston, Francis; **Littlehales**, Baker Joseph; Lodge, Martin; Low Jr., John [b]; Low Sr., John [a]; Lucas, John; McKay, James; McLeod, Donald; May, William; Moore, James; Moreno, Thomas; Murray, Alfred; Napahay; Nelson, John; **Newell**, Charles; Nohiau; Nyholm, Peter; Nyoray (Nyo-r-uy), Peter; Orohuay; Parsons, William; Peace, James; Perry, Thomas; Piercy, George Frederick; Ploughboy, Joe; **Prattent**, George; Predith, Walter; Rappa, Monday; Redler/Ridler, William; Rhodes, Godfrey; Ridley, James Henry; Robinson, John; Robinson, William; Sayer, Robert/Thomas; **Scarborough**, James A.; Simpson, Horatio Nelson; Smith, John [b]; Smith, Thomas; **Stoddard**, Walter; Taylor, Henry; Tourawhyheine; Wallace, Robert or William; **Wallis**, Richard; Ward, John; Whitaker, Robert; Wilmot, John; Wilson, John

Passengers:

Gunn, Adam; McAulay, John; McIvor, Norman; McKay, Philip; McLean, Donald; McLeod, John

PS: **HBCA** YFDS 5c, 7-10; log of *Nereide* 1, 2; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanCB 9-12; 15, 17, 20, 23, 26; *Nereide* search file.

Norman Morison

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A barque of 564 tons, 119.5 feet in length, 26.8 feet in breadth and 20.4 feet in depth, built in Moulmein, Burma of teak in 1846.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1848-1853

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: Gravesend, England, Oct. 20, 1849	arr. Victoria, March 24, 1850
	dep: Victoria, September 23, 1850	arr: England, February 20, 1851
# 2	dep: Gravesend, England, May 28, 1851	arr. Victoria, Oct. 30, 1851
	dep: Victoria, January 21, 1852	arr: England, 1852
# 3	dep: Gravesend, England, Aug. 17, 1852	arr. Victoria, January 16, 1853
	dep: Victoria, March 8, 1853	arr: Gravesend, July 31, 1853

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Norman Morison* was purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1848 and carried out three voyages to the coast to help fulfil its mandate of bringing out colonists. On the first voyage, (fifty-five passengers accounted for out of a reputed eighty) it sailed on to Fort Simpson and Sitka before returning to England. On the second voyage, thirty-five passengers are accounted for. 143 passengers out of a reputed two hundred can be accounted for on the third voyage. It was sold in 1854 to a Mr. George Bagket and disappeared between 1865-1866 while on a voyage from Australia to India.

Total ship's complement during one voyage:

1 captain

4 officers (includes boatswain)
30 crew

Captain:

Wishart, David D.

1849-1853

Ship's Company:

Addington, Benjamin; Allcock, Richard; Austen, James or Thomas; Baden, John; Baker, William; Banks, Edwin; Beattie, James; Broquino, Miguel; Carpenter, Peter; Cathrick, Zechariah; Craigie, George; Craigie or Crogan, James; Drew, Joseph; Edwards, Edward; Eagrall, George; Eldershaw, William; **Ella**, Henry B.; Ellis, Robert W.; Emptage, W. H.; **Evans**, Edward H.; Faggatter, Charles; Foreman, Anthony; Gray, Lewis; Greenwood, George; Gunnell, George; Hains, Charles; Hale, Albert F.; Hart, Edwin; Hawkins, Thomas; Helmckin, John; Herbert, John; Holland, George; Henley, Hugh; Hodgson, John; Hopkins, David; Hughan, David; Jackson, William; James, Edward; Johnstone, John; Johnstone, William; Jones, Daniel; Keene, John; Kingcom, William; Knarston, Samuel; Knight, James; Lewis, Charles; Linnett, Joseph; Lobb, Charles; McLacon, Daniel; McMullin, Daniel; Mannock, Francis; Mansfield, James; Marden, William; Miller, Joseph; Morris, Enoch; Moss, Alfred A.; Murphy, Samuel; Naunton, George; Nelson, Thomas; Newman, Alfred; Norman, John; Nugent, Thomas; Pepper, Samuel; Peterson, Charles F.; Petty, Charles H.; Phillips, James M.; Pill, Charles; Pincing, Charles; Pollock, Robert; Reay, Archibald; Reitch, Peter; Roberts, John; Robinson, James; Ross, Robert; Rutherford, Thomas; Saunders, Charles; Savage, Frederick; Schmidt, John; **Sinclair**, John L.; Slater, James; Smyth, Charles; **Stewart**, John; Stockwell, William; Stone, Peter; Sweden, Charles; Thompson, John; Tolloway, Robert R.; Vine, Edward; Walker, George; Walsh, Thomas; Westcott, Edward; Williams, George; Wishart, George; Wishart, James

Passengers on 1849-1851 return voyage:

(Fifty-nine out of sixty sponsored immigrant passengers in total; wives and children not traced)

*PPS: HBRS XXXII p. 78-79; Helmcken, *Reminiscences*, p. 77; SS: Mouat, p. 213*

Passengers on 1851-1852 return voyage:

(Twenty-eight immigrant passengers in total; wives and children not traced)

SS: HBCA ShMiscPap 9a (May 1851)

Passengers on 1852-1853 return voyage:

(154 immigrant passengers: wives and children included)

PS: HBCA ShMiscPap 9a (1852); SS: Mouat, p. 213-214.

Otter

Nationality: British out of London

Ship's Owners: The Hudson's Bay Company (1852-1883),
Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (1883-1890),
A San Francisco wrecker (1890)

Description of Ship: A screw propellor driven steamer, schooner rigged, 220 tons burthen; length, 122 feet; beam, twenty feet; depth of hold, twelve feet. It had two oscillating engines built by Maudsley and Fields, Lambeth.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1852-1888

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London January, 1853
(on Coast from 1853-1890)

arr: Victoria, July 5, 1853

Purpose/function/history of ship: Built for the Hudson's Bay Company by Richard and Henry Green of Blackwall, the *Otter* arrived on the coast to assist the *Beaver* which had been working on the coast for seventeen years. Between 1853-1858 it acted as a supply ship, making frequent trips to San Francisco carrying coal and produce from Company farms. Between 1858-1862 it was used as a passenger and freight vessel with the gold rush on the Fraser River, transporting people and freight from Victoria to Fort Langley and from 1862-1880 the *Otter* serviced the northern route.

In 1880 it ran on a rock near Bella Bella and sank but was raised and towed to Victoria where it was refitted. In 1883 it was sold to the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company which converted it to a coal hulk. In 1890 it was sold to a San Francisco wrecker who burned her at Bentinck Island for her copper.

Captains:

Joseph Millar	1852-1855
John Swanson	1855
William A. Mouatt	1855-1860/1861-1862
Lewis, Herbert G.	1862-1863/1865-1866
John Swanson	1863-1865
Lewis, Herbert G.	1865-1875
(McCulloch, William)	1875-1878
(Gardiner, J. A.)	1879-1881
(McCulloch, William)	1882

Ship's Company:

Adams, William; Ainslie, Matthew; Bates, Edward; Batter, John; Berentzen, Hans; Bond, Charles; Cheeseman, Richard; Daines, Henry; D'Arche, Joseph; Ebony; Ella, Henry B.; Flewin, Thomas; Glide, Henry; Green, Thomas; Guthrie, William Logan; Hadley, Jesse; Hammond, Edward; Harrow, James; Henborn, Robert; Henly, Hugh; Howard, Thomas; Hudson, William; Hughway, George; Hunt, Robert; Irvine, John; Kea, G.; Kendrick, Thomas; Lacroix, Michel; Lewis, Charles; Lewis, Herbert G.; Mannock, Francis; Martin, Jonathan; Ord, Thomas; Reid, James; Sewell, James; Skea, David; Thorne, James; Venn, John; Weinbourn, Robert; Weynton, Stephenson

Passengers:

Jenden, William; Leigh, William; Thorn, Mrs. & family; Western, William

Seamen, etc., generally freemen hired locally (Victoria, Nanaimo, Nisqually, San Francisco) from 1853 but not appearing in biographies. Most appear in late 1850s accounts.

(Anderson, James; Anderson, John; Atkinson, Mr.; Bain, Mr.; Bandlitz, John; Barkang, Mr.; Barton, Thomas; Blyth, Arthur; Borthers, John; Boston, Thomas; Boynton, J.; Brown, A. P.; Brown, Cornelius; Brown, Thomas; Burns, Mr.; Camson, Frank; Capland, Mr.; Chapman, Mr.; Cook, Robert; Cromor, John; Davis, Charles; Davis, Frank; Davis, John; Davis, William; Dempster, D.; Dunkin, Mr.; Eaton, William; Elliot, Mr.; Fielding, James; Flett, Mr.; Frame, Thomas; Frazer, William; Gaillard, Hugh; Gillman, Mr.; Gould, Mr.; Green, Andrew; Green, William; Grenham, Thomas; Hall, John; Hayman, Charles; Heamer, James; Hewes, James; Hodgins, Luke; Hoffman, Mr.; Horton, R.; Hughes, Thomas; Irvine, James; Jarvis, John; Jones, Charles; Jones, Stephen; Kelly, Edward; Kendale, Samuel; Kewaii; Kilcup, D.; Lampton, William; Lawrence, James; Lester, Mark; Livenson, John; MacCaffry, Peter; McDuffin, Mr.; McInnis, Donald; Martin, James; Martin, Thomas; Mast, Mr.; Mead, Mr.; Miller, James; Mills, Arthur; Munroe, Mr.; Nelson, P.; New, James; Niven, Charles; Ogilvy, James; Ott, George; Pamphlet, J.; Peterson, Mr.; Pike, Mr.; Red/Redman/Redmayne, Thomas; Reese, Thomas; Reid, Robert; Rhomar, Henry; Sanders, Joseph; Schahen; Shenegas, Mr.; Scott, George; Shaahan, H.; Sharp, Thomas; Shields, Mr.; Simmons, Mr.; Sinclair, A.; Smith, David; Smith, J.; Smith, Julien; Smith, Peter; Spence, John; Stephenson, William; Storm, John; Teir, John; Turner, William; Vine, Edward; Wall, Mr.; Williams, Mr.; Wilson, Charles; Woodback, G.; Worrough, Thomas; Yost, Frederick)

PS: **HBCA** log of Otter 1; PortB 1; *Otter* search file; SS: Hacking, p. 49, 54-55, 68-70, 71; Lewis & Dryden, p. 46

Owhyhee

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: Josiah Marshall and Dixey Wildes of Boston (builders in 1821)

Marshall & Wildes (1821-

Description of Ship: A brig, ninety-six feet in length and of 116 tons burthen, built in Boston in 1821.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1822-1830.

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: Boston, July 9, 1821	arr: Northwest Coast, March 1822
	dep: Northwest Coast, 1827	arr: Boston, May 12, 1828

# 2	dep: Boston, August 1828	arr: Columbia River, February 1829
	dep: Northwest Coast, September 1830	arr: Boston, 1831

Purpose/function/history of ship: This trading vessel made two visits to the coast. On the first voyage, during its December 12, 1821 to February 4, 1822 stay in Honolulu on its way to the coast it changed captains and probably part of the crew. For the next five years, it traded at many sites on the Northwest Coast, from Tongass to the Columbia River to California, sending its otter and beaver furs out on other vessels. It also made voyages back and forth to the Sandwich Islands again changing captains and crew. (Its presence and that of other Boston ships at the time, prompted the Hudson's Bay Company to refocus on coastal trade.) After more than five years in the area, it sailed for Boston and, after a three month turnaround, sailed once again for the Pacific Northwest. During the second voyage, it made its presence felt by trading once again in the Columbia River area in direct opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company and may have brought malaria (intermittant fever) with it in the winter of 1829. Hall J. Kelley, however, accused Captain Dominis of giving away Kelley's Oregon settlement plan to John McLoughlin. The *Onyhee* did not return to the coast and has not been traced further.

Captains:

McNeill, William H.	1821-1822
Grimes, Eliab	1822-1823
Captain Kelley	1824-1825
Grimes, Eliab	1826
Dominis, John	1826-1830

Ship's Company:

Ford, Henry; Hauxhurst, Daniel; Jarvis, Perry; **Jones**, Mr.; Lemont, Francis A.; Murphy, George; Orton, Christopher J.; Rankin, Adam; Read, John; Rice, Arden H.; Ropeyarn, Jack; Shannon, James; Sweat, Stephen; Sylvan, James; Tamaree; Tesier, Jeremiah; Tohman, William; Wilson, Henry; Winneberger, John; **Young**, Mr.

PS: **CHS** log of *Onyhee*; **HU-Wid** ColCent, July 11, 1821, April 7, 10, 28, 1824, April 22, 1826; Boston Commercial Gazette, Aug. 19, Sep. 2, 1822, Apr. 7, 17, 1823, Apr. 8, 29, 1824, Mar. 3, 1825; **HU-HL** JMarshallLB; **HMCS** SReynoldsJ, November 16, 1823, July 20, August 8, 1824, October 28, 1825, January 14, 1826; **HBCA** FtVanCB 3, fo. 8 McLoughlin's July 6, 1827 Fort Vancouver letter to Gov. & Committee; **HBCA** FtVanCB 6, fo. 18 McLoughlin's Oct. 11, 1830 Fort Vancouver letter to Gov. & Committee; **HBCA** FtVanCB 8, 19d McLoughlin's Oct. 5, 1832 Fort Vancouver letter to Gov. & Committee PPS: J. S. Green, p. 15; G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 256, 269; Scouler, "Journal of a Voyage", p. 191; HBRS X, p. 103; Kelley, p. 86-87; JS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*

Pedler (or Pedlar)

Nationality: American out of Boston

Ship's Owners: Oliver Keating, J. & T. C. Amory (1812-1813)

William Price Hunt/Pacific Fur Company (from January or February 1814-?)

Description of Ship: A brig of 224 tons, built in Medford, Massachusetts in 1806.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1811-1822

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: New York, January 1811	arr: Northwest Coast, summer 1811
	dep: Northwest Coast, Oct. 1815	arr: New York, Oct. 16, 1816
# 2	dep: New York, c. Dec. 1819	arr: Northwest Coast, July 1820
	dep: Northwest Coast, Nov. 1822	arr: New York, 1823

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Pedler*, a trading vessel, got swept up in Astor's problems and the turmoil of the War of 1812 in its first voyage to the Northwest Coast. It traded between the Aleutian Islands and Vancouver Island, wintering on the coast, and by early 1814 was in Hawaii where it was purchased by Wilson Price Hunt for the Pacific Fur Company whose Astorian adventure had had disastrous results with their own ships. It arrived February 1814 at Fort Astoria and, finding that it had already been sold to the North West Company, sailed on April 2 from the

Columbia River for Sitka, Alaska carrying the employees from Fort Astoria who chose not to join the Montreal company. In August 1814, the *Pedler* was seized by the Spaniards upon the usual charge of illegal trading on the Californian coast, but was released in October. It then proceeded to Sitka but on July 1815 the Russians arrested her for selling ammunition to the natives. On October 2, 1815, she was released from this charge; and at the end of that month sailed from Sitka for New York by way of Hawaii, China and Europe. The second voyage was less diversionary and it bartered goods for Russian sealskins that it took to Honolulu. It returned to the coast for further trading and eventually made its way back to New York via Honolulu and Canton.

Captains:

Clark, George	1811-1814
Captain Northrop	1814
William J. Pigot captain	summer 1820
Meek, John	1819-1822?
Ebbets, John	1822
Meek, John as	1822-1823

Ship's Company: (Company not in biographies as later than land based association with W.H. Hunt)

Colburn, Charles; Dunkey, Thomas; Halsey, Robert; Hartshorne, Davis; Lear, Mr.; Merkins, John; Spooner, Charles; Walters, John;

PS: HU-Wid ColCent, September 18, October 9, 12, 23, 1816: January 26, March 17, 1821: February 2, March 16, August 17, 1822: August 23, 1823; **MassHS** *Atahualpa*, May 10, 1812: March 14, 29: April 6, 10, July 25, August 5, 1813; **PEM** *New Hazard* May 4, 7, 10: Sept. 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 1812: Behring, Isabella, and Pedler; Arab, June 18, July 14, 17, Aug. 9, 31, 1821; **MassHS** Perkins; **DCHS** John Walter's Journal of the *Pedler*, 1819-22; Boston Commercial Gazette, Jan. 31, Mar. 14, May 18, June 17, Aug. 5, 19, 26, Sep. 2, 1822, Feb. 24, Mar. 28, Apr. 21, 1823 *PPS*: K. W. Porter, "Cruise of Astor's"; K. W. Porter "More about the Brig"; Barnard, p. 94, 99; Coues, p. 848-864; J. S. Green, p. 10; ChSoc XLV, 18, 26, 27, 144, 145, 194-95 *SS*: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels* p. 91, 96, 141-142, 156; K. W. Porter, *John Jacob Astor*, Irving, *Astoria*, 445-46

Pekin

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: (Not traced)

Description of Ship: (Not traced)

Years on N. W. Coast: 1851

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: England

arr: Fort Vancouver, June 29, 1851

Fort Rupert, August 9, 1851

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel was chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company to bring out experienced miners and goods to the Northwest Coast. It first arrived at Fort Vancouver, where the greater part of its crew deserted. One miner and a blacksmith also deserted. It then transhipped the miners north via the *Mary Dare*.

Captain: (Not traced)

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

Passengers:

French, Adam; French, Archibald; Gilmour, Boyd

PS: HBCA FtVicCB 3

Prince Albert

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A 303 ton ship 103' long, twenty-five feet six inches wide, seventeen feet six inches deep, built by Messrs Green, Wigham and Green in Blackwall in 1841 for the Hudson's Bay Company. It generally ran the Hudson Bay run, but in 1854, because the *Vancouver* had been lost in 1853 and the *Mary Dare* was sold in 1854, it made one supply run to the coast. After stopping at Victoria, it arrived at Nisqually on October 7, 1854 with goods directly from London, thus avoiding transshipping duties. It was eventually sold in 1856 while it lay at the East India Docks in London.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1854

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, February 1854

arr: Fort Victoria, Sept. 8, 1854

dep: Fort Victoria, Nov. 21, 1854

arr: London, 1855

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel normally did Hudson Bay runs but this time came to Vancouver Island in a colonial support function.

Captain:

Mannock, William B.

1854-1855

Ship's Company:

Clayton, Henry; **Crouch**, Augustus; **Ella**, Henry B.; Garrick, John; Green, Thomas; Hall, Robert; Henry, Robert; Jacobs, George; Joyner, William G.; Kirkness, George; Loft, Henry; McRibbon, Alexander; Newey, Joseph; Nicholson, Andrew; Riles, William; Savage, George; Thompson, George; Thompson, J. W.; Wilson, William

PS: **HBCA** PortB [1844-60] C.3/7, fo. 78; **ShMiscPap** 9aa; PSACAB 29; FtVicAB 11; *Prince Albert* search file; PPS: Huggins, Edward, Reminiscences of Puget, p. 125.

Prince of Wales

Nationality: English

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company (London)

Description of Ship: A finely rigged schooner of eighty-four tons, with a draft of water when fully laden of only five and a half feet.

Years on the N.W. Coast: 1845-1850s on the Columbia River.

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

built 1845 at Fort Vancouver, on river and coastal runs only

Purpose/function/history of ship: Not to be confused with the London to Hudson's Bay supply ship *Prince of Wales*, this *Prince of Wales*, also referred to as a "barge", was built in 1845 on the Columbia River by James Scarth, ship's carpenter. According to reports, it sailed and worked uncommonly well and carried a large cargo though it had only a draught of five and a half feet when fully laden. It generally sailed on the Columbia but also appeared to sail between Fort Vancouver and Fort Victoria. The *Prince of Wales* ended its days as a wreck on a sandbar at the mouth of the Cowlitz River.

Captains:

Johnstone, James

1845-1847

Clarke, Francis

1848?-1849

PS: **HBCA** YFDS 16-17; Committee FtVanCB 34, 43 description in James Douglas and John Work's Dec. 7, 1846 Fort Victoria letter to the Governor and; HBCA A/11/72, fo. 185d; *Prince of Wales* search file PPS: Huggins' "Reminiscences of Puget" p. 156.

Princess Royal

Nationality: British out of London

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A barque of 583 tons built at Blackwall for the Hudson's Bay Company by Money, Wigrams & Sons of London of solid oak with a 145 foot keel, 29.5 foot beam and 18.2 foot hold.

Years on Northwest Coast: On supply runs from London to Fort Victoria and return (1854-1884)

Departures/Arrivals:

# 1	dep: London, June 3, 1854	arr: Esquimalt, November 23, 1854
	dep: Fort Victoria, Jan. 13, 1855	arr: London, May 25, 1855
# 2	dep: London, July 19, 1855	arr: Victoria, Dec. 17, 1855
	dep: Victoria, Feb. 12, 1856	arr: London, June 21, 1856
# 3	dep: London, Aug. 19, 1856	arr: Victoria, Jan. 16, 1857
	dep: Victoria, Mar 5, 1857	arr: London, July 4, 1857
# 4	dep: London, Sept. 6, 1857	arr: Victoria, Feb. 11, 1858
	dep: Victoria, March 25, 1858	arr: London, Aug. 5, 1858...

Purpose/function/history of ship: A supply ship built in London to replace the *Norman Morison*, the *Princess Royal* was designed to carry spars and furs from Fort Rupert but this idea was abandoned because of the leaky condition of its deck. Although it was on and off the coast as a supply ship for thirty years, for the purposes of this study, only the first voyage is followed in detail as it brought out miners for the Hudson's Bay Company coal mines in Nanaimo. The voyage was notable for its deaths en route: seven children, one miner and one miner's wife. The vessel anchored at Esquimalt November 23, 1854 and the miners and their families were transported to Colville Town [Nanaimo] by the *Beaver* and *Recovery*. The *Princess Royal* continued its supply trips between London and Fort Victoria for the next thirty years. Some of the crew continued on for several voyages beyond the 1854-1855 voyages. In 1885 the *Princess Royal* was sent to Moose Factory where it ended its days when it broke its keep in a snowstorm on a sandbar near Moose Island.

Captains:

Wishart, David	1854-1856
Trivett, J. F.	1856-1858
Sinclair, J. L.	1858-1859
Trivett, J. F.	1859-1861
Kingcome, W.	1861-1863
Marshall, James Nash	1864-1866
Anderson, James	1866-1880
Barfield, W.	1880-1885

Officers and Crew:

Agmoau, Charles; Ainsley, Matthew; Argent, Charles; Austen, Charles; Avain, George; Barnes, Albert; Barr, James; Batchelor, Jonah; Beale, William; Becknal, William; **Benson**, Alfred R.; Binnie, Robert; Bishop, George; Blackwell, T. J.; Boase, Henry; Boots, George; Bowling or Bowline, Thomas; Briggs, John; Brooks, Alfred; Bryan, James; Burge, Thomas; Burnam, Richard; Campbell, Duncan; Campbell, William; Check, Charles; Colle, John; Conner, Michel; Cook, John; Craig, William; Crawford, William; Creegan, James; Crouch, John; Daly, John; Danfoid or Davison, Jans Peter; D'Arcy, John; Darg, George; Davis, Thomas; Deas, William; Delanney, John; Delreymoy, John; Dixon, F. M.; Dobbs, Francis; Evans, Thomas; Flett, John; Flett, Robert; Found, William; Francis, Lewis; Gale, Charles; George, James; George, William; mGidyn or Gwyn, Rhys; Gillan, Frederick; Godwin, William; Gower, John; Gregg, William; Hall, William Henry; Hamer, John; Hansill, Charles; Harper, William; Harrington, John; Hawell, Thomas; Heath, Thomas; Heriot, P.; Hollyman, Edward; Hornby, A.; Jamieson, Gabriel; Jean, Martin; Johnson, David; Johnson, James; Johnson, John; Jones, Hugh; Jones, William [1]; Jones, William [2]; Kay, William; Kearns, Thomas; Kelly, George; Kent, George; Kerby, Robert; Kingcome, William; Lamplugh, William; Lefevre, T.; Lewis, Richard; Lowdell, Sydney P.; Lynch, John; McBeath, William; Magee, Robert; Mair, Peter S.; Mallery, Benjamin; Martin, John; Megan, John; Micklejohn, John; Moore, James; Morrison, J. S.; Moss, John; Murphy, William; Naunton, George; Naunton, Robert H.; Newton, John; Nisbett, John; Noth, Albert; Ogilvy, James; Pope, George; Raven, George; Read, John; Reed, James; Reynolds, Robert; Richards, John; Richardson, Benjamin; Ricknell, William; Romney, Charles; Roots, George; Saunders, Richard; Shaw, Andrew; Sinclair, John L.; Smith, Angus; Smith, Charles; Smith, J.; Smith, John; Spillet, James R.; Stanton, William; Swancoe, Thomas; Thomas, William; Thompson, Charles; Thornhill, Thomas; Townsend, William; Traveller, Francis; Tucker, Nathaniel; Tye, John [1]; Tye, John [2]; Wain, George; Walter, Richard; Wany, Samuel H.; Ward, Thomas; Wheaton, Edward; White, William; Wilkins, William; Wilkinson, James; Wilson, Charles; Wilson, Robert; Wood, Harry

Passengers on 1854-1855 return voyage:

Baker, George; Baker, John & family; Bevilockway, Joseph L.; Biggs, John; Bull, George; Clark, Charles; Dunn, Daniel & wife; Ganner, Elijah; Gilmour, Boyd; Gough, Edwin; Harrison, William; Hawkes, Thomas; Incher, William; Malpass, John; Meakin, John; Miller, Matthew; Richardson, John; Richardson, Richard; George Robinson; Sage, Jesse; Turner, Richard; Webb, Joseph; York, Thomas

Passengers on 1855-1856 return voyage:

Bayley, Thomas & wife; (Bridges, (2) Misses); Cole, Thomas; Comack, John; Cross, William; Davey, John, wife, 3 children; Eudey, Peter; Eudey, Wm. & wife; Green, Thomas, wife, child; (Greenlaw, Ann & child); (Hall, John & wife); Hall, Thomas; Harry, William; Linklater, James; McDonald, Wm & wife; (Moore, Thomas); (Morwick, James); Page, Melicent; Pemberton, Miss; Reid, Robert & child; Tait, James, wife, child; (Todd, Miss); Yellop, John

Passengers on 1856-1857 return voyage:

(Arous, Miss Mary); (Barr, Mr., wife, 2 children); (Bates, Miss Elizabeth); (Blenkinsop, Master Charles); (Blenkinsop, Master Robert); (Bryant, Cornelius); (Coles, John); (Dodd, Master Charles); (Dodd, Mary); (Graham, Master Allan); (Graham, Master James); Hall, Mr.; Irvine, Peter; (Langford, Miss); (Langford, Miss Flora); McDonald, John; McLeod, Murdoch [1]; McLeod, Murdoch [2]; (McNeil, Master Frederick); Merriman, Mrs. & child; Mills, George; (Morwick, Mr., wife, child); (Robinson, Miss); Spence, William; Wain, Mr., wife, child

Passengers on 1857-1858 return voyage:

Cole, George & wife; Cole, Thomas; (Coleen, Miss); (Elliot, Mr.); Firth, Robert, wife, child; (Mills, Thomas); (Munroe, Mrs. & 3 children); Norquay, William; Reid, Robert, wife, child; Richardson, George & wife; Rolland, Samuel; Spence, William & wife; (Trivett, Miss); (Trivett, Mrs.)

PS: HBCA logs of *Princess Royal*, 1-4; FtVanCB 11; *Princess Royal* search file; SS: Goult

Recovery or Orbit

Nationality: American, English, American

Ship's Owners: U.S. owners to 1852,

HBC from 1852-1859

British Columbia Colonial government 1859

Lennard & Green, Portland, Oregon, 1859+

Description of Ship: A brig of 154 47/95 tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1852-1859 (as HBC vessel)

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

n/a

Purpose/function/history of ship: This brig was bought from American owners, used by the HBC for seven years in the Pacific and was eventually sold back to American interests. Built in Dorchester County, Maryland, U.S.A. in 1845, the *Orbit* was brought to the Coast prior to 1850 and, amongst other things, carried supplies from Fort Victoria to Nisqually while the port was closed to HBC ships. They also sent horses, etc., via the *Orbit* to Fort Victoria. The vessel was purchased by the HBC agent in Honolulu for £520 (\$2,500) along with its cargo of spars, squared timber and other produce and renamed *Recovery*. In March 1852, after repair and coppering, it was sent to the Queen Charlotte Islands with a party of five officers and forty-two men under Chief Trader John F. Kennedy to hunt for gold. For the next six years, it ran mixed cargo back and forth to the Sandwich Islands and, in July of 1858, was pressed into service as a guard ship on the Fraser River as part of the effort to control the issuing of gold licences to the huge number of miners passing through. At that point it was manned by a draft of thirty officers and men from H.M.S. *Satellite*. As expenses were being charged to public revenue, it was sold to the British Columbia colonial government the following year, and, around December 1859, was sold to Lennard & Green of Portland, Oregon returning to its original name, *Orbit*, to facilitate it re-entry through U.S. Customs. It has not been traced beyond that point.

Captain:

Mitchell, William

1852-1859

Ship's Company:

Balls, George; Cathrick, Zachariah; Ella, Henry B.; Ellis, Robert; Emptage, William H.; Gray, Joseph; Hackland, Gilbert; Hudson, William; Hughan, David; James, Edward; Kennedy, John F.; McMillin, Daniel; McMullin, David; Mankelow, Harry; Morrow, Thomas; Nelson, Thomas; Niven, Charles A.; Smith, Thomas [2]; Wain, Henry; Walsh, Thomas

PS: **HBCA** FtVicDS 1; YFDS 1; FtVicCB 15-18; London Inward Correspondence, 1851-60, A. 11/73-77;

Recovery search file; **HL** Tlithlow, Feb. 7, 1851

Sumatra

Nationality: English

Ship's Owners: Messrs. McCalmont & Co.

Description of Ship: Barque.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1837

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, Feb. 3, 1837

arr: Fort Vancouver, Sept. 15, 1837

dep: Fort Vancouver, Oct. 26, 1837

arr: London, April 1838

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *Sumatra* was a supply ship chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company from Messrs. McCalmont & Co. on Dec. 21, 1836. It made one voyage to the Northwest Coast. Dr. John McLoughlin was supposed to take his furlough in 1837 and return to England aboard the *Sumatra*, but he failed to do so because of ill health.

Captain:

Duncan, Alexander

captain

1837-1838

Ship's Company:

Buck, James; Budge, Henry; Charleson, John; Collings, Edward; Davis, Joseph; Harmsworth, Henry; Irwin, Joseph; **McLaren**, John; Marshall, Thomas; Mitchell, William; Munro, Donald; Neelson, George; Smith, George; Stubbs, Thomas; Thomas, Daniel

Passengers:

(Twenty-three unnamed Sandwich Islanders as passengers from Oahu to Fort Vancouver)

PS: **HBCA** log of *Sumatra* 1

Tonquin

Nationality: American

Ship's Owners: John Jacob Astor (Pacific Fur Company)

Description of Ship: A vessel of some 269 tons, ninety-four feet long and twenty five feet six inches wide, built in New York by Adam and Noah Brown in 1807.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1811

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: New York, September 6, 1810

arr: Columbia River, March 1811

(destroyed, late June or early July, 1811)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This well-known trading vessel was brought to the coast by a ruthless and paranoid captain who was on leave from the US Navy. He abandoned eight or nine passengers in the Falkland Islands and when they failed to return at the signal gun, Robert Stuart, whose uncle was one of the abandoned passengers, held a gun to Thorn and forced him to return to pick up the passengers. At the Sandwich Islands, after picking up thirteen additional Sandwich Islander crew, Thorn beat and discharged one regular crewmember and another deserted. In March, at the mouth of the Columbia, eight crew members and passengers were lost when they were sent out to sound the bar in impossible conditions. Later Thorn, in Clayoquot Sound, insulted a chief by rubbing a fur in the face of the

chief. Against the interpreters advice to leave, Thorn stayed, the natives attacked and the interpreter who had gone aboard in Gray's Harbour survived along with three or four others who attempted an escape in a small boat but were killed nonetheless. Someone lit a fuse to the powder room causing the ship to explode killing about two hundred natives along with any remaining crew. (E. W. Giesecke postulates that, since the attack took place over a period of time, the final explosion could have occurred at Hesquiote Bay, just north of Clayoquot Sound.) Nonetheless, no remains of the vessel have ever been found. The incomplete list below is felt to be an accurate reflection of those who drowned (**) from the vessel or were killed (*) aboard the vessel.

Captain:

Thorn, Captain Jonathan*

1810-1811

Ship's Company:

Adams, John; Aiken, Job*; Anderson, Peter; Aymes, Edward; Coles, John*; Cox, Edward/John; Fisher, Adam*; Fox, Ebenezer **; Downs; Harry; Hill, Robert*; Johnson, William*; Josechal; Karimou, William; Keemoo, James; Koaster, Johan*; Martin, John*; Mumford, William P.; Naaco, George; Pahai, Peter; Peter*; Pookarakara, Bob; Paow, Dick; Powrowoie, Jack; Poah, Paul; Roberts, Charles*; Robertson, Francis*; Thorn, James C.*; Too, Toby*; Tuana, Thomas; Vanderhoof, Egbert*; Vershel/Verstille/Verbell, Peter*; Weeks, Henry; Weeks, Stephen*; White, John*; Williams, Thomas*

Passengers:

Bell, George; Belleau, Antoine; Belleau, Jean Baptiste; Brule, Louis; Farnham, Russell; Franchere, Gabriel; Jeremie, Paul Denis; Koaster, Johann; Lafantaisie, Jacques; Laframboise, Michel; Lapensée, Bazile Roy*; Lapensée, Ignace Roy*; Lapensee, Olivier Roy; Leclerc, Gilles; Lapierre, Joseph; Lewis, James*; McDougall, Duncan; McGillis, Donald; McKay, Alexander*; McKay, Thomas; McLennan (McLellan), Donald; Matthews, William Wallace; Montigny, Ovide (de); Nadeau, Joseph*; Perrault, William (Guillaume); Pillet, Francois B.; Ross, Alexander; Roussel, Augustus; Roussel, Benjamin; Stuart, David; Stuart, Robert; Wallace, William

PS: **USNA** *Tonquin*; **RosL-Ph** Astoria; PPS: ChSoc LXV, p. 47-49; Franchere, *Adventure at Astoria*; Irving, *Astoria*; Ross, *Adventures*; Cox, *Adventures*; MS. log of the **Hamilton**, July 25, 1811; MS. log of the **New Hazard**, August 31, 1811; SS: Howay, "The Loss of the Tonquin"; Elliot Coue's *New Light*, p. 777; Walbran, *British Columbia Place Names*, p. 92-94; Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*; Giesecke, "Search for the Tonquin," *ibid*, "Search for the Settlement Ship."

Tory

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: (Not traced)

Description of Ship: Barque.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1851

Departures/Arrivals:

dep: England, September 2 1850

arr: Victoria in May 9, 1851

dep: Victoria, 1851

arr: England, 1852

Purpose/function/history of ship: This was an immigrant ship chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company. During the 1850-1851 voyage, passengers played a metal flute and piano to keep themselves amused. However, by the time they arrived in Victoria, most of the food was putrified and insect ridden.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

Captain: (Not traced)

Passengers:

Atkinson, William; Barnes, Henry; Bayley, Charles; Bayley, Thomas & family; Blinkhorn, Thomas & wife; Bond, Charles; Bond, George; Burden, John; Burris, James & wife; Cluett, Joseph; Cole, Phillip; Cole, Thomas; Cooke, George; Cooper, James & wife; Craigie, Thomas; Croghan, William; Cross, William; Culley, George; Dean, George; Dean, Thomas Aubry; Dean, Thomas, and family; Elliott, Johnathan; Fiander, Richard; Finlay, Christopher; Firth, Robert; Fish, James; Fish, Robert; Francis, James; Francis, Matthew; Garrioch, William; Geal, James; Golledge, Richard; Guthrie, William Logan;

Hall, Thomas; Hanham, George; Harber, George; Hayward, George; Hodge, Henry; Holland, James; Holland, Thomas; Horne, Adam Grant; Humphreys, John; Hunt, William; Hunter, Andrew; Huston, William Abraham; Isbister, William; Johnson, John Henry; Johnstone, George; Jupp, James; Irvine, John & wife; Isbister, William; Lane, James; Langford, Edward Edwards; Linklater, James; Longhurst, Jarves; Lyons, Dennis; McDonald, William John; Malcolm, John; Metcalf, William, wife and 1 child; Mitchell, William; Newton, William Henry; Northover, William; Parsons, Thomas; Pike, Edward; Porter, Robert; Ritch, William; Salcomb, James; Sales, William; Shute, Edwin; Skea, David; Smith, Richard; Smith, Thomas; Staples, Richard; Stockand, William; Stone, Edward; Stove, James; Stratford, Joseph & wife; Thomas, George; Thornhill, Richard & wife; Wicks, George & wife; Williams, Alfred; Wiles, Emanuel; Wark, John; Work, John; Work, William and wife

PS: **HBCA** PSACAB 37 JS: BC Genealogist, Summer 1972, No. 4, vol. 1.

Una

Nationality: English out of London

Ship's Owners: Mr. William Mitcheson from New Brunswick (London registered), up to Dec. 5, 1849
Hudson's Bay Company, from Dec. to 1849 to Jan. 2, 1852.

Description of Ship: A brigantine of 135 24/35 tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1850-1852

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: Deal, Kent, England January 6, 1850 arr: Fort Victoria June 20, 1850
(wrecked, January 1852)

Purpose/function/history of ship: Purchased by the HBC on December 5, 1849 for £950, this Pacific trading vessel sailed the following month for Vancouver Island where it served two years sailing such cargo as coal and shingles to the Sandwich Islands and cattle and furs along the coast. Shortly after its arrival it began the first of its voyages to the Sandwich Islands and later collected returns from posts such as Fort Simpson. In late December 1851, the *Una*, on her way down the from Queen Charlotte Islands, where she had been on a gold hunting expedition, was compelled to anchor at Cape Flattery because of contrary winds. There a few days later in January 1852, the vessel was driven aground onto Makah traditional territory by the heavy winter winds and abandoned by the crew. It was plundered and burned to the water line by the natives of Neah Bay.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

Captain:

Stewart, Charles E.	1849-1851
Sangster, James	1851
Mitchell, William	1851-1852

Ship's Company:

Begg, John; Brown, John [a]; Davis, William [3]; Ferrier, John; **Holman**, Thomas; Lyons, Denis; McMillan, Neil; Merrit, Josiah; Morrow, Thomas; **Nevin**, Charles A.; **Nutt**, George M.; Sinclair, Magnus; Stockand, William; Watson, George; Williams, Charles

PS: **HBCA** YFDS 21-22; FtVanCB 39; *Una* search file; PPS: Huggins, *Tacoma Weekly*, March 4, 1892, p. 4; HBRS XXXII.

Valleyfield

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Messrs. J. Chapman & Co., Leadenhall Street, London

Description of Ship: A ship of 350 tons.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1843

Departures & Arrivals:

dep: Downs, Dec. 18, 1841	arr: Fort Vancouver, July 21, 1842
dep: Fort Vancouver, 1842 or 1843	arr: London, c. September 1843

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel was chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company for a supply run to the Columbia as the *Prince of Wales* was too old and the *Prince Albert* was not available for the job. Under the supervision of Captain Woodward who acted for the owners, it brought boilers for the steamer *Beaver*, supplies for 1843 and twenty-five tons of freight for the Russian American Company. However, it was not a successful run as the lack of caulking in a seam caused a leak which damaged much of the cargo bound for Russian America and rusted the boilers for the *Beaver*. It was repaired in Valparaiso on its outward voyage. After dropping off its damaged cargo at Fort Vancouver and taking the boilers on to Fort Nisqually, it returned home calling at Valparaiso where it took on a cargo of copper. The Russian goods became further damaged as they sat on the docks for ten months before being taken to Sitka.

Captain:

Boulton, Henry

1841-1843

Ship's Company:

Bigg, Mr.; Bullock, Mr.; Trueman, James

Passenger:

Woodward, Captain

PS: HBCA London Outward Correspondence, A.6/25, Governor and Committee's Dec. 1, 1841 letter to McLoughlin, [cargo] fo. 155d; ShMiscPap 12 [deposition of James Trueman, Sept. 19, 1843] fo. 1 PPS: HBRS, vol VI.

Vancouver [1]

Nationality: British out of Fort Vancouver

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A schooner of sixty tons burden built at Fort Vancouver in 1826.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1827-1834

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

n/a

Purpose/function/history of ship: This trading vessel was built, somewhat poorly, by the carpenters of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Columbia River in 1826. It sailed to the Hawaiian Islands, but more often plied the coast from 1826 to March 1834 and needed considerable ballast to keep her stable. In 1831 she was the consort to the *Dryad*. Under command of an inexperienced Capt. Kipling she grounded in a storm at the entrance to Portland Canal in 1832 and was out of commission for a season. She ran aground on Rose Spit on March 3, 1834. The crew, fearing attack from the local Haida who had lit several fires indicating a large presence, jumped in a small boat and rowed to Fort Simpson. The ship floated free and the natives stripped the prize of everything.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

1 master

mates

10 crew

Captains:

Ryan, William

1830-1831

Kipling, Charles

1831-1832

Ryan, William

1833

Duncan, Alexander

1834

Ship's Company:

Baptista, John; Barton, George; Brooks, Richard; Calder, Peter; Campbell, Duncan; Clarke, Thomas William; Collyer, Charles; Curtis, James; Dennison, Edward; Duncan, Peter; Eales, William; Edwards, John; Flinn, John; Frobisher, Thomas; Hetherway, Nathaniel; Hume, Thomas; Johns, William; Johnstone, James; Johns, William; Lackey, William; Lennon, John; Lodge, Martin; Lord, E. D.; McCarthy, John; McGillivray, Hector; McLeod, Angus; McLeod, William; Nelson, William; Parsons, Samuel; Provero, Ralph, Joseph; Raymond, William; Sangster, James; Scarborough, James; Slocum, Richard; Smith, William; Spence, Joseph; Stewart, Robert; Taylor, John; Taylor, James; Thomas, John; Toe-o-foe; True, Alfred; Tuaha; Ulderich, William; Washington, George; Whitaker, Robert; Wilson, William; Wood, Thomas

PS: **HBCA** log of *Vancouver* [1] 1; ShMiscPap 14; FtVanCB 8; *Vancouver* (I) search file PPS: W. F. Tolmie, p. 281; SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 13.

Vancouver [2]

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A four hundred ton barque of British or African oak or teak built on the same plan used for *Prince Albert* and *Prince Rupert* (V). Built by Green, Wigram, Green and Blackwall, it had a length of 103 feet, a breadth of twenty-five feet six inches, a depth of eleven feet and a height between decks of six feet six inches.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1839-1848

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

# 1	dep: England Nov. 1838	arr: Fort Vancouver c. June 1839
	dep: Fort Vancouver Nov. 23, 1840	arr: London spring 1841
# 2	dep: London Sept. 11, 1841	arr: Fort Vancouver April 14, 1842
	dep: Fort Vancouver Oct. 31, 1843	arr: London June 11, 1844
# 3	dep: London Sept. 2, 1844	arr: Fort Victoria, Feb. 18, 1845
	dep: Fort Victoria, Dec. 12, 1846	arr: London, July 13, 1847
# 4	dep: London, September 17, 1847	arr: lost at mouth of Columbia, May 7, 1848

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel was launched and purchased in 1838 by the Hudson's Bay Company and was on the coast the following year. Generally it not only carried the returns back to England but also sailed between coastal posts, California and the Sandwich Islands. One exception for its annual run was 1842-1843 when it stayed on the coast for the year. It was the first to bypass Fort Vancouver and enter Victoria harbour in 1845 directly from England and, after an apparent layover and re-caulking, the first to carry back fur returns from Fort Victoria to London in 1846-1847. The *Vancouver* returned in 1848 and, after unloading supplies at Fort Victoria, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia in May 7, 1848 on its way to Fort Vancouver and the crew dispersed to other jobs.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

- 1 master
- 2 officers (mates)
- 13-20 crew (apprentice seaman, boatswain, carpenter, cook, laborer, seaman, steward)

Captains:

Duncan, Alexander	1838-1843
Brotchie, William	1843-1844
Mott, Andrew C.	1844-1848

Ship's Company:

Aillud, R. J.; Allan, Robert (b); Applegate, Henry; Austin, John A.; Bartlett, John; Barris, William; Biggs, William; Bird, Nicholas; Blythe, Andrew; Boak, William; Brasby, William; Brannan, James; Brown, William; Bruce, William; Bullock, Thomas, (J. W.); Burris, William; Campbell, Robert; Christopher, Isaac R.; Clark, Francis; Clarke, James; Clipson, Joseph; Cooper, James; Cooper, Thomas; Corney, Peter Minors; Crawford, Andrew; Crimp, Samuel; Davis, Joseph; Dixon, George [1]; Ebony; Fleury, Benone; Gay, Robert; Gilbert, James; Gilley, John; Green, William; Hall, Richard; Harper, Young W.; Heald, Edward; Hong; Hopkirk, Daniel; Hunt, Edward; Johnson, Andrew; Johnston, Thomas; Johnstone, James; Jones, Peter; Kanelupu; Keharoha; Kendrick, Thomas; Kirk, William; Lattey, Alexander; Lawson, Peter; Lesley, Thomas; Lockyear, Thomas; McCarthy, Jeremiah; McIntyre, James; McKay, Joseph W.; McLaughlin, James; McLeod, Donald; McLeod, John [f]; Martindale, William; Mikapako; Mitchell, William; Moore, Edward; Mott, Andrew; Mott, Charles W.; Mouat, William A.; Neimane (Taylor); Nelson, John; Newell, Charles; Nisbet, James; Nisbet, John; m Norgate,

Abraham; Oliver, John; Oxley, John; Park, Alfred; Philips, Charles; Phillips, William; Piercy, George Frederick; Pitt, William; Rae, Y. W.; Ritmire, William; Robinson, George; Rosindale, William; Sangster, James; Simpson, Horatio Nelson; Simpson, James; Sinclair, John Logan; Smith, John; Smith, John [b]; Spence, John [a]; Spring, John; Stoddard, Walter; Storey, Thomas; Stuart/Stewart, Charles E.; Swanson, John; Taylor, Henry; Taylor, William; Thompson, Andrew; Thompson, James [1]; Thompson, Neils; Tomkins, James; Watson, George [1]; Webster, Robert; Weyland, James; Wheeler, Joshua; White, John; Willey, John; Wilson, Andrew; Wilson, Edward; Wilson, Robert; Winchcomb, Henry

Passengers:

Arthur, Peter; Dick, James; Donald, John; McLaughlin, James; Moreno, Tom; Moses; Otteho; Peter; Rappa, Monday; Rowawa; Simpson, Alexander ; Spencer, William; Teowee; Tom; Tourawhyhene

PS: **HBCA** log of *Vancouver* [2] 1-2; ShMiscPap 11; SandIsLonIC 2; YFDS 10-11, 13, 16-17, 19; FtVanCB 23-38; *Vancouver* (II) search file.

Vancouver [3]

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company

Description of Ship: A brigantine of 192 tons, outfitted with an auxiliary engine and a screw propeller.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1852-1853

Voyage Departures and Arrivals:

dep: London, 1852

arr: Fort Victoria December 1852

(wrecked, Rose Spit, August 1853)

Purpose/function/history of ship: This vessel was outfitted with a screw propeller to compete with the many faster vessels in the North Pacific with propellers. However, fast as it was, it had a very short life on the Northwest Coast and by a strange coincidence, came to grief at the very spot its namesake did nineteen years before. In December 1852, the captain arrived on the Northwest Coast in the *Vancouver* with his wife and two daughters. That summer it sailed to Honolulu and back. When the comparatively new *Vancouver* left Fort Simpson in August 1853 and was heading for Rose Spit [Queen Charlotte Islands] his supercargo, Captain Swanson, being familiar with the waters gave him and the quartermaster a course to take. When Swanson went to bed, Reid changed course and ran the ship hard aground on Rose Spit in a high wind. The local Haidas claimed her even though Reid and his officers stayed aboard and Swanson and the first mate made their way to Port Simpson. Captain Dodd returned on the *Beaver* and, with Reid, set the *Vancouver* alight after drenching her with oil. Reid was dismissed from service around October 1853.

Total ship's complement during one outfit:

- 1 master
- 2 officers (mates)
- 8 crew members

Captain:

Reid, James Murray

1852-1853

Ship's Company:

Chapman, Henry; Garson, David; Halls, George; **Hawkland**, Gilbert; Hourston, John; Innes, Thomas N.; Mankelow, Henry; Mild, John; **Sinclair**, John Logan; **Williams**, Robert; Williamson, David

PS: **HBCA** PortB 1; FtVicASA 1-3; FtSimp[N]PJ 7; FtVicCB 7; B.239/k/2, p. 60; Vancouver (III) search file; **BCA** *Vancouver* SS: Lewis & Dryden, p. 47; Helmcken, p. 54-55; Walbran, p. 419-420

Vigilant

Nationality: English

Ship's Owners: Uncertain, possibly chartered, possibly Hudson's Bay Company.

Description of Ship:

Departures/Arrivals:

dep: London, November 1823

arr: Fort George, August 25, 1824

dep: Fort George, October 7, 1824

arr: London: spring 1825?

Years on N. W. Coast: 1824

Purpose/function/history of ship: This supply ship made one return supply voyage between England the Fort Vancouver. According to George Simpson, both the Captain and the first mate (name not traced) were such heavy drinkers they had to be carried on board their own vessel. Beyond the captain, no names of the officers and crew have been traced.

Captain:

Davidson, James

1823-1825

Ship's Company: (Not traced)

PPS: G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 119.

William and Ann

Nationality: British

Ship's Owners: Hudson's Bay Company from 1824

Description of Ship: A cedar brig of about 161 tons built in Bermuda in 1818.

Years on N. W. Coast: 1825, 1828

Departures & Arrivals:

1 dep: Gravesend, July 27, 1824

arr: Fort George April 12, 1825

dep: Fort George October 25, 1825

arr: London April 15, 1826

2 dep: London September 25, 1826

arr: Fort Vancouver May 10, 1827

dep: Columbia R., August 23, 1827

arr: English Channel February 6, 1828

3 dep: Plymouth September 16, 1828

(wrecked: Columbia River bar March 10, 1829)

Purpose/function/history of ship: The *William and Ann*, purchased in 1824 by the Hudson's Bay Company for £1500, including her stores, made two successful supply trips to the Columbia from London. She first sailed July 25, 1824 with botanist David Douglas and naturalist John Scouler on board and after reaching the coast, under instructions from the London Committee, John McLoughlin sent it out to trade in opposition to the American vessels. It left the Columbia River on June 1, for Queen Charlotte Islands, and from the 23rd to the 29th, the ship coasted along the eastern side of those Islands, calling at Cumashewa and Skidegate; she then visited Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet, spending about a month trading in that vicinity. On July 26, 1825, when off Skidegate and bound for the Columbia, it met the American Brig *Onhybee* and barque *Volunteer*. Captain Kelly of the *Onhybee* came on board and after looking the ship over told her Captain that she was not well arranged for the purpose of trade and defence, and kindly offered to take him to his brig, but the overly cautious Hanwell turned down the offer. On July 30 it was at Nootka Sound and then spent a month trading in the Straits of Georgia. Near the beginning of September, it was back at Fort Vancouver, having collected four hundred skins. The second trip was purely a supply run but on the third voyage, the *William & Ann* was wrecked, March 11, 1829 in crossing the bar of the Columbia and all hands lost (the captain, the mate, fourteen men and boys from England, and ten Sandwich Islanders). The *Convoy*, which accompanied the ship reported its loss to Fort Vancouver. A Company vessel was sent down to investigate its loss and found the contents of the ship to be in possession of the natives. When they refused to give up their booty, the Company sent a schooner down to the village to shell it. This punitive action killed the chief and two men.

Captains:

Hanwell, Henry	1824-1828
Swan, John	1828-1829

Ship's Company:

Anderson, James; Bowers, John; Brothie, William; Davison, James; Duncan, Alexander; Green, Richard; Guthrie, Daniel; Light, William; McBeath, Hugh; Merritt, Josiah; Oliver, Robert L.; Overall, John; Parr, Joseph; Peterson, John; Reed, James; Reeder, Nicholas; Scouler, Dr. John; Sinclair, George; Swan, John P.; Thompson, John; Ward, Thomas; Whiting, James

Passenger:

Douglas, David

PS: **HBCA** log of *William & Ann* 1-4; FtVanCB 5; *William and Ann* search file; PPS: G. Simpson, *Fur Trade*, p. 240, 242, 256, 269, 270, 309; Scouler, "Journal of a Voyage"; HBRS v. IV:1 note 3; SS: Howay, *A List of Trading Vessels*, p. 166-67; Gibson, *Otter Skins*, p. 308; Lewis & Dryden, p. 14

Contemporary Russian Ships on the Pacific Northwest Coast Serving the Land Based Fur Trade

As the Russians were not part of this study, only the names of the vessels have been listed. They are mostly ships of the Russian American Company from 1799, some being from the predecessor partnerships exploiting Russian America [Alaska]. These vessels served the Russian coastal establishments as well as Fort Ross in California. Some were purchased from foreigners as they had served their time in the maritime fur trade.

<u>Name of vessel</u>	<u>Years on Coast</u>	<u>Former Registry and name</u>
<i>Aktsiya</i>	1837-1842	
<i>Naslednik Aleksandr</i>	1840s	
<i>Amethyst</i>	1812-1818	(American as <i>Amethyst</i> , 1802-1812)
<i>Baikal</i>	1824+	(American as <i>Arab</i> , 1821-1824)
<i>Baranov</i>	1819-1825	
<i>Bering</i>	1813-1815	(American as <i>Atabualpa</i> , 1800-1814)
<i>Borodino</i>	1820	
<i>Chichagov</i>	1827-1845	(American as <i>Tally Ho</i> , 1826-1827)
<i>Chilcat</i>	1834-1837	
<i>Chirikov</i>	1809-1824	
<i>Del'Fin</i>	1795	
<i>Sv Ekaterina</i>	1798-1805	
<i>Elena</i>	1824-1835	
<i>Finlandia</i>	1818-1819	
<i>Golovin</i>	1819-1827+	(American as <i>Brutus</i> , 1813-1819)
<i>Il'mena</i>	1813-1820	(American as <i>Lydia</i> , 1810-1814)
<i>Iunona</i>	1806-1811	(American as <i>Juno</i> , 1801-1806)
<i>Kad'iak</i>	1807-1818	(British as <i>Myrtle</i> , 1806-1807)
<i>Konstantin</i>	1809-1821	
<i>Kutuzov</i>	1816-1822	
<i>Neva</i>	1805-1813	
<i>Nicholai</i>	1806-1808	
<i>Imperator Nikolai I</i>	1837-1841	
<i>Sv Olga</i>	1795-1803	
<i>Othotsk</i>	1825-1855	(American as <i>Lapwing</i> , 1822-1825)
<i>Otkrytie</i>	1815	
<i>Platov</i>	1818-1821+	
<i>Polifem</i>	1832	
<i>Rostislav</i>	1804-1805	
<i>Rumiantsov</i>	1822	
<i>Rurik</i>	1821-1827	
<i>Severnyi Orel</i>	1796-1799	

<i>Sitka</i>	1807
<i>Suvarov</i>	1813-1818
<i>Tri Sviatitelia</i>	1788-1795
<i>Yermak</i>	1804-1805

Medical Instruments and Medicines found at Fort Vancouver between 1844-1845 and distributed to posts west of the Rockies

Those in the fur trade fortunate enough to have a native wife could use her expertise on the medicinal use of native plants as a first line of defense and to effect cures of minor and major ailments. For others without wives and those with ailments of a much more serious nature, there were always the medicines and medical instruments at the posts that could be used to treat employees and natives alike. Posts with no resident physicians, would have to rely on the acumen of the officers who would be able to consult medical books if they were available. (see Appendix: What the Fur Traders Read). The following medicines and medical instruments are a compilation of the inventories at the Fort Vancouver dispensary which was used as a distribution point for other posts west of the Rocky Mountains. Although supplies varied over time, this is a fair representation of the maximum extent of the medical instruments and medicines.

Some Medical Supplies or Instruments

Amputating Instruments:	<i>[saws, knives, etc.]</i>
Aneurism Needles	
Bistories	<i>[surgeon's knives with a straight or narrow blade]</i>
Bottles with stoppers:	<i>[various sizes and colors]</i>
Bougies:	<i>[catgut and gum elastic [rods or tubes for exploring or dilating the passages of the body]</i>
Catheters:	Gum elastic and silver <i>[tubes for draining the bladder]</i>
Cupping Instruments	
Cups:	bleeding
Eye Instruments	
Funnels:	glass and tin
Galvanic batteries	<i>[a later acquisition to produce heat to cauterize blood vessels]</i>
Kettles, buckets and pans:	<i>[various sizes, shapes and uses]</i>
Lancets	<i>[instruments for removing abscesses]</i>
Lint	<i>[used as gauze would be used today]</i>
Lithotomy Instruments	<i>[instruments to make surgical incisions into the bladder, kidney to remove stones]</i>
Mortar and pestles:	iron, bell metal and Wedgewood
Portable furnace and small hand bellows	
Pots and jars with covers:	various sizes, earthen ware
Pully apparatus:	for dislocations
Scales and weights	
Spatulas:	plaster, ointment and powder
Stomach pumps	
Stethoscopes	
Syringes:	<i>[male and female urethra, ear, enema, penis]</i>
Sucking bottles	<i>[bottles heated and used to draw out poisons]</i>
Tooth Key	<i>[for operation on teeth]</i>
Trephining Instruments	<i>[instruments to remove portions of the skull]</i>

Medicines found at Fort Vancouver 1844-1845

Many of these medicines would have been distributed to the surgeons, doctors, and officers of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rockies.

Acids

Aromatic Sulphuric
Citric
Distilled acetic
Nitrous
Hydrocyanic
Oxalic acid
Tartaric

Alcohol

Alkenet - Root

Aloes

[a tree resin, used to soothe skin or as a
purgative]

Ammonia

[a volatile liquid used to revive people]

Carbonate
Liquor
Muriate
Spirits of
Ammoniacum

Antimony

Tartrate of
Powder

Arsenic

[*used as a poison*]

White oxide
Solution

Assafoetida/Asafoetida

[a gum resin from certain Asian plants, used as antispasmodic]

Balsam - Turlington's

[*a resin from trees used as an ointment*]

Barytes - Solution muriate of

[native barium sulphate, untraced use]

Belladonna

[extract from leaves and root of plant, reduces nausea, vomiting, menstrual cramps, bladder relief, diverticulitis, colic, peptic ulcers, irritable bowel syndrome, tremors, excessive salivation]

Extract
Leaves

Benzoin

[a tree resin used with steam for laryngitis and bronchitis]

Compound Tincture
Gum

Bismuth – Subnitrate

[a metallic chemical element used as compound to treat diarrhea and gastrointestinal diseases]

Borax

[a sodium borate compound used for...]

Camphor

[a tree extract used for repellent, local anesthetic, antimicrobial qualities]

Camphor
Gum

Cardamon seeds

[plant seeds used to reduce nausea and vomiting]

Catechu

[vegetable extract used to treat diarrhea]

Compound electuary of

Chalk - Prepared

Charcoal – Powder

[used for relief from poisoning]

Chloride of Sodium Labarraques Liquor

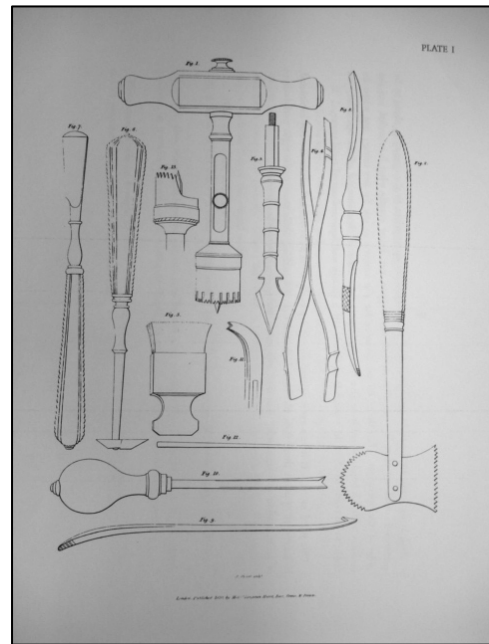


IMAGE 146 Trepan tools from Charles Bell's *Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, Trepan, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism and Libotomy*. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821. Plate I.

Cinchoria - Compound tincture	<i>[derivative of plant bark and leaves, used as antimalarial, bitter tonic, anti-arrhythmic]</i>
Colchicum	<i>[derived from plant, used to treat gout, heartburn, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea]</i>
Root dried	
Seeds	
Wine	
Colocynth – Powdered	<i>[derived from plant, used as purgative]</i>
Copaiva - Balsam of	<i>[oil or resin, used as disinfectant to treat vaginitis, gonorrhea and psoriasis]</i>
Copper - Sulphate of	
Cubebs – Powder	<i>[oil and paste of plant, used as mouth wash, oral and dental diseases, sore throat and gonorrhea]</i>
Digitalis	<i>["foxglove" extract used to treat heart conditions]</i>
leaves	
Powder	
tincture	
Dovers Powder	<i>[compound that includes opium, used to treat gout, colds and fever]</i>
Elaterium/Elaterium –Extract	<i>[plant extract used to treat dropsy, induce abortion, an antirheumatic, analgesic, alleviates heart and kidney problems, purgative]</i>
Ether	<i>[chemical compound used as anesthetic]</i>
Ether	
Nitrous spirits	
Rectified	
Sulphuric	
Galls - Powdered	
Flowers	
Chamomile	
Conserve of Roses	
Gentian - root	<i>[root which aids digestion]</i>
Ginger - Powder	<i>[used for arthritis, colic, dyspepsia, gallbladder problems, diarrhea, nausea]</i>
Guaiac	<i>[tree derivative, used to treat syphilis]</i>
Resin	
Tincture	
Shavings	
Rasped	
Hellebore – extract	<i>[highly narcotic plant extract, used as purgative, nervous disorders and hysteria]</i>
Hog's lard - prepared	
Honey	
Hyoscyamus	<i>[a plant derivative used as a sedative and pain killer]</i>
Extract	
Tincture	
Iodine	<i>[chemical element, used as antiseptic]</i>
Ipecacuanha	<i>[root of plant used as expectorant and nauseant {for poisoning}]</i>
Iron	<i>[element, used to treat anemia]</i>
Carbonate	
Red oxide	
Sulphate	
Muriated tincture	
Kino – Resin	<i>[a tree juice, used as an astringent, treatment for diarrhea and as a gargle]</i>
Lavender - Compound spirits of	
Lead	<i>[metal, used for plasters and stomach upsets]</i>

Acetate of	
Carbonate of	
Lime - Chloride of	
Liquorice	<i>[plant extract used as expectorant, laxative and to treat ulcers]</i>
Extract of	
Root	
Magnesia	<i>[used as compound as sedative and antiseptic]</i>
Calcined	
Carbonate	
Sulphate of	
Manganese - powder	
Manna	
Mazereon – root	<i>[shrub, used for arthritis and to produce blisters]</i>
Mercury	<i>[metal, used to treat syphilis]</i>
Camphorated ointment	
Ointment	
Pill	
Red oxide	
Submuriate	
Morphine <i>[for pain relief]</i>	
Acetate Morphia	
Muriate Morphia	
Myrrh	<i>[resin used to treat rheumatism and circulatory problems]</i>
Gum	
Oils	
Almond	
Aniseed exotic	
Castor	
Clove	
Creosote	
Croton	
Lavender	
Olive	
Rosemary	
Turpentine	
Oils - Volatile	
of Beramot	
of Cassia	
of Oreiganum	
of peppermint	
Ointments	
Calamine	
Citrine	
Mercurial	
Camphorated mercurial	
Resinous	
Savine	
Sulphur	
Opium	<i>[poppy extract used as sedative and analgesic]</i>
Ammoniated tincture of	
Camphorated tincture of	
Purified	
Sedative solution of	
Sirup of	
Tincture of	

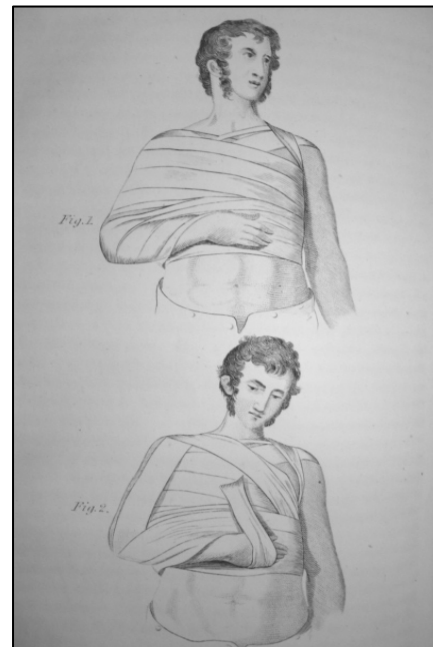


IMAGE 147 Fracture of the clavicle, William Gibson's *Institutes and Practice of Surgery; being outlines of a course of lectures*, vol. I. Philadelphia, James Kay, jun and brother; Pittsburgh, C. H. Kay, 1845. Plate XI.

	Turkey	
Peels	Lemon	
	Orange	
Pepper – Cayenne		<i>[improves digestion, blood circulation, heart, skin conditions]</i>
Peppermint - Essence of		<i>[leaf extract, alleviates indigestion, irritable bowels, menstrual cramps, cold sores, skin irritations and headaches]</i>
Plasters		<i>[application to sooth and alleviate various ailments]</i>
	Acetate	
	Burgundy Pitch	
	Cantharides	
	Court	
	Lead	
	Mercurial	
	Mercurial with ammoniacum	
	Red oxide of Iron	
	Spread adhesive	
Potash		<i>[an alkaline substance used in compounds]</i>
	Carbonate	
	Castic (Caustic?)	
	Chloride	
	Chlorate of	
	Hydriodate	
	Nitrate	
	Prepared	
	Supertartrate	
	Tartrate of & Soda	
Potassium - Liquor of Potassae		
Quinine - Sulphate of		<i>[extract from bark of Australian tree, used to reduce fever and induce abortion]</i>
Red Saunders Shavings		
Resin – Yellow		
Rhubarb		<i>[a purgative and astringent]</i>
	Powdered	
	Russian (powdered)	
Rye - Ergot of		<i>[extract of rye fungus, induces contraction of the uterus]</i>
Sarsaparilla – Cut		<i>[dried root, for rheumatism, skin complaints and formerly, syphilis]</i>
Sassafras - Root rasped		<i>[tree bark and root extract, used to treat gallstones, bladder pain, gastrointestinal complaints, colic, menstrual pains, skin diseases, acne, syphilis, gonorrhea, arthritis, rheumatism, or, when applied, to sooth sore eyes, eradicate lice and sooth insect bites]</i>
Senna		<i>[shrub, used as laxative]</i>
	Compound electuary of leaves	
Silver - Nitrate of		
Soap – Spanish		
Soda		<i>[an alkaline substance used for indigestion]</i>
	Carbonate	
	Chloride solution of	
	Sulphate of	
	Phosphate of	
Spermaceti		<i>[a waxy substance used in ointments]</i>
Sponge - Burnt		
Squills		<i>[a Mediterranean lib, used for coughs and rat poison]</i>
	Powder	
	Root dried	

Sirup of	
Strychnine	<i>[a toxic alkaloid, causes contraction of the spine, etc.]</i>
Strychnine	
Nux Vomica Strychnos	
Subnitrate	
Sulphur	<i>[used to fumigate {when burned}, bleach and disinfect]</i>
Roll	
Sublimed	
Tragacanth – Gum	<i>[a tree alkaloid derivative used to treat coughs]</i>
Turpentine	<i>[a resin used in liniments]</i>
Spirits of	
Venice	
Tinctures	<i>[a medicinal solution, usually in alcohol]</i>
of Benzoin	
of Chincona	
of muriate of Iron	
Uva Ursi folia	
Valerian	<i>[plant, used as a stimulant and antispasmodic]</i>
Wax	
White	
Yellow	
Zinc	<i>[metal, used as antiseptic and for ointments]</i>
Impure Carbonate	
Impure Sulphate	
Prepared Sulphate	

PS: HBCA FtVanAB 155, 160; SS: a variety of historical medical dictionaries; John Norris, retired history of medicine professor

What Men Ordered in for Themselves, their Wives, their Children, Girlfriends and Extended Families

Each outfit, fur trade employees sent out an order for goods that they could not obtain at the local post. Most of these could be filled from the Fort Vancouver warehouse but some could come in with an outfit supplies by ship. Some of the items bristle with domesticity indicating some kind of pairing, domestic arrangement or even family. The repetitive nature of some of the goods ordered would indicate a limited selection. The higher ranked individuals ordered in two types of teas, the Twankey (a low quality tea) and Hyson (a high quality tea) possibly conceding decorum to the rank of their guests.

1.

Because of his Chief Trader rank and accompanying income **Simon McGillivray Jr** was able to order significantly more items than people of lesser rank in 1833, ordering twice within the same year. At that time, he had a wife, who was a mixed descent daughter out of the fur trade, and a growing family which eventually reached nine children. The content of the order reflect this family domesticity.



Image 148 Twankey Tea. Photograph by author, 2009.

March 9th Order

4 lbs Hyson Tea	2 dressing combs
4 lbs Twankey Tea	2prs broad white tape
9 yards 2 nd blue cloth	4 pairs. Washed worsted cotton hose
3 yards find blue cloth	6 bars soap
3 yards fine gray cloth	1 plain blanket, 3 points
1 dozen cotton handkerchiefs	12 yards Gray Bath coating (?)
2 cotton shawls 1/4	1 pr. Drab cord. Trousers
1 cotton shawl 9/8	1 krg L. Sugar 48 ¶
3 cotton shawls 3/4	1 jacking (?) case
1/2 ¶ coloured thread	
2/9 ¶ st. thread	
2 dozen needles	

June 7th Order

6 yards Gray bath cout (?)	5 yards, 6 cay ribbon
12 yards fine white flannel	15 yards 4 cay ribbon
4 yards fine blue cloth	2 pair worsted hose
5 yards blue duffle	2 pairs worsted 1/2 hose
1 yd fine scarlet cloth	4 pairs cotton 1/2 hose
1 green blanket, 4 points	1 dozen (?) needles
16 yards fine stript cotton	1 paper pens
28 yards fine calico	1 medium black silk handkerchief
1 ps board tape	2 cotton 1/4 shawls
1 narrow tape	2 cotton 1/8 shawls
4 fine flannel shirts	6 handkerchiefs
8 yards fine Irish linen	4 priv. 1/2 pt. Basons
1 large fine gray black capot	2 pots blacking
3 dozen gilt vest buttons	6 ¢ Twankey tea
9 yards ribbon hair	2 lbs chocolates
10 yards Fr.....?	3 rolls Irish twist tobacco
18 skeins coloured silk	7 bars soap
6 skeins black silk	1 pr men fine Bl. (black or blue) Shorts
1/2 ¢ wk: in brades	2 pairs boys shorts
10 yards 10 cay ribbon	1 krg crushed sugar

1 fine B. Kirsey (?) vest
 3 quires post paper
 1/2 ¶ colored thread
 2/9 ¢ St. thread
 3 silk Banda handkerchief
 1/4 ¢ sponge
 1 pocket comb

1 pr draw cord trousers
 1 pr. Sharp scissors
 9 cakes Windsor soap
 2 pairs casette straps
 1/2 doz Pifers (pipes?)
 4 pairs cups and saucers

PS: BCA PJ FtBab 1

2.

William McBean, a mixed descent clerk and post master, had the beginnings of a family at Fort Babine when he ordered personal items in 1834. Around that time, he married the daughter of a fur trader and eventually moved to the more salubrious Walla Walla area.

1 fancy vest
 1 plain Bes (?) 3 prs
 1 plain Bes (?) 2 prs
 1 green Bes (?) 4 pairs
 6 fine shipt cotton Shirts
 12 yards fine flannel
 6 cotton Handkerchiefs
 2 packet silk handkerchiefs
 2 large black silk handkerchiefs
 2 pairs washed hose
 12 (bars of) soap
 1/2 dozen Calles Windsor soap
 2 narrow Colg belts
 1/2 yard scarlet cloth
 1/2 yard blue cloth
 12 yards blue ribbons
 12 skeins silk thread
 1 1/2 years Huckaback
 2 yards calico
 4 rolls Irish twist tobacco
 1/2 dozen clay pipes
 1 yd 2d blue cloth
 1 pr. 2d blue cloth trousers
 1 pr. Olive corduroy trousers
 1 cotton 2/4 shawl
 50 needles
 1 large corn (horn?) comb
 1 ivory comb
 1 fine mahogany lks glass (?)
 10 lbs raisins
 5 lbs Hyson tea
 5 lbs Twankey Tea
 1/2 keg loaf sugar
 1 quire post paper
 1 pair shoe



Image 149 Items the fur traders may have ordered. Photograph by author, 2009.

1 set shoe brushes
1 pot blacking
1 clasp knife
1 gray milled cap
1 tooth brush

PS: BCA PJ FtBab 1

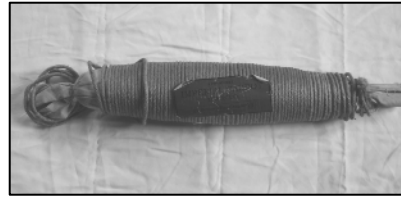


Image 150 Tobacco. Photograph by author, 2009.

3.

Baptiste La Pierre a mixed descent interpreter sent out personal order in 1839 from Fort Babine. It would indicate a certain domesticity although at that time he is not recorded as having a wife and children. He died in the Fort Colville area in 1865.

1 plain blanket, 3 points	8 yards 10d ribbon
1 plain blanket, 3 ½ points	10 skeins silk thread
2 pair drab corduroy trousers	3 dozen W. C. needles
1 broad scarlet belt	1 Tape (?) d Feb c box
3 yards gray bath boating	2 bottle c. peppermint
3 yards #3 Green stroud cloth	2 bottles of Turlington balsam
3 yards 2 nd Rlew (?) cloth	1 horn comb
8 yards printed cotton	1 fine ivory comb
1 large black silk handkerchief	1 dozen rings finger ornament
2 cotton 9/8 shawl	¼ lbs white E. beads
2 cotton handkerchiefs	2 Bch B. Corn, Buch Bay (?)
2 yards 2 nd scarlet cloth	1 clir M. Flint
2 pairs worsted hose	2 polished fire steel
1 pr men's brown shoes A 9	2 scalping knives
1 yd HB white cloth	18 yards hot cordage
3 yards common white flannel	1 lb chocolate
6 yards fine blue striped cotton	6 Jew harps
3 yards common blue striped cotton	1 bag brush sugar
8 lbs yellow soap	1 gallon salt
3 carots of tobacco	2 lbs Congo Tea
9 lbs twist tobacco	1/3 yards 2 nd light blue cloth
½ ly (?) colored thread	1 common stripe cotton shirt
1 point blanket ½ point Red, blue	1 fine cotton shirt
1 dozen small vest buttons	1 covered kettle
2 white flannel shirts	4 lbs raisins

PS: BCA PJ FtStJmsA 1

4.

Charles Touin, a labourer for the HBC, had married in Montreal and appears to have left his wife there setting up a new arrangement in New Caledonia. His 1839 order may have included a female friend or a wife although by that time he did not appear to have a family. He did raise a family at Fort Alexandria from the 1840s, his children staying in the area.

½ dozen pipes	4 feathers
1 lb pepper	1 blanket, 3 ½ points
6 yards gartering	1 blanket, 2 ½ points
6 gunflints	4 yards blue list cloth
1 shirt	1 yd W. H. B. Strouds
1/3 dozen awls	1 common cloth capot
1 large horn comb	1 brown scarlet belt
1 ivory comb	1 swans down vest

1 2nd cloth vest
 1 pair Brown shoes
 1 pair Cloth trousers
 1 pair Corduroy trousers
 4 shirts, flannel and cotton
 15 tg. Tobacco
 1 pr. White hose
 4 cotton handkerchiefs
 1 black silk handkerchief
 7 yards printed cotton
 ¼ ty colored thread
 25 needles
 6 bars soap
 10 lbs sugar
 1 lb tea
 3 scaling knives
 8 yards ribbon
 1 gallon salt
 1 clasp (?) knife
 1 common drab cloth capot

2 plain blankets 3 points
 2 common cotton shirts
 1 fine cotton shirt
 1 common flannel shirt
 1 black silk handkerchief
 1 common cotton handkerchief
 1 black scarlet belt
 3 yards HB Glun (?) cloth
 7 yards fine calico
 1 yd with cloth
 4 lbs Cov. Tobacco
 9 lbs twist tobacco
 2 pairs worsted stocking
 6 bars yellow soap
 4 ly colored thread
 8 yards ribbon
 6 yards gartering
 10 lbs sugar
 1 lb tea

PS: BCA PJ FtStJmsA 1



Image 151 Men's boots. Photograph by author, 2009.

5 carots tobacco
 2 bars soap
 1 lb Congo tea
 1 bag crushed sugar
 2 scalping knives
 1 fine shirt
 1 dozen gun flints
 1 ¢ needles
 2/10 ¢ thread
 1 pr. Cord trousers
 2 common cotton shirts
 1 fine cotton shirt
 1 common flannel shirt
 3 yards common stript cotton
 1 com. Bl. (blue or black?) Capot 3 ½ ells
 1 medium black silk handkerchief

PS: BCA PJ FtBab 1

5.

In 1833 **Nazaire Dupre**, a fur trade worker who had come out with the *Tonquin* to work for the American PFC, was working at Fort Babine. His marital status at that time is uncertain for in 1839 he formalized his marriage to the daughter of a French Canadian and Okanogan woman. He may not have been married, or without a wife at that time, as his order had a strong masculine bent.

2 cotton handkerchiefs
 1 pr men's common shorts
 1 pr men's long hose
 2 yards blue list cloth
 6 yards 6 coy ribbon
 6 yards Ferrsts (?)
 1 com. Brads
 6 yards gartering
 2 horn combs
 1 blue com: black vest
 1 plain blanket, 3 points
 1 plaint blanket 2 ½ points
 1 plain blanket 1 ½ points
 2 foxtail feathers
 2 cock feathers
 1 pk Cas. Razors
 1 dozen brass rings
 25 lbs flour to be delivered at Babine
 ¼ doz tinsel hat cards
 1 tin kettle No. 3
 1 bag salt, 1 gallon

6.

André Dubois a French Canadian middleman/labourer, had a wife and children in New Caledonia from at least 1825. In 1833 he ordered in the following to Babine Lake.

5 ½ yards blue duffle	1 common blue black vest
1 plain blanket 3 ½ points	2 package silk handkerchiefs
1 plain blanket 3 points	2 cock feathers
1 plain blanket 1 ½ points	1 yd HB white strouds
10 yards fine stript cotton	1 ¶ pepper
8 ½ yards blue list cloth	3 scalping knives
2 find cotton shirts	1 cainwood knife
1 common cotton shirt	1 dozen gunflints
1 common flannel shirt	1 fine shirt
6 ¶ plug tobacco	½ fine thread
3 carrots tobacco	4 dozen needles
1 roll Irish twist tobacco	½ yd 2 nd scarlet cloth
1 hat cover	4 yards common white flannel
8 tinsel (?) hat cards	6 yards 9 cay ribbon
1 broad crimson belt	6 yards 6 cay ribbon
1 pr. 2 nd cloth trousers	10 yards Ha garters
6 yards corduroy	3 cotton handkerchief
1 bag sugar	1 cotton ¾ shawl
½ dozen Mr. coat buttons	1 cotton 9/8/ shawl
1 ¶ com: white (?) Brades	6 Indian awls
6 brass thimbles	12 skeins cold silk
1 papers pins (pens?)	2 horn combs
3 bars soap	2 ivory combs
1 pr com shorts	1 pair sharp scissors
1 pr long worsted hose	1 round tin dish1 bag salt, 1 gallon
1 Guernsey Frock	25 lbs flour to be delivered at Ft. Babine

PS: BCA PJ FtBab 1

7.

Alexis Bellanger was a high spirited mixed descent French Canadian and Cree mix bout/canoeman who was working at Fort Babine in 1833. He appears not to have had a wife at that time as his order was decidedly masculine. In 1837 he married a woman from Grand Rapids and was shot by natives in 1848 who were avenging a murder done by an unrelated Cree.



Image 152 Cooking pot. Photograph by author, 2009.

1 fine cotton shirt	3 dozen needles
1 corn cotton shirt	1 common cloth capot 3 ½ ...?
1 Guernsey Frock	1 pocket knife
2 ½ yds blue duffle	1 hat cover
1 plain blanket, 3 points	6 tinsel hat cards
1 pair bl (blue or black). Corduroy trousers	3 cock feathers
3 yards blue list cloth	1 bag loaf sugar
1 broad Sea (satin?) belt	6 yards gartering
1 medium black silk handkerchief	1 ivory comb
2 cotton handkerchief	1 horn comb
4 bars soap	1 common blue black vest
2/10 ¶ thread	1 bag salt, 1 gallon

PS: BCA PJ FtBab 1

What Fur Traders Read: Various Libraries in the Pacific Northwest during the Fur Trade

The fur trade libraries from the early 1800s provide an insight into which books those who were literate were reading. Libraries fall into three types:

- a. **Company circulating library**
- b. **Subscription library**
- c. **Personal libraries**

The Company circulating library had its beginnings with the Pacific Fur Company and North West Companies and was inherited by the Hudson's Bay Company when it amalgamated with the NWC. Library books were meant to be pragmatic as well as food for the soul. In the early years, there were a significant number of books on defense. However, as the years progressed, medicine/chemistry/botany books made a strong showing followed by books for the soul. What follows is a general description of the books at each post.

Subscription libraries are impossible to trace as books and newspapers would be sent by relatives and would come to individuals in packages with each supply outfit. No separate inventory was kept but the reading material would probably have been circulated amongst friends.

Books from three **personal libraries** are listed below by category and author. Dr. Tolmie brought his with him and added to it over the years. Archibald McKinlay gave Marcus Whitman \$100 to buy books while the missionary was in Boston and, not unexpectedly, McKinlay brought back a decidedly religious assortment. Johnson George King ordered his own from London but since his job finished several months before the books arrived, it is uncertain whether he actually picked them up before he set out for Australia.

Note: As the information on the types of libraries is fragmentary, what follows is an educated guess as to the publisher and date of publication. For ease of retrieval they are broken down by category:

- a. **Defense**
- b. **Geography/Navigation/Mathematics**
- c. **Medicine/Chemistry/Botany**
- d. **Grammar/Language**
- e. **Literature/Poetry/Philosophy/History/Religion**
- f. **Other**

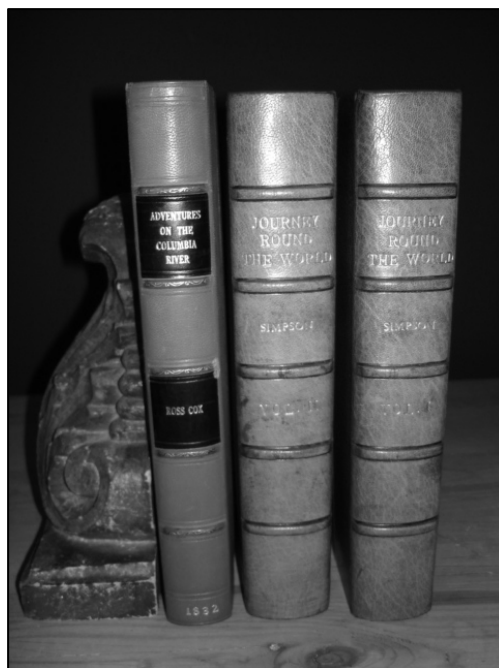


IMAGE 153 Library books. Ross Cox's *Adventures on the Columbia River*. New York: J. & J. Harper, 1832. George Simpson's 2 volume *Narrative of a Journey Around the World*, London: Henry Colburn, 1847. Photograph by author, 2009.

The Company Circulating Library
An Inventory of Library Books at Forts Babine, George [Astoria], Nez Perces, Spokane and
Vancouver from 1821-1829 by Category

<u>Author and</u> <u>Title of Book</u>	<u>Fur Trade Post</u> <u>In which book housed</u>	<u>Dates</u> <u>inventory taken</u>
<u>Defense</u>		
Adye, Capt Ralph Willett. <i>Pocket Gunner.</i> London: nd. [Eight editions were printed starting in the Napoleonic era]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
Landmann, Isaac (1741-1826) <i>Landman's Construction of Several Systems of Fortifications.</i> London, nd. [This is one of the many military books written by a man who taught at the Royal Military Academy of Woolich between 1777 and 1815.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
<i>A Treatise on Mines for the use of the Royal Military Academy at Woolich,</i> London, 1815.	Fort George	1821-1824
Malortie de Martemont, Charles Stanislas de (?-?) <i>Practical field-fortification, intended as a supplement to The theory of field fortifications.</i> London: 1813.	Fort George	1821-1824
[Possibly Martemont's translation of Friedrich Wilhelm von Gaudi's "Instructions for officers of infantry: showing how to trace and construct all sorts of field works" London: 1804, or <i>A treatise on the attack and defence of fortified places.</i> London: nd.]	Fort George	1821-1824
Pleydell, John. <i>An Essay on Field Fortification.</i> London: 1768.		
<i>Varibans Plates on Fortifications</i> [not traced but it could be Charles Stanislas de Malortie de Martemont's <i>Instructions for officers on military plan drawing.</i> London: 1805.]	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort George	1821-1824
<u>Geography/Navigation/Mathematics</u>		
Adams, George (1750-1795). <i>Geometrical and graphical essays containing a general description on the mathematical instruments used in geometry, civil and military surveying...</i> London: 1797.		
	Fort George	1821-1824
"Adams Plates on Mathematical Instruments" [True title and date of publication not traced.]	Fort George	1821-1824
<i>Almanac</i> [This could be any number of almanacs.]	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Bowditch, Nathaniel (1773-1838). <i>A New Practical Navigator.</i> [published in many editions but this one could have been published in Newbury Port, MA: 1799]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
"Bowditch's Dictionary" [As Bowditch's above publication is also referred to as an encyclopedia, this may be the same		

publication.]		
“Fleming's Astronomy” [not traced]	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
“Gazetteer” [This could be any number of Gazetteers available of the time.]	Fort George	1821-1824
Heron, Robert (1764-1807). <i>Scotland Described</i> [Published in at least 2 editions in the 1790s.]	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Hutton, Charles (1737-1823) “Hutton's Logarithms” [Actual title not traced as Hutton was a prolific writer on many subjects, one of which was mathematics.]	Fort Babine	1825-1826
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
“Hutton's Arithmetic and Key (2 vols)” [Actual title not traced.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Keating, William H. (1799-1840). <i>Narrative of an Expedition...</i> Philadelphia: 1824. [This was an 1823 voyage to Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, with current information.]		
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
Landmann, Isaac (1741-1826). <i>The Field Engineer's Vade Mecum</i> . London: 1802.		
	Fort George	1821-1824
Langsdorf, George H. (1774-1852). <i>Voyages and Travels in Various parts of the world</i> . London: 1814		
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
Lisianskii I. F. (1773-1837). <i>Voyage Round the World, in the Years 1803, 4, 5, 6...</i> London: 1814.		
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
“McGregor's Mathematics” [not traced]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
Mackenzie, Alexander (c.1764-1820). “McKenzie's Voyages.” [This could have been any one of six English language editions of epic “Voyages from Montreal...to the Frozen and Pacific oceans...” published between 1801 and 1814.]		
	Fort Vancouver	1829
Meares, John (c.1756-1809). <i>Voyages Made in the Years 1788 and 1789...</i> London: 1790 [This was valuable in insight into coastal natives.]		
	Fort Vancouver	1829
Moore, John Hamilton (?-1807). <i>Practical Navigator and Seaman's New Daily Assistant</i> . London: several editions, 1781-1800.		
	Fort George	1821-1824
Payne, John (fl. 1800). <i>Universal Geography Formed into a New and Entire System...</i> [Published in at least two editions in the 1790s in London and Dublin.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
Vancouver, George (1757-1798). “Vancouver's Voyages” (3 vol.) [Five full and abridged English language editions of George Vancouver's “A voyage of Discovery...,” not all with maps, were published between 1798 and 1813. The 1798 edition was printed in three volumes.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827

“Vancouver’s Charts”

[Listed separately, these maps were considered very valuable for coastal shipping.]

Fort George	1821-1824
Fort Vancouver	1826-1827

Medicine/Chemistry/Botany

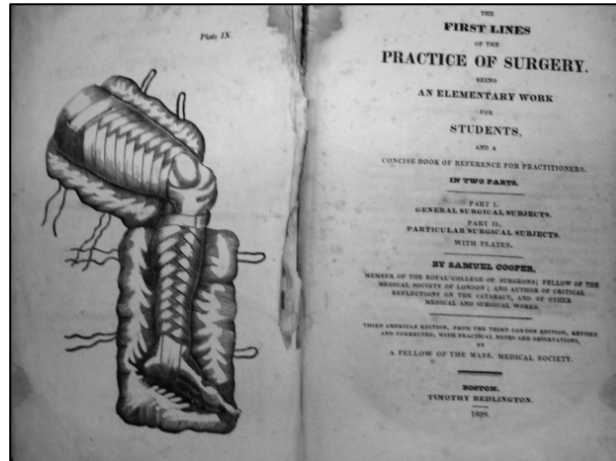


IMAGE 156 Title pages to Samuel Cooper’s *The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery*. Boston: Timothy Bedlington, 1828.

Arbuthnot, John (1667-1735). *Essay concerning the effects of air on human bodies*. London: 1851.

[Republished several times, a later edition being published in 1851.]

Fort George	1821-1823
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Buchan, William (1729-1805). *Domestic Medicine; or, A Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases...*

[Many editions published in London and Edinburgh from 1780s to 1816.]

Fort George	1821-1822
Fort Nez Percés	1822-1823
Fort Vancouver	1826-1827

Cooper, Samuel (1780-1848). *A Dictionary of Practical Surgery*.

[At least two editions were published between 1810-1816.]

Fort George	1821-1824
Fort Vancouver	1826-1827

Cullin, William Creech (1710-1790). *Nosology: or a Systematic Arrangement of Diseases...*

[Published in at least two editions, London: 1771 and Edinburgh: 1800.]

Fort George	1821-1823
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First Lines of the Practice of Physic...

[Four volumes published in Edinburgh between 1778 and 1784. It would appear that two volumes were missing at the posts.]

Fort George	1821-1824
Fort Vancouver	1826-1827

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory; Containing: I The elements of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, II... Edinburgh.

[Two possible authors: **William Lewis** (1708-1781) with at least six editions between 1786 and 1794 or

Andrew Duncan (1773-1832) with at least three editions between 1804 and 1819.]

Fort George	1821-1824
Fort Vancouver	1826-1827

Hamilton, Alexander (1739-1802).

A Treatise on the Management of Female Complaints...

[Published at various times in Edinburgh, London and Philadelphia in the 1780s and 1790s.]

	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
<i>Outline of the Theory and Practice of midwifery...</i> Edinburgh and London: 1787		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
Hooper, Robert (1773-1835).		
<i>A New Medical Dictionary Containing an Explanation of the Terms in Anatomy, Physiology...</i>		
[Published in several editions, one of which was in London: 1802.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
<i>Physician's vade mecum: Containing the Symptoms, Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment of Disease...</i>		
[Possibly from the 1812 simultaneous London, Edinburgh and Dublin publication. It was printed in many editions from 1790 and for five decades after Hooper's death.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
Houlston, William (1755-1815). <i>Pharmacopoeia Chirurgica: or, Formulae for the Use of Surgeons...</i>		
[Published in London in at least two editions, 1794 and 1799.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
"Hugham on Ferns"		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort George	1821-1823

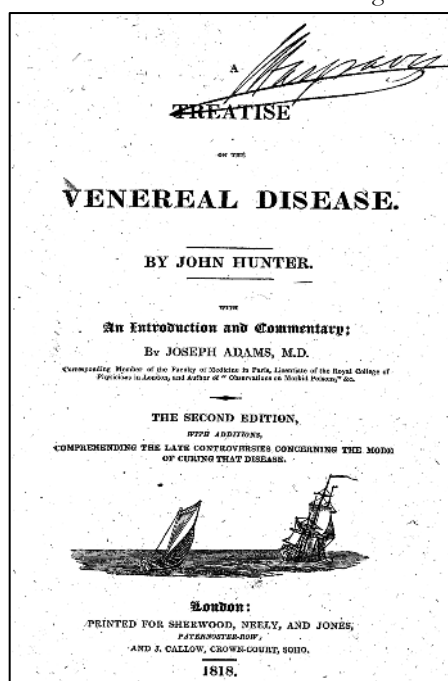


IMAGE 157 Title page to John Hunter's *Treatise on the Venereal Disease*. Second Edition. London: Sherwood, Neely and Jones, 1818.

Hunter, John (1728-1793). <i>Treatise on the Venereal Disease</i> .		
[Several editions published in the 1780s and 1790s in London.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
Huxham, John (1692-1768). <i>Essay on Fevers...</i>		
[Published in London in many editions from the 1750s to the 1770s.]		
	Fort Vancouver	1829
Murray, John MD (1778-1820).		

<i>Elements of Chemistry</i>		
[Two volumes, several editions published in London in the 1780s and 1790s.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
<i>System of Materia Medica</i> (2 vol.)		
[Published in many editions with different numbers of volumes, a two volume edition published in London in 1810.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
Reid, Thomas (1710-1796). <i>Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense</i> .		
[Published in several editions from the 1760s to the 1780s in Dublin Edinburgh and London.]		
	Fort George	1821-1823
“Richmond's Physiology”		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort George	1821-1823
	Fort Vancouver	1829
Saunders, William (1743-1817). <i>Treatise on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Liver...</i>		
[Published in London: 1793 and 1795.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
Sharp, Samuel (c.1700-1778). <i>Treatise on the Operations of Surgery. With a Description and Representation of the Instruments used in Performing them...</i>		
[Published in London in several editions from the 1760s to the 1780s.]		
	Fort George	1821-1823
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
“Smith's Botany (Imported 1821)”		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
“Thomas' Modern Practice of Physics”		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829

Grammar/Language

Bailey, Nathan (?-1742). <i>A Compleat English Dictionary...</i>		
[Reflecting English, French, Latin and German, at least one edition of which was published in Leipzig in 1761. This was probably retained for its multilingual aspects.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1829
“Bayer's (Boyes?) Dictionary”		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort Vancouver	1829
“Bayer's French Dictionary”		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Boyes (?) Dictionary”		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort George	1821-1823
Chambaud, Louis (?-1776). <i>Grammar of the French Tongue. With Prefatory Discourse...</i>		
[Several editions published in London: 1780s and 1790s.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826

<i>Exercises to the Rule and Construction of French Speech...</i>		
[Several editions published in London and Edinburgh: 1780s and 1790s.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Coles, Elisha (c.1640-1680). <i>Dictionary, English-Latin and Latin-English...</i>		
[Published in London in numerous editions in the 17 th and 18 th centuries]		
	Fort George	1821-1822
	Fort Spokane	1822-1823
	Fort George	1823-1824
“English Grammar”		
[This could be any number of such books available at the time.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Schurelis' Lexicon (2)”		
[Unknown but Cornelius Schrevel (1604-1644): “ <i>Lexicon Manuale Graeco-Latinum & Latino-Graecum...</i> ” Published in London: 1781 comes the closest.]		
	Fort George	1821-1822
	Fort George/Spokane	1822-1823

Literature/Poetry/Philosophy/History/Religion

<i>The Bible</i> (2 copies)	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Bickerstaffe, Isaac (1735-1812). <i>Love in a Village, a Comic Opera in Three Acts...</i>		
[Published in numerous editions in the 18 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Burns, Robert (1759-1796). <i>Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect...</i>		
[Widely popular and published in England and Scotland from the late 18 th century.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Chambaud, Louis (?-1776). <i>Fables Choises à l'Usage des Enfants...</i>		
[Published in London and Edinburgh in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Cicero’s Letters” (2 vols)		
[This could be any number of publications on Cicero.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Comic Logs”		
[Not traced.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Feyson’s (?) Poems”		
[Untraced but this could have been a colloquial reference to “ <i>The poems of Ossian</i> ,” by Robert Macpherson (1750-1774) published in London in 1773.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Goldsmith, Oliver (c.1730-1774). <i>Dr. Goldsmith’s Roman History Abridged by Himself for the use of Schools</i>		
[Published widely in the late 18 th and early 19 th centuries. This was preferred in the fur trade to his <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i> , <i>The Vicar of Wakefield</i> or <i>The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes</i> .]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Gordon, George, Lord Byron (1788-1824). <i>Lara</i> .		
[A verse-tale of a Byronic-hero published in London: August 1814.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Homer's Iliad”		
[Many extant publications existed at the time.]		
	Fort George	1821-1823
Milton, John (1608-1674). <i>Paradise Lost</i> .		
[An epic poem which has never gone out of print.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826

Mohamed (c.570-632). <i>Alcoran</i> (The Koran). [As Alexander Ross apparently carried a copy with him, there were two copies of the Koran on the Pacific slopes.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Newy’s (?) Meditations” [Not traced.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Playfair's Natural Philosophy” [Not traced.]		
	Fort George	1821-1822
	Fort Spokane	1822-1823
Shakespeare, William (1564-1616). <i>MacBeth</i> . [Any number of editions published in London, possibly retained for its morbid Scottish content.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Shiprick Economy of Human Life” [Although the “Shiprick” denotation cannot be traced, this is thought to be Robert Dodsley (1703-1764): “ <i>Economy of Human Life, Translated from an Indian Manuscript</i> ” published widely in the 18 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Smollett, Tobias (c.1721-1771). <i>The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker</i> ... [Very popular satire of the day, widely published in England in the late 18 th century.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Virgil (2)” [This could have been any number of publications involving Virgil’s writing.]		
	Fort George	1821-1822
	Fort George/Spokane	1822-1823
Young, Edward (1683-1765). <i>Complaint; or, Night-thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality</i> ... published in London, and later New York in the late 18 th and early 19 th centuries.]		[Widely]
	Fort Babine	1825-1826

Other

“Ayrshire Miscellany (2 vols)” [Not traced.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Bingley, William (1774-1823). <i>Useful Knowledge; or, A Familiar Account of the Various Productions of Nature, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal</i> ... London: 1816		
	Fort George	1821-1822
	Fort Spokane	1822-1823
	Fort George	1823-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1829
“French Recoil” [Not traced.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Grampian’s Diserter” [Not traced.]		
	Fort Babine	1825-1826
Horsburgh, James (?-?). <i>India Directory, or, Directions of Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil and the Interjacent Parts</i> ... [An early edition was published in London. It was published for several decades.]		
	Fort George	1821-1824
	Fort Vancouver	1826-1827
“Ready Rockman”		

[<i>Not traced.</i>]	Fort Babine	1825-1826
“Translation of the 1st Book, Titus L. Corsy” (?)		
[<i>Not traced.</i>]	Fort George	1821-1823

PS: **HBCA** FtGeo[Ast]AB 2, 6, 11; FtVanAB 5, 22; FtBabCB 1825-26, B.11/b/1

Personal Libraries

Three individuals who chose to create their own libraries were:

- a. **William Fraser Tolmie**
- b. **Archibald McKinlay**
- c. **Johnson George King**

Their books reflect either their own tastes or the taste of others who chose the books.

William F. Tolmie’s Personal Library (1833-1937)



IMAGE 158 Library books. Photograph by author, 2009.

Avid reader William Fraser Tolmie brought over a trunk load of books and over the years added to his collection which in the end amounted to over 250 books. Additionally, some Company books may have found their way into the Tolmies library. Not all books are listed as their references are too ambiguous to trace. It appears that the library was broken up with the 1937 Tolmie Estate auction in Victoria, BC.

Geography/Navigation/Mathematics

- Cox, Ross** (1793-1853). *The Columbia River: or, Scenes and Adventures during a Residence of Six Years on the Western Side of the Rocky Mountains, among various Tribes of Indians hitherto unknown: together with a Journey Across the American Continent.* (2 vols.) London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831
- Ellis, William** (1794-1872). *Polynesian Researches, During a Residence of nearly Six Years in the South Sea Islands; Including Descriptions of the Natural History and Scenery of the Islands- with Remarks on the History, Mythology, Traditions, Government, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the inhabitants.* London: 1830
- Fraser, James Baillie** (1783-1856). *The Persian Adventure: Being the Sequel of “The Kuzzilbash”.* London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830

- Guthrie, William** (1708-1770). *A New Geographical, Historical and Commercial Grammar; and Present State of the Several Kingdoms of the World... Illustrated with a Correct Set of Maps*. London: J. Walker, etc., 1805
- Hall, Captain Basil** (1788-1844). *Fragments of Voyages and Travels, Including Anecdotes of a Naval Life: Chiefly for the Use of Young Persons*. Edinburgh: Robert Cadell, 1832.
- Ingram, Alexander**. *The Principles of Arithmetic Explained in a Popular Manner*. Edinburgh: 1826.

Medicine/Chemistry/Botany/Geology

- Abercrombie, John** (1780-1844). *Inquiries Concerning the Intellectual Powers and Investigation of Truth*. Edinburgh, 1831.
- Abernethy, John, F.R.S.** (1764-1831). *Lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, and Pathology, including Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Local Diseases Delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. London: James Bulcock, 1831.
- Anonymous**. *Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy Contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Vol. 1. Including the Organs of Motion and Digestion*. London: Taylor, 1833.
- Arnott, Neil, M.D.** (1788-1874). *Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy General and Medical Explained Independently of Technical Mathematics and Containing New Disquisitions and Practical Suggestions*. London: 1828.
- Bell, John** (1763-1820) and **Charles**. *The Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body – 3 Volumes*. London: Longman, 1829.
- Blundell, James, M.D.** *The Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine by Alexander Cooper Lee and Nathaniel Rogers, M.D.* London: Joseph Butler, 1840.

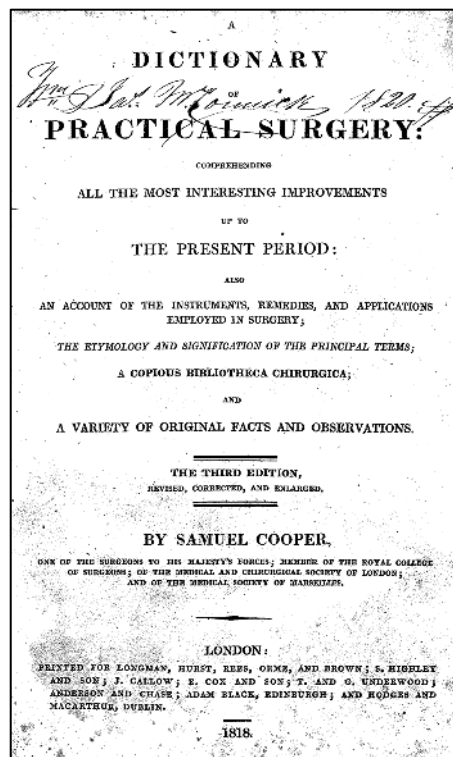


IMAGE 159 Title page to Samuel Cooper's *A Dictionary of Practical Surgery*, Third Edition. London: Longman et al, 1818.

- Braithwaite, W.** *The Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery*. (several volumes) London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Company, 1841-1842.

- Brande, William Thomas** (1788-1866). *Manual Chemistry* (three volumes). London: John Murray, 1828.
- Chambers, Robert & William.**
Chambers Educational Course: Rudiments of Geology (vol. 2 of 6) Edinburgh: David Page, 1845.
Chambers Educational Course: Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics Natural Philosophy. (vol. 3 of 6) Edinburgh: David Page, 1845.
- Christison, Robert, M.D., F.R.S.E.** (1797-1882).
A Dispensatory or Commentary on the Pharmacopoeias of Great Britain. Edinburgh and London: 1842
A Treatise on Poisons, in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence, Psychology, and the Practice of Physic.
 Edinburgh: A. Black, 1832
- Clutterbuck, H.** (1767-1856). *An Enquiry Into the Seat And Nature of Fever; As Deducible from the Phenomena, Causes, and Consequences of The Disease, The Effects of Remedies, and the Appearances On Dissection.* (8 vols.) London: 1825.
- Combe, Andrew, M.D.** (1797-1847).
The Physiology of Digestion, Third Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Company, 1841.
The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education. Edinburgh: 1832.
- Condie, D. Francis, M.D.** (1796-1875). *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children, Fourth Edition, Revised and Augmented.* Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1853.
- Cooper, Sir Astley Paston** (1768-1841). *Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, as Delivered in the Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital. Taken in Short Hand.* London: F. C. Westley, 1829.
- Cooper, Samuel** (1780-1848). *Dictionary of Practical Surgery, All the most Interesting Improvements, from the Earliest Times Down to the Present Period; an Account of the Instruments and Remedies Employed in Surgery; the Etymology and Signification of the Principal Items...* London: Longman & Orme, 1838
- Cullen, William** (1710-1790). *First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes and Observations, Practical and Explanatory and a Preliminary Discourse, in Defense of Classical Medicine by Charles Caldwell.* Philadelphia: 1816.
- Davey, James George, M.D.** (1813-1895). *On the Nature, And Proximate Cause of Insanity.* London: John Churchill 1853.
- Davis, David Daniel** (1777-1841). *Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine in a Series of Systematic Dissertations on Midwifery and on the Diseases of Women and Children, vol. 1.* London: 1836.
- Forbes, John** (1787-1861). *Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine* (4 vols.) Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, c. 1845.
- Good, John Mason** (1764-1827). *The Study of Medicine with a Physiological System of Nosology.* London: Longman etc., 1840.
- Hargrave, William.** *A System of Operative Surgery.* Dublin: Rodgers and Smith, 1831.
- Home, Sir Everad** (1756-1832). *Formation of Tumours.* London: Longman, 1830.
- Hooker, William Jackson** (1785-1865).
The British Flora. London: Longman, et al., 1830.
Flora Boreali Americana: or, The Botany of the Northern Parts of British America: Compiled Principally from the Plants Collected by Dr. Richardson & Mr. Drummond on the Late Northern Expeditions, Under Command of Captain Sir John Franklin. London: H. G. Bohn, 1840.
- Hooper, Robert, M.D., F.L.S.** (1773-1835). *Lexicon Medicum: or Medical Dictionary.* London: 1831.
- Hope, James** (1764-1847). *A Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels.* London: William Kidd, 1832.
- Johnson, James** (1777-1845). *The Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Practical Medicine. New Series vol. 1.* London?: c. 1836-37.

Grammar/Language

- Boileau, D. & Picquot, A.** *A New Dictionary, In French and English; Combining the Dictionaries of Boyser and Deletanville.* London: 1831
- Ewing, Greville** (1767-1841). *A Greek and English Lexicon, Originally a Scripture Lexicon; and Now Adapted to the Greek Classics; with a Greek Grammar Prefixed.* Glasgow: James Duncan, 1827.

Literature/Poetry/Philosophy/History/Religion

- Addison, Joseph** (1672-1719).
The Miscellaneous Works. London: Lewis & Lewis, 1830.
The Spectator. Edinburgh: sometime between 1820-30.
- Bent, W.** (1747-1823). *The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*. possibly published in 1780.
- Bernadin de Saint-Pierre, Jacques-Henri** (1737-1814). *Etudes de la Nature*. Paris: Aimé André, 1825.
- Blair, Hugh** (1718-1800) & **James Finlayson**. *Sermons, to Which is Prefixed a Short Account of the Life and Character of the Author*. London: T. Cadell, 1827.
- Blair, Hugh** (1718-1800). *A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian, The Son of Finigal*. London: possibly around 1830.
- Robert Bloomfield** (1766-1823). *Poems. The Farmer's Boy, Good Tidings, Rural Tales, Wild Flowers*. London: W. Wilton, 1827.
- Bogatsky, Karl Heinrich von** (1690—1774). *A Golden Treasury for the Children of God, Whose Treasure is in Heaven*. York: Thomas Wilson and Son, 1809.
- Boswell, James** (1740-1795). *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LLD*. London: John Murray, 1831.
- Burns, Robert** (1759-1796). *The Works of Robert Burns: Including His Letters to Clarinda, and the Whole of his Suppressed Poems, with an Essay on his Life, Genius and Character*. London: William Clark, 1831.
- Butler, Samuel D.D.** (1774-1839). *Hudibras*. A religious/poetry tract published by T. & J Allman in London: c. 1832.
- Campbell, Thomas** (1777-1844). *The Pleasures of Hope, with other Poems*. London: Longman, 1822.
- Channing, William Ellery** (1780-1842). *The Works of William Ellery Channing, D. D.* Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Co., 1840.
- Chateaubriand, François-Rene de** (1768-1848). *Genie de Christianisme*. Lyon: 1827.
- Combe, George** (1788-1858). *The Constitution of Man Considered in Relation To External Objects*. Edinburgh: Maclachlan and Stewart, before 1838.
- Cowper, William** (1731-1800). *Works: Poems, with a Life of the Author*. Edinburg: Thomas Nelson and Peter Brown, 1831.
Table Talk & Other Poems. London: John Sharpe, 1825.
- Darley, George** (1795-1846). *The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, vols. I and II*. London: Edward Moxon, 1840.
- Dickens, Charles** (1812-1870). *The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit*. London: Chapman and Hall, 1844.
- Dibdin, Thomas Frognall** (1776-1847). *The Library Companion; Or The Young Man's Guide And the Old Man's Comfort, In the Choice of the Library*. London: Harding, Triphook and Lepard, 1824.
- Dwight, Timothy** (1778-1844), *Theology; Explained and Defended in a Series of Sermons...With a Memoir of the Life of the Author*. New York: Carvill, 1830.
- Goldsmith, Oliver, M.D.** (c.1730-1774).
The History of Rome from the Earliest State of the Commonwealth to the dissolution of the Empire. Sandborton, N.H.: Charles Lane, 1836.
A History of the Earth and Animated Nature, With Copious Notes, Embracing Accounts of New Discoveries in Natural History. To Which is Subjoined an Appendix; Containing Explanations of Technical Terms, and an Outline of the Cuvierian and Other Systems. Glasgow: A Fullarton and Co, 1832.
Miscellaneous Works plus An Account of his Life and Writings. London: F. & D. Rivington, 1820.
- Guizot, Francois P.** (1787-1874). *History of the English Revolution of 1640, Commonly Called the Great Rebellion: From the Accession of Charles I to His Death*. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1846.
- Hogg, James** (1770-1835). *Winter Evening Tales, Collected Among the Cottagers in the South of Scotland*. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1820.
- Morgan, John Minton** (1782-1854). *Hampden in the Nineteenth Century in Two Volumes – Volume II*. London: Edward Moxon, 1834.
- Jonson, Ben** (c.1573-1637). *The Works of Ben Jonson, New Edition with Biographical Memoir by William Gifford*. London: Edward Moxon, 1846.
- Johnson, Samuel** (1709-1784).
The Table Talk of Dr. Johnson. London: John Bumpus et al., 1825.

The Rambler. London: J. Payne and J. Bouquet, 1751.
Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets with Critical Observations on Their Works, by Samuel Johnson,
 LL.D. (2 vols). London: James Christie, 1822.

Other

Carr, Sir John. *Tour to Scotland*. published in 1807.
Chambers William & Robert. *History and Present State of the British Empire*. Edinburgh: 1837.
Cuvier, George (1769-1832). *Animal Kingdom Arranged in Conformity with Its Organization – With Additional Descriptions of all the Species Hitherto Named and of many not before Noticed, by Edward Griffith and others*. London: George B. Whittaker, 1827.
Galt, John (1779-1831). *The Last of the Lairds; or The Life and Opinions of Malachi Mailings, Esq. Of Auldbiggins*. Edinburgh & London: W. Blackwood, 1826.
Henry, Phillip. *The Miscellaneous Works of the New Matther Henry, V.D.M.* London; Joseph Ogle Robinson, 1830.
Huish, Robert (1777-1850). *Memoirs of Her Late Majesty Caroline, Queen Of Great Britain: Embracing Every Circumstance Illustrative of the Most Memorable Scenes Of Her Eventful Life, From Infancy to the Period of Her Decease, Interspered with Original Letter and Other Documents, Hitherto Unpublished*. London: Kelly, 1821.

SS: Anderson. "The William F. Tolmie Library."

Archibald McKinlay's Library (1845)

While Archibald McKinlay was in charge of Walla Walla/Nez Perces, he gave Marcus Whitman \$100 to purchase books in Boston at the missionarie's own discretion. Consequently a collection was assembled by the Reverend David Green, one of the secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the subject matter of which reflects the absolute unwavering certainty of belief of the Protestants at the time. The books arrived at Fort Vancouver via Honolulu in 1845. Whether or not McKinlay expected a library with such a singular focus is an open question as by the time he received them, his eyesight was getting worse and within a few years he retired to Oregon City. Nor is it known how much of the library he actually read while he was in business before being ruined by the floods in 1860-1861. It is also not known how much of the library he took with him when he moved to British Columbia in 1862.

Geography/Navigation/Mathematics

Murray, Hugh. *An Encyclopedia of Geography: Comprising a Complete Description of the Earth, Physical, Statistical, Civil, and Political. Revised with Additions by Thomas G. Bradford*, vol. 3. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, nd.
Stephens, John Lloyd (1805-1852). *Incidents of Travel in Yucatan*, vol. 2. New York: 1843.

Grammar/Language

English Grammar (Brown's)

Literature/Poetry/Philosophy/History/Religion

Abott, Jacob (1803-1879).
The Young Christian: or A Familiar Illustration of the Principles of Christian Duty. Boston: 1835.
The Corner-Stone, or, A Familiar Illustration of the Principles of Christian Truth. Boston: 1834.
The Rollo Philosophy. Parts I-IV, Philadelphia: 1843-43.
Aikman, James (1779?-1860). *Annals of the Persecution in Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution*. Edinburgh: 1842.
Alcott, William Andrus (1798-1859).

- The Young House-Keeper*. Boston: 1838.
- The Young Husband, or, Duties of Man in the Marriage Relation*. Boston: 1839.
- The House I Live In; or, The Human Body*. Tavoy: Karen Missionary Press, 1843.
- The Young Wife; or Duties of Woman in the Marriage Relation*. Boston: 1849.
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JS: Oliphant. "The Library of Archibald McKinlay"

The Library of Johnson George King (1853)

The private library of Johnson George King was selected and ordered by himself reflecting the tastes of a lively mind. It is uncertain that King actually received his library in the Pacific Northwest for the books arrived in a tin-lined box at the Columbia River in March 1853 aboard the British barque *Josephine* [Capt. J. Robertson]. Johnson's HBC job ended October 9, 1852 at Umpqua, after which he left for Australia. If he didn't take them with him, he may have left instructions for the books to be forwarded.

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SS: Oliphant "The Library of a Fur Trader at Fort Umpqua."

Fur Traders from the various fur trade companies who became settlers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia



IMAGE 160 A farmstead in British Columbia, F. W. Howay.
British Columbia from the Earliest Times to the Present, vol. II.
Vancouver: S. J. Clark Publishing, 914. Plate facing page 81.

The term “settlement” when applied to fur traders is problematic. While working for various fur trade companies some “settled” at the posts with their families. They may have died there, returned to points east of the Rocky Mountains, or moved on to new locations. Others chose their wives’ native settlements whereas still others were nomadic with family in tow and are very difficult to pin down. The settlement list that follows incorporates the understanding associated with the Euro-American land use patterns and reflects life after a career in the fur trade. Some would fall under the term squatters while others could be classified as settlers under an organized land system. Some settled for short periods of time, while others lived out their lives ostensibly farming. This list is far from complete as it leaves out many individuals who slipped under the radar and left a trail of descendants.

The organization of settlement information is also problematic. Rather than organize settlement information by areas reflecting 19th century names of areas of land conducive to settlement, information is organized by modern day counties in the United States and by regional districts in British Columbia. These administrative units are not entirely comparable but they make retrieval from modern day maps much more accessible.

The twenty-eight regional districts in British Columbia are a much more recent phenomenon, having come about in 1965 to rationalize municipal and non-municipal services. The regional districts are governed by elected and appointed officials. They are inversely proportional to population size and boundaries change along with population. They are used here as they have, unlike the previous geographic regions, definable boundaries.

The many counties of the four US states dealt with here (Washington: thirty-nine; Oregon: thirty-six; Idaho: forty-four; Montana: fifty-six) have evolved over the years and so the modern day county boundaries are used. One exception is the continuous geographic region of Oregon’s Willamette Valley which, several years after initial settlement, was chopped into several counties, six of which are united here under the term Willamette Valley.

Oregon
(Arranged by modern State counties except for Willamette Valley)

Douglas County

Bonenfant, Antoine (1850s?); **Courville**, Bazil (1850s).

Eastern Oregon (county unknown)

Hubbard, Thomas Jefferson (1857).

Clackamas County (Oregon City)

Barclay, Forbes (c.1850); **McLoughlin**, Dr. John (1840s); **Lane**, Richard (1850); **Pambrun**, Andrew Dominique (c.1851); **Tamaherry** [?] (1849).

Willamette Valley — Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Clackamas, Marion and Linn Counties (Includes Champoege, Fairfield, St. Louis, St. Paul, Tualatin Plains, Woodburn)

Aiken, George (1850); **Arcouet**, Amable (1836); **Aubichon**, Alexis (1841); **Baker**, James (1840); **Bastien** (Rocan), Narcisse (1846); **Beaudouin**, Caesar (c.1846); **Beaulieu**, Joseph (?) (c.1842); **Belanger**, Edouard (c.1852); **Bellique**, Pierre (1834); **Bergevin**, Felix (c.1850); **Boisvert**, Louis (c.1841); **Bouche**, Francois (1843); **Bouche**, Jean Baptiste [d] (1843); **Bourgeau**, Joseph (1843); **Bourgeau**, Sylvan (1842); **Brisbois**, Olivier (1850); **Brouillet**, Hypolite (1840s); **Brown**, William [a] (unkn); **Brulez**, Jean Baptiste (c.1844); **Brunel**, Joseph (1843); **Buck**, Jonathan (1848); **Caille** (Biscornet), Paschal (1846); **Cameron**, Duncan (c.1845); **Campo**, Charles (1840s); **Canasawaratte**, Ignace (c.1841); **Canning**, William (c.1835); **Chalifoux**, Andre (1840); **Chamberlain**, Adolphe (1840s); **Champagne**, Francis (1841); **Chiffmanaplin**, George (c.1850); **Cornoyer**, Joseph (c.1841); **Courville**, Bazil (c.1844); **Couture**, Joseph (c.1850); **Daigneau**, Edouard (1850s); **Degrais**, Pierre Phillippe (c.1842); **Delard**, Joseph (c.1832); **Depot**, Pierre (1836); **Deschamps**, Pierre (1846); **Desloges**, Hyacinth (1837); **Despard**, Joseph Frederick (1837); **Diamare** [Baron], Charles (1847); **Dompierre**, David (c.1840); **Dorion**, Jean Baptiste (?) (1840s); **Dorion** [Vagnier, Toupin], Marie L'Aguiyoise (???); **Dubois**, Andre (1839); **Dubois**, Pierre (c.1844); **Dubreuille**, Jean Baptiste (1841); **Dumond**, Alexander (c.1843); **Dupre**, Nazaire (c.1846); **Ebbert**, George Wood (c.1840); **Edwards**, Philip Leget (1836); **Felix** (Palaquin), Antoine (1843); **Finlay**, John (1846); **Forcier**, Louis (1836); **Gagnon**, Joseph (c.1843); **Gagnon**, Louis (c.1843); **Gagnon**, Luc (c.1841); **Gale**, Joseph (1830s); **Garant**, Augustine (1842); **Gardepied**, Jean Baptiste (c.1841); **Gay**, George Kirby (c.1841); **Gendron**, Joseph (c.1843); **George** [Coleman], Jean Baptiste (c.1843); **George**, Thomas (1844); **Gervais**, Jean Baptiste (1850); **Gervais**, Joseph (c. 1830); **Gravelle**, Gideon (1840s); **Gregoire**, Antoine (1843); **Gregoire**, Etienne (1842); **Groom**, George (c. 1850); **Guilbeau**, Paul (c. 1841); **Hauxhurst**, Webley John (1836); **Hubbard**, Thomas Jefferson (1837); **Hubert**, Joachim (c.1842); **Innes**, Thomas Newman (1855); **Irvine**, John (c.1856); **Jeaudouins**, Charles (1841); **Johnson**, William (1836); **Johnson**, William Coreagal [d] (c.1851); **Karonhitchego**, Laurent (c.1842); **Klyne**, Joseph (c.1843); **Labonte**, Louis (1836); **Lacourse**, Pierre (1840); **Laferte**, Joachim (1845); **Lafantasie**, Charles (1842); **Laforte** (Placide), Michel (1836); **Laframboise**, Michel (1841); **Lajoie**, Jean Baptiste (1840s); **Laprade**, Alexis (c.1842); **Laroque**, Joseph Sebastien (1846); **Lavalle**, Martial (c.1841); **Lavalle**, Pierre (c.1841); **Lebrun**, Hercule (1845); **Liard**, Thamiere (1847); **Lonctain**, Andre (1836); **Lucier**, Etienne (1820s); **McCarty**, William (1830s); **McGillivray**, Napoleon Buonaparte (1844); **McKay**, Jean Baptiste Depatie (1830s); **McKay**, John (Rouge) (1847); **McKay**, Thomas (1833); **McLean**, John [a] (1847); **McLeod**, Donald [a] (1843); **McLoughlin**, Joseph (1840); **Malois**, Fabien (c.1843); **Manson**, Donald (1858); **Marouna**, Mungo (c.1848); **Martel**, Octave (c.1847); **Masta**, Antoine (1840); **Mattieu**, Francois Xavier (1842); **Meek**, Joseph Lafayette (1840); **Mocuman**, Louis (1843); **Montour**, Nicholas (1841); **Munro**, David (1844); **Martin**, Norman (1850); **Newell**, Robert (c.1840); **Obichon**, Jean Baptiste (1830s); **Onskanha**, Louis (c.1845); **Ossin**, Louis (1840); **O'Neill**, James a. [?] (c.1835); **Pariseau**, Pierre (1850); **Perreault**, Jean Baptiste (1836); **Petit**, Amable (1841); **Petit**, Jean Baptiste (1841); **Petit**, (Gobin), Jean Baptiste (1841); **Picard**, Andre (1836); **Pichette**, Louis (1841); **Piette**, Francois (1836); **Pin**, Joseph (1841); **Pineau**, Joseph (c.1845); **Pion**, William (c.1842); **Plante**, Charles (1838); **Plouffe**, (Carillon), Joseph (1844); **Poirier**, Bazil (1840s); **Poirier**, Toussaint (c.1841); **Porteus**, William (1847); **Proveau**, Jean Baptiste (1846); **Quesnel**, Amable (1840); **Quintal**, Laurent (c.1841); **Raymond**, Joseph (1854); **Rivet**, Francois (1837);

Rocquebrune, Joseph (1841); **Rondeau**, Charles (c.1837); **Rondeau**, Louis (c.1845); **Ropeyarn**, Jack (c.1849); **Roussil**, Augustine (c.1843); **Roy**, Thomas (1840); **Redsull**, Thomas T., (1852); **Russell**, Osborne (1830s); **Sansouce**, Joseph (c.1850); **Satakarass**, Peter (c.1844); **Saunders**, John Alexander (1841); **Sauvé** (Leplante), Laurent (1844); **Seguin** (Laderoute), Xavier (c.1837); **Servant**, Jacques (1841); **Shepherd**, Cyrus (1835); **Silvester**, Jean Baptiste (1849); **Smith**, Solomon H. (1836); **Tahetsaronsari**, Jacques (1847); **Tchigte**, Charles (c.1836); **Tehongagarate**, Joseph (1841); **Tibbets**, Calvin (c.1834); **Toro** (1850); **Toupin**, Jean (c.1841); **Tyeguariche**, (Norwest), Jean Baptiste (c.1843); **Thompson**, Andrew (1848); **Thorn**, James (1855); **Tod**, John (1852); **Umpreville**, John (1842); **Umpreville**, Pierre (1842); **Vandal**, Louis [a] (c.1841); **Vandelle**, Louis [b] (1844); **Vassal**, Louis (1845); **Vivet**, Louis (1842); **Wagner**, Peter (1841); **Walker**, Courtney Meade (1840s); **Washington**, George (c.1839); **Wyeth**, Nathaniel Jarvis (1834); **Young**, Ewing (c.1834).

Washington State (Arranged by modern state counties)

Clallam County (includes Port Crescent)

Paquet [a], Jean Baptiste (1860).

Clarke County (includes Cathlapotle, old Fort Vancouver area, Washougal)

Bayfield, Charles (1850s); **Davies**, Alexander (1853); **Fiset**, Charles (1852); **Foubister**, Thomas (1853); **Lane**, Richard (1853); **Lewes**, Adolphus (1850s); **McGillivray**, Napoleon Buonaparte (1846); **Oagh**, Richard (1831); **Oniaze**, Etienne (c.1850); **Raby** (Payan), Abraham (1830).

Columbia County (includes Scappoose)

McKay, Malcolm (1850s).

Lewis County (includes Cowlitz area)

Badayac (Laplant), Pierre (1841); **Bernier**, Julian (1849); **Bouchard**, Olivier (1843); **Calder**, John (c.1846); **Chalifoux**, Jean Baptiste (1850); **Cottenoire**, Michel (1837); **Dauphine**, Olivier (c.1845); **Delonie**, Louis Henry (c.1843); **Joyalle**, Etienne (1841); **Kateman**, Xavier (1846); **Lajoie**, Jean Baptiste (c.1842); **Lagarde**, Joseph (1853); **Latour**, Louis [?] (1847); **Loziere**, Ignace (1846); **McDonald**, William Anawiscum (1847); **Piette**, Francois (c.1838); **Proveau** [a], Jean Baptiste (c.1841); **Roberts**, George Barber (1851).

Pacific County (includes Chinook, Baker's Bay)

Lattie, Alexander (1846); **McCarty**, William (1850); **Martindale**, William (1851); **St. André**, Pierre, (1850s).

Pierce County (includes Nisqually area, Roy)

Allard, Joseph [1] (c.1847); **Daines**, Henry (1846); **Dechamp**, Jean Baptiste (c.1852); **Gravelle**, Francois (1849); **Harber**, George (1850s); **Hayward**, George (1850s); **Kalama** (1860s); **Legg**, William [?] (1850s); **McPhail**, John (1854); **Ross**, Charles Jr. (c.1859).

San Juan Islands (includes San Juan Island)

Low, Jacob (1850s); **Naukana**, William (1860).

Spokane County (includes Spokane River area)

Lanctot, Camille (1850s); **Plante**, Antoine (1852).

Stevens County (includes Chewalah, Colville Valley area)

Desautel, Joseph (1852); **Finlay**, James Raphael Jr. (1840s); **McLeod**, Donald (1860s); **Stensgair**, Thomas (1852).

Thurston County

Jeal, Herbert (1852).

Wahkiakum County (includes Cathlamet)

Allen, George Traill (1861); **Birnie**, James (1846); **Roberts**, George Barber (1871).

Walla Walla County (includes Frenchtown, present day city of Lowden)

Beauchemin, Edouard (1855); **Brancheau**, Thomas (1855); **Brisbois**, Olivier (1850); **Dorion** [Vagnier, Toupin], Marie L'Aguiyouse (??); **Dauny**, Louis Francois (1852); **McBean**, William (1852); **Pambrun**, Andrew Dominique (c.1851); **Raymond**, Narcisse (1853).

Idaho

(Arranged by modern state counties)

Boundary County (includes Port Hill)

McLoughlin, David (1860s?).

Lewis County (includes Lapwai Creek and Clearwater Valley)

Craig, William (1840).

Montana

(Arranged by modern state counties)

Flathead, Sanders and Lake Counties (includes Flathead Indian Reservation, Jocko Valley, St. Ignatius Mission)

Finlay, Miaquim (1850s); **Finlay**, Nicholas (1860s); **McDonald**, Angus (1870s).

Missoula County (includes Bearmouth)

McLeod, Donald (1860s).

Powell County (includes Benetese Creek and Gold Creek)

Finlay, Francois Benetese (1840s).

British Columbia

(Arranged by modern regional districts)

Bulkley-Nechako Regional District (This central British Columbia district takes in much of traditional New Caledonia fur trade territory and includes such old posts as Fort St. James, Fort Babine, etc.)

Boucher, James (1870s); **Boucher**, Jean Marie (?) (1870s).

Capital Regional District (This southern Vancouver Island district includes Esquimalt, Lakes District, Salt Spring Island, Sooke, Sooke River area, Victoria.)

Balthasard, Andre (1853); **Bates**, Edward (1858?); **Batter**, John (1859); **Beauchamp**, Joseph Ovide (1852); **Begg**, John (c.1856); **Bond**, Charles (1850s); **Bottineau**, Basil (?) (1850s); **Brotchie**, William (1850s); **Cabana**, Francois Xavier (1852); **Cote**, Francois Xavier (1850); **Danneau**, Antoine (?) (1850s); **Finlayson**, Roderick (1872); **Goudie**, James (1852); **Hanhan**, George (1880s); **Hawkins**, George Frederick (1850s); **Helmkin**, John Sebastian (1850); **Helland**, James (1850s); **Horie**, John (1850s); **Hall**, Thomas (1857); **Hellier**, William (1850s); **Hodge**, Henry (1850s); **Johnson**, John Henry (1853); **Keavé** (c.1855); **L'Ecuyer**, Francois (1850s); **Leask**, James (1850s); **Lymon**, John (1851); **McKenzie**, George (1850s); **MacDonald**, William John (1858); **McDougall**, Hugh (c.1855); **McDougall**, John (1850s); **McNeill**, William Henry (1854); **McNeill**, William Henry Jr. (1870s); **Martin**, Jonathan (1860s); **Mitchell**, William (1860s); **Moffat**, Hamilton (c.1873); **Naukana**, William (1870s); **Norn**, Samuel (c.1859); **Presse**, Francois (1840s); **Peltier**, Louis (1850s); **Poirier**, Joseph (1859); **Reid**, James Murray (1853); **Ross**, John (1850s); **Stockand**, James (1850s); **Tolmie**, William Fraser (1860s); **Venn**, John (c.1855); **Versailles**, Pierre (1859); **Yale**, James Murray (1860s); **Yates**, James (1851).

Cariboo Regional District (This is the southern area of the New Caledonia fur trading area. It includes much of the Chilcotin west of the Fraser River; it specifically includes the Fort Alexandria area, Quesnel area, and 150 Mile House.)

Bouche, William (1868); **Hamilton**, Gavin (1878); **McArthur**, Neil McLean (1854); **Paquet** [b], Jean Baptiste (1858); **Saunders**, John N. (1861).

Regional District of Central Okanagan (This district incorporates both sides of Okanagan Lake and includes Okanagan Mission.)

Sabiston, James (1860s).

Cowichan Valley Regional District (This district is on southern Vancouver Island and includes a large area centering on Cowichan, including Shawnigan Lake, Valdes Island.)

Humphreys, John (c.1856); **Hutson**, William Abraham (1850s); **St. Gré**, Gabriel (1859); **Vautrin**, Francois Xavier (1860); **Vautrin**, Jean Baptiste (1860s).

East Kootenay Regional District (This district bordering Montana, includes Tobacco Plains.)

Berland, Edouard (1853).

Fraser Valley Regional District (This upper Fraser Valley district includes Matsqui.)

D'Arche, Joseph (1869); **Yates**, William (1859).

Metro Vancouver Regional District (This district includes the city of Vancouver and the Lower Fraser Valley, including Albion, Langley, and Maple Ridge.)

Allard, Ovid (1864); **Brousseau** (Lafleur), Bazil (1860s); **Cromarty**, William (c.1862); **Ehu** (1869); **Emptage**, William Henry (1858); **Fallardeau**, Narcisse (1860s); **Maayo**, Joseph (1860); **Morrison**, Kenneth (1860); **Newton**, William Henry (1870s); **Ohia** (1860); **Ohule**, Peter (1860); **Peeohpeeoh** (1860); **Robertson**, Samuel (c.1858); **Saunders**, John N. (1860).

Regional District of Mount Waddington (This northern Vancouver Island and opposing mainland coast area incorporates Fort Rupert.)

Blenkinsop, George (c.1861); **Bottineau**, Basil (?) (1850s); **Hunt**, Robert (1885).

Nanaimo Regional District (This Vancouver Island district includes the Nanaimo area and Gabriola Island.)

Bolne, Jean Baptiste (1850s); **Edgar**, Magnus (1853); **Kimo**, James (1860); **Paplay**, Alexander (1850s); **Sabiston**, John [a] (1858); **Sabiston**, Peter (c.1859).

Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District (This border district includes the Similkameen River.)

Deschiquette, Francois (1860).

Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District (This coastal district includes Fort Simpson [Lax Kw'alaams].)

Berentzen, Hans Peter (1860); **Rudland**, William (c.1863).

Thompson-Nicola Regional District (includes Bonaparte River, Kamloops, Savona)

Bouche, Joseph (1860s); **Leolo**, Jean Baptiste (c.1845); **McIver**, John [a] (1871); **McLean**, Donald (1861); **McDougall**, John (1890).

Glossary

Assomption sash: A sash derived from Iroquoian carrying belts of the 18th century worn around the waist particularly by *canadiens*. They were generally hand woven, however, later they were mass produced in Assomption, Quebec, hence the name. Beaded carrying pouches were hung from the sash.

Barque (Bark): A seagoing vessel rigged specifically with the aftermost mast fore-and-aft rigged and the other masts square rigged. The archaic “barque” was used by the English in the fur trade well into the nineteenth century.

Bastion: A fortified tall pentagonal structure, built for defense, storage of arms and sometimes for use as a jail. The upper part often projected from the palisade to allow defensive fire from several directions. If a post was overtaken, a bastion served the same purpose as a medieval keep.

Batteaux: (Fr) Modified York boats built for conditions on the Pacific slopes.

Boute: (Fr) End or tip of something. A term for the skilled positions of bowsman and steersman in a canoe or boat. In the records it is spelled both with and without a final “e.”

Bowsman: A skilled canoeist in the bow of a canoe. Also called a devant.

Bois brûlés: (Fr) Literally “burnt wood”; a term used to describe people of mixed descent.

Brig: A two-masted square-rigged vessel with an additional lower fore-and-aft sail on the gaff (a spar on the afterside of a mast) and boom to the mainmast.

Brigade: Any group of people traveling by canoe or horse or a combination of both with the expressed purpose of carrying furs, supplies or people to a certain destination.

Briganteen: A two-masted vessel with a square-rigged foremast and fore-and-aft rigged mainmast.

Canadiens: (Fr) French Canadians

Carrot of tobacco: A plug of tobacco shaped like a carrot, used commonly as a trade item.

Carriole: A sledge with a covered framework built onto it. The purpose was to protect people and goods from the elements.

Chief Factor: The highest ranking HBC Commissioned Officers under the Deed Pools of 1821 and 1834. They could receive a little less than 1% of the profits for each outfit. Chief Factors were usually in charge of a district and had the privilege of sitting at the annual meetings of the council. They could vote on the promotions of lower ranks, such as clerks and Chief Traders.

Chief Trader: Under the Deed Pools of 1821 and 1834, they were the second rank of commissioned officers. Their share of profits was half that of Chief Factors. Often they were in charge of a larger post and after 1871 they ranked as fourth level officers.

Clerk: In the NWC and PFC clerks ranked below the partners or proprietors and in the HBC, below the officers. Clerks had various responsibilities including dispensing medicines and negotiating with natives. They were often left in charge of posts in the absence of a Chief Trader.

Coueurs de bois: (Fr) Literally “runners of the woods; a term from the 1600s and 1700s. These were unlicensed independent French Canadian fur traders who were trying to circumvent or outrun the native middlemen fur traders of the time.

Coureur de rouine, or en derouine: (Fr) An itinerant trader or a person working as one. When natives were reluctant to come to a post to trade, an employee of lesser rank was given permission to go out in the field and carry out trade on behalf of the company.

Deed Poll: A contract or legal transaction involving the transfer of property made out in one name; in the case of the HBC-NWC amalgamation, the deed or contract was executed in the name of the HBC only. The term “poll” was historical legacy deriving from the paper being “polled” or cut evenly at the edge.

Desertion: A military term used by the HBC to denote anyone who left before the end of his contract. Particularly in the early years, as all personnel were needed for the survival of the group, a person dropping out would imperil the lives of the others and so the term had some basis in logic.

Devant: (Fr) A position in the front of a canoe; the job of the bowsman was to watch for obstructions in the water.

Engagé: (Fr) Simply a fur trader under contract but it was a term often used generically to describe those engaged for work in the fur trade.

Express: Each spring the express would head eastward over the Rocky Mountains in smaller fast canoes with the account books, journals, etc. which had been gathered from the posts. They would return westward with mail, instructions, etc. Retiring servants sometimes went out with the Express following the Communication route to York Factory.

Factor: Descriptive of man in charge of an HBC post but a very misused and liberally applied term particularly in the later years to elevate the status of people working at posts. Later, after 1871, real Factors were the third rank of Commissioned Officers.

Factory: As in York Factory, it simply noted an establishment for traders doing business in a foreign country.

Forgeron: (Fr) blacksmith

Freeman: These men were free of company contracts and could work on their own.

Furlough: A leave of absence reserved for officers.

Fur Trader: The term fur traders should be applicable to the early itinerant voyageurs and, latterly, Company officers. Here it is used as a generic term for those working in the fur trade

Gallery: A raised walkway built inside and far enough below the top of the palisade to provide protection for a sentry.

Governor and Committee: A fur trade term specific to the HBC. A London Governor and a Committee were elected at each annual general meeting by shareholders in that city. The Governor was the CEO and the committee would organize fur auctions, order trade goods, hire men and arrange for shipping. All important decisions were referred to this group. Later two additional Governors were appointed in the field in British North America but the two posts were soon reduced to one with George Simpson holding the position from 1821 until his death in 1860.

Kanaka: (polynesian) A Hawaiian term meaning people.

Metis and metis: (Fr) A person of mixed Native and European descent. The upper case used in Canada denotes a legal status whereas in the USA it is used to denote persons of Native and European heritage.

Milieu: (Fr) A canoe position, the same as a middleman

Middleman: Originally the middle positions for paddlers in a canoe but later it came to cover a myriad of jobs, often that of laborer

New Caledonia brigade route: A route from New Caledonia opened in 1813 by John Stuart, down the Fraser River to Fort Alexandria, overland via horse brigade to Thompson River and Fort Okanogan and down river to Fort Vancouver.

Outfit: The period June 1st of one year to May 31st of the following year was the financial year in the fur trade when accounts were started and drawn to a close. As well, the period fitted around the trapping season.

Palisade: A protective usually wooden stockade around a post. In areas where wood was in short supply, a palisade could be built of adobe.

Partner: A person who held shares in the NWC or PFC and thus shared in the profits.

Postmaster: Laborers and tradesmen who were temporarily given command of posts in absence of other officers. This also can be spelled as post master.

Post on sill: a traditional method of building construction originating in France and brought over to New France.

Proprietor: A partner in the NWC or PFC in charge of an area that may include several posts.

Rendezvous: Originally a term applied to the annual NWC gathering at Grand Portage. It was later appropriated by the St. Louis companies, probably through their French Canadian employees, for the annual gatherings in the Rocky Mountains.

Schooner: Originally a vessel with two masts fore-and-aft rigged. Later schooners had three or four masts, the foremast being equal to or smaller than the other masts.

Servant: a contracted employee of the HBC.

Shallop: A large heavy boat used in shallow waters, a shallop is fitted with one or more masts and carrying fore-and-aft sails

Sledge: A sleigh with sturdy runners used for transport of goods in the winter.

Sloop: A small one-masted fore-and-aft rigged vessel with mainsail and jib.

Snow: A small sailing vessel resembling a brig having a main and fore mast and an additional try-sail mast close behind the mainmast. The small strong try-sail is used fore and aft in heavy weather.

Steersman: a skilled canoeist in the stern of a canoe, responsible for guiding the boat

Stockade: Also called a palisade, a stockade comprised upright logs dug into the ground. The cracks between the logs were sealed with smaller pieces of wood for protection.

Tradesman: those people skilled in a particular trade and employed as such.

Trapper: Technically a person who trapped animals but sometimes used in the generic sense of someone working in the fur trade.

Travois: (f) Derived from the French “travail,” meaning work. A transport vehicle consisting of two joined poles pulled by a horse; smaller versions were pulled by dogs.

Two spirited: A Native term used to describe someone exhibiting, amongst other things, sexual ambiguity. The traditional term “bardache” denoting the same is considered derogatory.

Voyageur: (f) Originally a term used to describe persons employed to transport goods between posts, the term has become generic and used to describe employees in any number of positions.

York boat: Boats built originally near the shores of Hudson Bay at or in the vicinity of York Factory to transport goods over territory considered too dangerous for birch bark canoes. Designed and built by Orcadians, they naturally incorporated features found in boats on those North Britain islands, features which included some Viking design elements.

Conversion Tables

METRIC	<u>Length</u> 1 kilometre = 1,000 metres 1 metre = 100 centimetre 1 centimetre = 10 millimetres	<u>Volume</u> 1 kilolitre = 1,000 litres 1 litre = 100 centilitres 1 centilitre = 10 millilitres	<u>Weight</u> 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams 1 gram = 100 centigrams 1 centigram = 10 milligrams
IMPERIAL	<u>Length</u> 1 mi. = 1,760 yd 1 yd = 3 ft 1 ft = 12 in	<u>Volume</u> 1 gallon. = 8 pints 1 quart = 2 pints 1 pint = 20 fluid ounces	<u>Weight</u> 1 pound = 16 ounces

Imperial Units	Conversion	Equal Metric Units	Metric Units	Conversion	Equal Imperial Units
Length					
1 Inch	x 25.4	25.4 Millimetres	1 Millimetre	x 0.039	0.039 Inches
1 Inch	x 2.54	2.54 Centimetres	1 Centimetre	x 0.39	0.39 Inches
1 Foot	x 30.48	30.48 Centimetres	1 Metre	x 3.28	3.28 Feet
1 Yard	x 0.91	0.91 Metres	1 Metre	x 1.09	1.09 Yards
1 Mile	x 1.61	1.61 Kilometres	1 Kilometre	x 0.62	0.62 Miles
Volume					
1 Pint	x 0.57	0.57 Litres	1 Litre	x 1.76	1.76 Pints
1 Quart	x 1.14	1.14 Litres	1 Litre	x 0.88	0.88 Quarts
1 Gallon	x 4.55	4.55 Litres	1 Litre	x 0.22	0.22 Gallons
Weight					
1 Ounce	x 28.35	28.35 Grams	1 Gram	x 0.035	0.035 Ounces
1 Pound	x 0.45	0.45 Kilograms	1 Kilogram	x 2.20	2.20 Pounds
Temperature					
1° Celsius	x 9, ÷ 5, + 32	33.8° Fahrenheit	1° Fahrenheit	- 32, x 5, ÷ 9	-17.2° Celsius

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Vancouver [4]

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[1850-51] A/C/20/A12

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[1833, 1834 & 1838] A/B/20/B 11.3

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MM C43

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[1856] A/C/20/L/26 (Servants, June 10, 1856)

[1847-58] A/b/20/L3YK/A (Correspondence Inward)

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PJ

1839 List

1

FtAlex

1

FtBab

1

FtChil

1

FtLanS

1

2

FtLanPJ

1

NanJ

1

NanCorr

1

NCPA

1

FtRupCP

1

FtStJmsA

1

FtSimp[N]PJ

1

FtKamPJ

1

2

FtVanCB

1

FtVicAB

1

PSACFtNis

PSACReport

Work 1824

1

Directions

Diar-Rem

Allard

Anderson

AndersonJR

Annance

Beinston

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Melrose, Robert Diary	Melrose 1
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HU-Wid

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SandwichIs

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HMCS

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HBCA

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North West Company Account Books	NWCAB
[1815-17] F.4/7 (Crew of the <i>Columbia</i> , etc.)	1
[1817-18] F.4/10	2
[1818-19] F.4/14	3
[1818-19] F.4/15	4
[1815-17] F.4/17 (Crew of the <i>Columbia</i> , etc.)	5
[1811-21] F.4/32	5a
[1820] F.4/33	6
[1817-21] F.4/34	7
[1820-21] F.4/45	8
[1821] F.4/46 (List of NWC 1821 Transfers to HBC)	9
[1813-14] F.4/61 (List of People on the <i>Columbia</i> for Winter 1813-14 and list of clerks and men from the former Pacific Fur Co., Oct. 18, 1813)	10

York Factory Abstracts of Servants' Accounts [1821-1854]	YFASA
[1821-22] B.239/g/1	1
[1822-23] B.239/g/2	2
[1823-24] B.239/g/3	3
[1824-25] B.239/g/4	4
[1825-26] B.239/g/5	5
[1826-27] B.239/g/6	6
[1827-28] B.239/g/7	7
[1828-29] B.239/g/8	8
[1829-30] B.239/g/9	9
[1830-31] B.239/g/10	10
[1831-32] B.239/g/11	11
[1832-33] B.239/g/12	12
[1833-34] B.239/g/13	13
[1834-35] B.239/g/14	14
[1835-36] B.239/g/15	15
[1836-37] B.239/g/16	16
[1837-38] B.239/g/17	17
[1838-39] B.239/g/18	18
[1839-40] B.239/g/19	19
[1840-41] B.239/g/20	20
[1841-42] B.239/g/21	21
[1842-43] B.239/g/22	22
[1843-44] B.239/g/23	23
[1844-45] B.239/g/24	24
[1845-46] B.239/g/25	25
[1846-47] B.239/g/26	26
[1847-48] B.239/g/27	27
[1848-49] B.239/g/28	28
[1849-50] B.239/g/29	29
[1850-51] B.239/g/30	30

[1851-52] B.239/g/31	31
[1852-53] B.239/g/32	32
[1853-54] B.239/g/33	33
York Factory District Statements	YFDS
[1823-24] B.239/1/1a	1a
[1825-26] B.239/1/1b	1b
[1826-27] B.239/1/2	2a
[1827-28] B.239/1/2	2b
[1828-29] B.239/1/3	3a
[1829-30] B.239/1/3	3b
[1830-31] B.239/1/4	4a
[1831-32] B.239/1/4	4b
[1832-33] B.239/1/5	5a
[1833-34] B.239/1/5	5b
[1834-35] B.239/1/5	5c
[1835-36] B.239/1/6	6
[1836-37] B.239/1/7	7
[1837-38] B.239/1/8	8
[1838-39] B.239/1/9	9
[1839-40] B.239/1/10	10
[1840-41] B.239/1/11	11
[1841-42] B.239/1/12	12
[1842-43] B.239/1/13	13
[1843-44] B.239/1/14	14
[1844-45] B.239/1/15	15
[1845-46] B.239/1/16	16
[1846-47] B.239/1/17	17
[1847-48] B.239/1/18	18
[1848-49] B.239/1/19	19
[1849-50] B.239/1/20	20
[1850-51] B.239/1/21	21
[1851-52] B.239/1/22	22
[1852-53] B.239/1/23	23
HBC Servants' Contracts [1820-1925] A.32/18-A.32/60 (A-Z)	HBCCont
HBCA Compiled biographies of officers and servants	HBCABio
Commissioned Officers' Indentures and Agreements	COI&A
Officers and Servants' Wills A.36/3	Wills
Simpson's Character Book A.34/2, fo. 55 (see also HBRS XXX, p. 167-236)	SimpsonCB
Fort Alexandria [New Caledonia]	FtAlex
Fort Alexandria Post Journals [1824-67]	FtAlexPJ
[1824-25] B.5/a/1	1
[1827-28] B.5/a/2	2
[1833-34] B.5/a/3	3
[1837-39] B.5/a/4	4
[1842-43] B.5/a/5	5
[1843-45] B.5/a/6	6
[1845-48] B.5/a/7	7
[1848-51] B.5/a/8	8
[1851-55] B.5/a/9	9
[1858-64] B.5/a/10	10
[1864-67] B.5/a/11	11

Fort Alexandria Correspondence Books [1860-67]	FtAlexCB
[1860-65] B.5/b/1	1
[1865-67] B.5/b/2	2
Fort Alexandria Account Books [1829-65]	FtAlexAB
[1829-32] B.5/d/1	1
[1864-65] B.5/d/2	2
Fort Alexandria District Report [1827-28] (Joseph McGillivray's Report)	FtAlexDR
[1827-28] B.5/e/1	1
(also see MI 1)	
Fort Alexandria Miscellaneous Items	FtAlexM
[1845] B.5/z/1	1
Fort Babine	FtBab
Fort Babine Post Journals [1822-25]	FtBabPJ
[1822-23] B.11/a/1	1
[1823] B.11/a/2	2
[1825] B.11/a/3	3
[1852] B.11/a/4	4
Fort Babine Correspondence [1825-42]	FtBabCorr
[1825-26] B.11/b/1 (outward)	1
[1842] B.11/c/1 (inward)	2
Reports on Districts [1822-1900]	3
Belle Vue Sheep Farm	
Belle Vue Sheep Farm Post Journals [1854-60]	BelleVuePJ
[1854-55] B.15/a/1	1
[1858-62] B.15/a/2	2
Belle Vue Sheep Farm Account Book [1853-58]	BelleVueAB
[1853-58] B.15/d/1	1
Fort Colville	FtCol
Fort Colville Post Journal [1830-31]	FtColPJ
[1830-31] B.45/a/1	1
Fort Colville Correspondence Inward	FtColC
[1826-50] B.45/c/1	1
Fort Colville Reports on Districts [1827-30]	FtColRD
[1827-28] B.45/e/1	1
[1828-29] B.45/e/2	2
[1829-30] B.45/e/3	3
Fort Colville Miscellaneous Items	FtColMis
[1828-56] B.4/z/1	1
Cowlitz Farm	CowF
Cowlitz Farm Account Books	CowFAB
[1840] B.47/d/1	1
Cowlitz Farm Miscellaneous Items	CowFMI
[1842] B.47/z/1	1
Flathead Post	FlatP
Flathead Post Journal [1824-25]	FlatPPJ
[1824-25] B.69/a/1	1
Flathead Post Report on District [1824-25]	FlatPRD
[1824-25] B.69/e/1	1

Fraser Lake Fraser Lake Post Journal [1822-24] [1822-24] B.74/a/1	FtFras FtFrasPJ 1
Fort George [Columbia River/Astoria] Fort George [Columbia River/Astoria] Account Books [1821-25] [1821] B.76/d/1 [1821] B.76/d/2 [1820-22] B.76/d/3 [1820-22] B.76/d/4 [1821-22] B.76/d/5 [1821-22] B.76/d/6 [1821-22] B.76/d/7 [1821-22] B.76/d/8a [1821-22] B.76/d/8b [1822] B.76/d/9 [1822-23] B.76/d/10 [1823-24] B.76/d/11 [1824-25] B.76/d/12	FtGeo[Ast] FtGeo[Ast]AB 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8a 8b 9 10 11 12
A Journal of a Voyage from Fort George Columbia River to Fraser River in the winter of 1824 and 1825 by Francis N. Annance [1824-25] B/76/a	Annance
Fort George [Fraser River/New Caledonia] (no surviving records before 1858)	FtGeo[NC]
Fort Kamloops (Thompson River) Fort Kamloops Post Journals [1822-46] [1822-23] B.97/a/1 [1826-27] B.97/a/2 [1846] B.97/a/3	FtKam FtKamPJ 1 2 3
Fort Langley Fort Langley Post Journals [1827-30] [1827-28] B.113/a/1 [1828-29] B.113/a/2 [1829-30] B.113/a/3 Fort Langley Correspondence Book [1830-1844] [1830] B.113/b/1 (outward) [1844-70] B.113/c/1 (inward) Fort Langley Miscellaneous Items [1830-58] [1830-58] B.113/z/1	FtLang FtLangPJ 1 2 3 FtLangCB 1 2 FtLangMI 1
McLeod Lake McLeod Lake Post Journals [1823-1911] [1823-24] B.119/a/1 [1824] B.119/a/2 [1823-24] B.119/a/3 [1824] B.119/a/4 McLeod Lake Correspondence Book [1823-24] [1823-24] B.119/b/1 McLeod Lake Report on District [1824] [1824] B.119/e/1	McLLk McLLkPJ 1 2 3 4 McLLkCB 1 McLLkRD

Fort McLoughlin	FtMcLou
Fort McLoughlin Post Journal, Extracts from Diary [1833]	FtMcLouPJ
[1833] B.120/a/1	1
Fort McLoughlin District Report [1834]	FtMcLouDR
[1834] B.120/e/1	1
Fort Nez Perces	FtNP
Fort Nez Perces Post Journals [1831-32]	FtNPPJ
[1831] B.146/a/1	1
[1832-32] B.146/a/2	2
Fort Nez Perces Correspondence [1827-29] (Inward)	FtNPC
[1827-29] B.146/c/1	1
Fort Nez Perces Reports on District [1827]	FtNPRD
B.146/e/1	1
B.146/e/2 (Report to Queries on Natural History)	2
Fort Nisqually	FtNis
Fort Nisqually Correspondence [1850-55] (outward)	FtNisCBout
[1850-52] B.151/b/1	1
[1852-54] B.151/b/2	2
[1854-55] B.151/b/3	3
Fort Nisqually Correspondence [1842-59] (inward)	FtNisCBin
[1842-62] B.151/c/1	1
[1857-59] B.226/b/30	30
(1833-87 Post Records, Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.; copies in Seattle; also see Dickie [1989])	
Fort Okanagan	
(see FtSpokRD 1)	
Puget Sound Agricultural Company	PSAC
Puget Sound Agricultural Company Correspondence Book	PSACCB
[1839-1856] F.11/1 (correspondence outward)	1
[1843-53] F.12/2 (correspondence inward)	2
Puget Sound Agricultural Company Account Books	PSACAB
[1844-45] F.15/8	8
[1844-46] F.15/9	9
[1845-47] F.15/10	10
[1847-48] F.15/11	11
[1847-48] F.15/12	12
[1848-49] F.15/13	13
[1848-50] F.15/14	14
[1849-51] F.15/15	15
[1850-52] F.15/16	16
[1850-52] F.15/17	17
[1850-53] F.15/18	18
[1851-53] F.15/19	19
[1851-53] F.15/20	20
[1853-54] F.15/21	21
[1853-54] F.15/22a	22a
[1854-55] F.15/22b	22b
[1851-58] F.15/23	23
[1856-58] F.15/24	24
[1857-58] F.15/25	25

[1857-58] F.15/26	26
[1857-58] F.15/27	27
[1858-60] F.15/28	28
[1839-61] F.15/29	29
[1859-61] F.15/30	30
[1842-69] F.15/31	31
[1867-74] F.15/32	32
[1868-1909] F.15/36	36
Puget's Sound Agricultural Company Miscellaneous Accounts	PSACAB
[1840-55] F.15/37	37
[1855-59] F.15/38	38
[1855-70] F.15/39	39
PSAC Register Book of Wills and Administrations of Proprietors	PSACWills
[1842-1942] F.21/1	1
[1848-1906] F.21/2	2
PSAC – Evidence on behalf of PSAC given before British and American Joint Commission for Settlement of Claims	PSACJCom
[1846-1869] F.24/2	2
Puget's Sound Agricultural Company Maps and Plans	PSACMaps
[1843-1910] F.25/1	1
Puget's Sound Agricultural Company Miscellaneous Papers	PSACMisc
[1840-1910] F.26/1	1
Fort Rupert	FtRup
Fort Rupert Post Journal	FtRupPJ
[1849-50] B.185.a/1	1
For Rupert Miscellaneous [1852]	FtRupM
Fort St. James	FtStJms
Fort St. James Post Journals [1820-56]	Ft StJmsPJ
[1820-21] B.188/a/1	1
[1823-24] B.188/a/2	2
[1824-25] B.188/a/3	3
[1824-25] B.188/a/4	4
[1825-26] B.188/a/5	5
...	
[1827-29] B.188/a/15	15
[1830-32] B.188/a/16	16
[1831-32] B.188/a/17	17
...	
[1846-51] B.188/a/20	20
[1851-56] B.188/a/21	21
Fort St. James Reports on District [1822-1900]	FtStJmsRD
[1822-23] B.188/e/1	1
[undated] B.188/e/2	2
[1824-25] B.188/e/3	3
[1826-27] B.188/e/4	4
[1834] B.188/e/5	5
Fort St. James List of Servants	FtStJmsLS
[1824-25] B.188/f/1	1
Fort St. James Correspondence [1821-68]	FtStJmsCB
[1826-27] B.188/b/5	5
[1828-29] B.188/b/6	6
[1829-30] B.188/b/7	7

[1829-30] B.188/b/8	8
[1833] B.188/b/9	9
Fort St. James Account Books [1821-37]	FtStJmsAB
[1821-22] B.188/d/1	1
[1822-23] B.188/d/2	2
[1823-24] B.188/d/3	3
[1824-25] B.188/d/4	4
[1825-26] B.188/d/5	5
[1826-27] B.188/d/6	6
[1827-28] B.188/d/7	7
[1828-29] B.188/d/8	8
[1829-30] B.188/d/9	9
[1830-31] B.188/d/10	10
[1831-32] B.188/d/11	11
[1832-33] B.188/d/12	12
[1833-34] B.188/d/13	13
[1834-35] B.188/d/14	14
[1835-37] B.188/d/15	15
Fort St. James Miscellaneous [1825-67]	FtStJmsM
[1825-76] B.188/z/1	1
Fort St. John	FtStJohn
Fort St. John Correspondence Book	FtStJohnCB
[1821] B.188.b.1	1
Fort Simpson [Nass]	FtSimp[N]
Fort Simpson Post Journals [1832-66]	FtSimp[N]PJ
[1834-38] B.201/a/3	3
[1838-40] B.201/a/4	4
[1840] B.201/a/5	5
[1841-42] B.201/a/6	6
[1852-53] B.201/a/7	7
[1855-59] B.201/a/8	8
(for 1859-62 see BCA FtSimp[N]PJ 1)	
[1863-66] B.201/a/9	9
Fort Simpson Correspondence Inward	FtSimpC
[1841-1900] B.201/c/1	1
Fort Simpson Miscellaneous	FtSimpM
[1831-1926] B.201/z/1	1
Snake Country	SnkCo
Snake Country Post Journal [1824-32]	SnkCoPJ
[1824] B.202/a/1 (Ross' Snake Country Journal)	1
[1824-25] B.202/a/2 (Ogden's Snake Country Journal)	2
[1824-25] B.202/a/3a (Kittson's Snake Country Journal)	3
[1825-26] B.202/a/4 (Ogden's Snake Country Journal)	4
[1826-27] B.202/a/6 (Ogden's Snake Country Journal)	6
[1827-28] B.202/a/7 (Ogden's Snake Country Journal)	7
[1828-29] B.202/a/8 (Ogden's Snake Country Journal)	8
[1830-31] B.202/a/9 (Work's Snake Country Journal)	9
[1830-31] B.202/a/10 (Work's Snake Country Journal)	10
[1831-32] B.202/a/11 (Work's Snake Country Journal)	11
Snake Country Reports on District	SnkCoRD
[1823-24] B.202/e/1	1

[1825-26] B.202/e/2	2
Southern Expeditions [1826-28] (see FtVanPJ 1, 4)	
Fort Spokane	FtSpok
Fort Spokane Post Journal [1822-23] [1822-23] B.208/a/1	FtSpokPJ 1
Fort Spokane Report on District [1822-23] [1822-23] B.208/e/1 (Alexander Kennedy's Report) [1825-26] B.208/e/2	FtSpokRD 1 2
Fort Stikine	FtStik
Fort Stikine Post Journals [1840-42] [1840] B.209/a/1 [1841] B.209/a/2 [1842] B.209/a/3	FtStikPJ 1 2 3
Sandwich Islands	SandIs
Sandwich Islands Account Books	SandIsAB
[1836-37] B.191/d/1 (George Pelly's Woahoo Accounts)	1
[1838-39] B.191/d/2 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	2
[1844-45] B.191/d/3 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	3
[1844-45] B.191/d/4 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	4
[1845-46] B.191/d/5 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	5
[1846-47] B.191/d/6 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	6
[1847-48] B.191/d/7 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	7
[1847-48] B.191/d/8 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	8
[1848-49] B.191/d/9 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	9
[1849-50] B.191/d/10 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	10
[1850-51] B.191/d/11 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	11
[1852-53] B.191/d/12 (Sandwich Islands Account Book)	12
Report on District [1860] [1860] B.191/e/1	SandIsRD 1
Sandwich Islands Miscellaneous Items	SandIsM
[1834-67] B.191/z/1	1
Sandwich Islands Correspondence Inward	SandIsCI
[1844-61] B.191/c/1	1
Sandwich Islands London Inward Correspondence	SandIsLonIC
[1835-40] A.11/61	1
[1843-52] A.11/62	2
[1853-61] A.11/63	3
Fort Vancouver [Columbia]	FtVan
Fort Vancouver "Post Journals" [1825-28]	FtVanPJ
[1825] B.223/a/1 (Alexander Mckenzie's <i>William & Ann</i> journal Mar. 28-Sept. 4, 1825)	1
[1826] B.223/a/2 (A. R. McLeod's journal south of Columbia May 5-August 17, 1826)	2
[1826] B.223/a/3 (Aemilius Simpson's journal overland from York Factory to Fort Vancouver, July 14-November 2, 1826)	3
[1826-27] B.223/a/4 (Alexander Roderick McLeod's South Expedition to the Umpqua, Sept. 15, 1826-March 13, 1827)	4

[1828] B.223/a/5 (incomplete A. R. McLeod's South Expedition journal to recover J. Smith's goods, Sept. 6, 1828-Oct. 16, 1828)	5
[1828] B.223/a/6 (incomplete A. R. McLeod's South Expedition Journal to recover J. Smith's goods, Sept. 6-Nov. 10, 1828)	6
[1828] B.223/a/7 (George B. Roberts Thermometrical Register, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1838]	7
Fort Vancouver Account Books	FtVanAB
[1825] B.223/d/1 (Equipment book, Summer 1825)	1
[1825-26] B.223/d/2a (Officers & Men's accounts)	2a
[1826] B.223/d/2b (Inventory of Forts Vancouver, Nez Perces, Thompson's River, Spokane)	2b
[1826] B.223/d/4 (Men's advances at York Factory, summer 1826)	4
[1826-27] B.223/d/5 (Inventory, library books)	5
[1827] B.223/d/8 (Goods from <i>William & Ann, Cadboro</i>)	8
[1827-28] B.223/d/10	10
[1826-28] B.223/d/12 (Seamen's Accounts)	12
[1828] B.223/d/15 (Servants' Advances at York Factory, Summer 1828)	15
[1828] B.223/d/16 (Invoice of Furs Shipped at Fort Vancouver, 1828)	16
[1828-29] B.223/d/18 (Columbia District Returns, Outfit 1828)	18
[1828-29] B.223/d/19	19
[1828-30] B.223/d/21b (Sales to trappers)	21b
[1829] B.223/d/23 (Transfers, sales, etc.)	23
[1830] B.223/d/26 (Columbia & Montreal Goers and Comers' Advances at York Factory, summer 1830)	26
[1830] B.223/d/28	28
[1830] B.223/d/31 (Goods from <i>Isabella, Eagle, Dryad</i> , Captains' purchases)	31
[1830] B.223/d/32a (Goods supplied to Wm. Johnson in service of David Douglas)	32a
[1831] B.223/d/34 (Fort Van. Transfers, David Douglas' account)	34
Fort Vancouver [Columbia] Abstracts of Servants' Accounts	FtVanASA
[1827-28] B.223/g/1	1
[1830-31] B.223/g/2	2
[1836-37] B.223/g/3	3
[1837-38] B.223/g/4	4
[1838-39] B.223/g/5	5
[1841-42] B.223/g/6	6
[1842-43] B.223/g/7	7
[1843-44] B.223/g/8	8
[1853-54] B.223/g/9	9
[1854-55] B.223/g/10	10
[1855-56] B.223/g/11	11
[1856-57] B.223/g/12	12
[1857-58] B.223/g/13	13
[1858-59] B.223/g/14	14
[1859-60] B.223/g/15	15
[1860-61] B.223/g/16	16
[1861-62] B.223/g/17	17
Fort Vancouver [Columbia] Correspondence Book [1825-]	FtVanCB
[1825] B.223/b/1	1
[1826] B.223/b/2	2
[1827-28] B.223/b/3	3
[1828-29] B.223/b/4	4
[1829-30] B.223/b/5	5
[1830] B.223/b/6	6

[1831-32] B.223/b/7	7
[1832-33] B.223/b/8	8
[1833-34] B.223/b/9	9
[1834-35] B.223/b/10	10
[1834-36] B.223/b/11	11
[1836] B.223/b/12	12
[1836] B.223/b/13	13
[1836] B.223/b/14	14
[1836-37] B.223/b/15	15
[1836-37] B.223/b/16	16
[1837] B.223/b/17	17
[1837-38] B.223/b/18	18
[1837-38] B.223/b/19	19
[1838] B.223/b/20	20
[1838] B.223/b/21	21
[1838-39] B.223/b/22	22
[1839] B.223/b/23	23
[1839-40] B.223/b/24	24
[1840] B.223/b/25	25
[1840] B.223/b/26	26
[1840-41] B.223/b/27	27
[1840-41] B.223/b/28	28
[1842-43] B.223/b/29	29
[1842-43] B.223/b/30	30
[1843-44] B.223/b/31	31
[1844-45] B.223/b/32	32
[1845-47] B.223/b/33	33
[1846] B.223/b/34	34
[1845-47] B.223/b/35	35
[1847] B.223/b/36	36
[1848] B.223/b/37	37
[1847-49] B.223/b/38	38
[1850-52] B.223/b/39	39
[1852-53] B.223/b/40	40
[1853-57] B.223/b/41	41
[1852-60] B.223/b/42	42
[1850-53] B.223/b/43	43
Vancouver Island Coal Mining Company, Ltd., (Nanaimo) – Correspondence Deeds and Agreements, etc.	VICMC
[1861-1900] F.33.1	1
Vancouver Island Steam Sawmill Company – Correspondence, etc.	VISSC
[1852-56] F.32/1	1
Fort Victoria [V. I.]	FtVic
Fort Victoria Account Books	FtVicAB
[1850] B.226/d/1	1
[1852] B.226/d/2	2
[1846-53] B.226/d/3a	3a
[1852] B.226/d/4	4
[1862-64] B.226/d/5	5
[1874] B.226/d/6	6
Fort Victoria [V.I.] Abstracts of Servants' Accounts	FtVicASA

[1853-54] B.226/g/1	1
[1854-55] B.226/g/2	2
[1855-56] B.226/g/3	3
[1856-57] B.226/g/4	4
[1857-58] B.226/g/5	5
[1858-59] B.226/g/6	6
[1859-60] B.226/g/7	7
[1860-61] B.226/g/8	8
[1861-62] B.226/g/9	9
[1862-63] B.226/g/10	10
[1864-64] B.226/g/11	11
[1864-65] B.226/g/12	12
[1865-66] B.226/g/13	13
[1866-67] B.226/g/14	14
[1867-68] B.226/g/15	15
[1868-69] B.226/g/16	16
[1869-70] B.226/g/17	17
[1870-71] B.226/g/18	18
[1871-72] B.226/g/19	19
[1872-73] B.226/g/20	20
[1873-74] B.226/g/21	21
[1874-75] B.226/g/22	22
[1875-76] B.226/g/23	23
[1876-77] B.226/g/24	24
[1877-78] B.226/g/25	25
[1878-79] B.226/g/26	26
[1879-80] B.226/g/27	27
[1880-81] B.226/g/28	28
[1881-82] B.226/g/29	29
[1882-83] B.226/g/30	30
[1883-84] B.226/g/31	31
[1884-85] B.226/g/32	32
[1885-86] B.226/g/33	33
[1886-87] B.226/g/34	34
[1887-88] B.226/g/35	35
[1888-89] B.226/g/36	36
[1889-90] B.226/g/37	37
[1890-91] B.226/g/38	38
[1891-92] B.226/g/39	39
Fort Victoria Post Journal	FtVicPJ
[1846-50] B.226/a/1	1
Fort Victoria [V.I.] District Statements	FtVicDS
[1852-53] B.226/l/1	1
Fort Victoria [V.I.] Correspondence Book	FtVicCB
[1844-45] B.226/b/1	1
[1848-49] B.226/b/2	2
[1850-51] B.226/b/3	3
[1851-52] B.226/b/4	4
[1851-52] B.226/b/5a	5a
[1851-53] B.226/b/5b	5b
[1852-53] B.226/b/6	6
[1852-53] B.226/b/7	7
[1849-54] B.226/b/8	8
[1850-54] B.226/b/9	9

[1850-54] B.226/b/10	10
[1853-54] B.226/b/11	11
[1853-55] B.226/b/12	12
[1855-57] B.226/b/13	13
[1853-59] B.226/b/14	14
[1857-59] B.226/b/15	15
[1858-59] B.226/b/16	16
[1858-59] B.226/b/17	17
[1859-60] B.226/b/18	18
[1859-61] B.226/b/19	19
[1859-63] B.226/b/20	20
[1859-63] B.226/b/21	21
[1860-63] B.226/b/22	22
[1862-64] B.226/b/23	23
[1863-64] B.226/b/24	24
[1862-65] B.226/b/25	25
[1864-65] B.226/b/26	26
[1863-66] B.226/b/27	27
[1864-66] B.226/b/28	28
[1865-66] B.226/b/29	29
[1857-64] B.226/b/30 (focus on Nisqually)	30
District Fur Returns [1849-54], Miscellaneous [1845-1901]	
<u>Miscellaneous Items</u>	MiscI
[1845] B.5/z/1 (Fort Alexandria)	1
[1830-1858] B.113/z/1 (Fort Langley)	2
[1825-67] B.188/z/1 (Fort St. James)	3
[1834-67] B.191/z/1 (Sandwich Islands)	4
West Coast Correspondence, 1832-1857, E.31/2/1 (Undelivered)	5
Voyageurs, 1823-1850, E.31/2/3 (Undelivered Correspondence)	6
Miscellaneous (Undelivered Correspondence), 1824-1873, E.31/2/4	7
<u>Ships' compiled information</u>	Search file
<i>Beaver, Cadboro, Colinda, Columbia, Cowlitz, Diamond, Dryad, Eagle, Forager, Ganymede, Harpooner, Isabella, Lama, Livey, Mary Dare, Nereide, Otter, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Recovery, Una, Vancouver [1], Vancouver [2], Vancouver [3], William and Ann</i>	
<u>Ships' Logs</u>	log(s) of
<i>Beaver</i> [1835-62]	<i>Beaver</i>
[1847-49] C.1/207	1
[1850-52] C.1/208	2
[1859-60] C.1/209	3
(also see ShMPap 1-3, 14)	
<i>Cadboro</i> [1826-62]	<i>Cadboro</i>
[1826-27] C.1/217	1
[1827] C.1/218	2
[1828] C.1/219	3
[1835] C.1/220	4
[1843-46] C.1/221	5
[1846-50] C.1/222	6
<i>Colinda</i> [1853-54] (journal of Dr. H. W. A. Coleman)	<i>Colinda</i>
[1853] C.1/242	1
<i>Colonel Allan</i> (1816)	--

(no logs survive, see NWCAB 1, 3)	--
<i>Columbia</i> (1813-18)	--
(no logs survive, see NWCAB 3)	--
<i>Columbia</i> [1835-50]	<i>Columbia</i>
[1835-37] C.1/243	1
[1836-37] C.1/244	2
[1837-39] C.1/245	3
[1839-42] C.1/246	4
[1842] C.1/247	5
[1842-45] C.1/248	6
[1844-45] C.1/1064	7
[1845] C.1/249	8
[1845-48] C.1/250	9
[1848-50] C.1/254	10
<i>Conlitz</i> [1840-50]	<i>Conlitz</i>
[1840-42] C.1/257	1
[1843-46] C.1/259	2
[1846] C.1/260	3
[1846] C.1/261	4
[1845-46] C.1/262	5
[1846-49] C.1/263	6
[1849] C.1/264	7
[1849-51] C.1/265	8
[1849-50] C.1/266	9
<i>Dryad</i> [1825-36]	<i>Dryad</i>
[1832-34] C.1/281	1
[1834-36] C.1/282	2
<i>Eagle</i> [1827-35]	<i>Eagle</i>
[1827-29] C.1/283	1
[1833-35] C.1/284	2
[1836-37] C.1/285	3
<i>Forager</i> [1840-41]	<i>Forager</i>
(no surviving logs)	
<i>Ganymede</i> [1828-37]	<i>Ganymede</i>
[1832-34] C.1/333	1
[1834] C.1/334	2
[1834-36] C.1/337	3
[1836-37] C.1/338	4
<i>Harpooner</i>	<i>Harpooner</i>
(no surviving logs)	
<i>Isabella</i> [2] [1830]	<i>Isabella</i>
[1829-30] C.1/355	1
<i>Lama</i> [1832-(40)]	<i>Lama</i>
(see BCA Lama 1-3)	
<i>Lively</i> [1822-24]	<i>Lively</i>
[1822-24] C.1/452	1
<i>Mary Dare</i> [1846-53]	<i>Mary Dare</i>
[1850-52] C.1/459	1
[1852] C.1/460	2
[1852-53] C.1/461	3
[1853-54] C.1/462	4
<i>Nereide</i> [1833-40]	<i>Nereide</i>
[1833-34] C.1/609	1
[1839-40] C.1/610	2

<i>Norman Morison</i> [1849-53]	<i>Norman Morison</i>
[1849-51] C.1/613	1
[1851] C.1/614	3
[1849-53] C.7/99 (List of passengers)	4
<i>Otter</i> [1853-90]	<i>Otter</i>
[1852-61] C.1/625	1
<i>Prince Albert</i> [1842-?] (Hudson Bay run)	<i>Prince Albert</i>
[1842] C.1/667	1
[1843] C.1/670	2
[1844] C.1/673	3
[1845] C.1/676	4
[1846] C.1/679	5
[1847] C.1/680	6
[1848] C.1/683	7
[1849] C.1/686	8
[1850] C.1/689	9
[1851] C.1/692	10
[1852] C.1/695	11
<i>Prince of Wales</i> [1845-50's] (Columbia River schooner)	<i>Prince of Wales</i>
(no surviving logs)	
<i>Prince of Wales [I]</i> [1793-1838] (Hudson Bay run)	<i>Prince of Wales [I]</i>
[1822] C.1/799	1
[1823] C.1/800	2
[1824] C.1/803	3
[1825] C.1/806	4
[1826] C.1/809	5
[1827] C.1/812	6
[1828] C.1/815	7
[1829] C.1/818	8
[1830-31] C.1/821	9
[1833] C.1/825	10
[1835] C.1/827	11
[1835] C.1/828	12
[1836] C.1/830	13
[1836] C.1/831	14
[1837] C.1/833	15
[1838] C.1/834	16
<i>Prince of Wales [II]</i> [1850-?] (Hudson Bay run)	<i>Prince of Wales [II]</i>
[1850] C.1/836	1
[1851] C.1/837	2
<i>Prince Rupert IV</i> [1827-37] (Hudson Bay run)	<i>Prince Rupert IV</i>
[1827] C.1/910	1
[1828] C.1/912	2
[1829] C.1/915	3
[1830] C.1/918	4
[1831] C.1/921	5
[1832] C.1/923	6
[1833-34] C.1/925	7
[1835] C.1/927	8
[1836] C.1/929	9
[1837] C.1/931	10
[1838] C.1/933	11
<i>Prince Rupert V</i> [1842-50] (Hudson Bay run)	<i>Prince Rupert V</i>
[1842] C.1/934	1

[1842] C.1/936	2
[1843] C.1/938	3
[1844] C.1/942	4
[1844] C.1/943	5
[1845] C.1/946	6
[1846] C.1/949	7
[1847] C.1/952	8
[1848] C.1/956	9
[1849] C.1/959	10
[1850] C.1/963	11
[1853] C.1/964	12
<i>Princess Royal</i> [2] [1854-58]	<i>Princess Royal</i> [2]
[1854-55] C.1/975	1
[1855-56] C.1/976	2
[1856-57] C.1/977	3
[1857-58] C.1/978	4
[1858-59] C.1/979	5
[1859-65] C.1/981	6
[1861-62] C.1/982	7
[1862-63] C.1/983	8
<i>Recovery</i> [1852-59] (no surviving logs)	<i>Recovery</i>
<i>Sumatra</i> [1837-38]	<i>Sumatra</i>
[1837-38] C.1/1061	1
Una (no surviving logs, see ShMPap 10, PortB 1)	Una
<i>Valleyfield</i> [1841-43] (no surviving logs, see ShMPap 12)	<i>Valleyfield</i>
<i>Vancouver</i> [2] [1826-34]	<i>Vancouver</i> [2]
[1831-32] C.1/1062	1
<i>Vancouver</i> [3] [1839-48]	<i>Vancouver</i> [3]
[1841-44] C.1/1063	1
[1844-47] C.1/1065	2
<i>Vancouver</i> [4] [1852] (see BCA <i>Vancouver</i> [4])	<i>Vancouver</i> [4]
<i>Vigilant</i> [1823-25] (no surviving logs)	<i>Vigilant</i>
<i>William & Ann</i> [1824-29]	<i>William & Ann</i>
[1824-25] C.1/1066	1
[1825-26] C.1/1068	2
[1825-26] C.1/1069	3
[1826-28] C.1/1070	4
<u>Ship's Miscellaneous Papers</u>	ShMiscPap
[1834-35] C.7/14 (<i>Beaver</i>)	1
[1851] C.7/16 (<i>Beaver</i>)	2
[1835-72] C.7/17 (<i>Beaver</i>)	3
[1826-33] C.7/21 (<i>Cadboro</i>)	4
[1835] C.7/25 (<i>Columbia</i>)	4ab
[1853] C.7/21 (<i>Colinda</i>)	4aa
[1835-50] C.7/32 (<i>Columbia</i>)	4a
[1836-49] C.7/38 (<i>Cowlitz</i>)	5
[1836] C.7/42 (<i>Dryad</i>)	6
[1836-38] C.7/44 (<i>Eagle</i>)	6a
[1832-37] C.7/59 (<i>Ganymede</i>)	7

[1846-48] C.7/92 (<i>Mary Dare</i>)	8
[1833-40] C.7/98 (<i>Nereide</i>)	9
[1850-52] C.7/99 (<i>Norman Morison</i>)	9a
[1840-56] C.7/99 (<i>Prince Albert</i>)	9aa
[1850-52] C.7/163 (<i>Una</i>)	10
[1836-49] C.7/164 (<i>Vancouver</i> [2])	11
[1843] C.7.165 (<i>Valleyfield</i>)	12
[1851] C.7/175 (<i>Princess Royal</i>)	13
[1828-41] C.7/177 (<i>Beaver, Cadboro, Columbia</i> [3] <i>Dryad, Eagle, Ganymede, Lama, Nereide, Sumatra, Vancouver</i> [2], <i>Vancouver</i> [3])	14
[1825-42] C.7/178 (<i>Eagle, Columbia</i> [3])	15
[1831] C.7/187 (<i>Dryad</i>)	16
<u>Portledge Book</u>	PortB
[1844-60] C.3/7 (<i>Columbia</i> [3], <i>Cowlitz, Mary Dare, Otter, Prince Albert, Prince Rupert, Una, Vancouver</i> [3], <i>Vancouver</i> [4])	1
<u>HBCA Ships' Extracts</u>	ShipExt
<u>Huntington Library, Pasadena (San Marino, CA)</u>	HL
Nisqually Journal of Occurrences, 1833-59	Nisqually 1
Servants' Accounts, 1843-1869	Nisqually 2
Tlithlow Journal	Tlithlow
<u>Idaho Historical Society</u>	IdHS
Thomas Redsull affidavit, July 7, 1911, 972.64 F821	Red
"Old Fort Boise; A Lost But Not Forgotten Trading Post of Idaho," typewritten manuscript, no author; 979.64 F82 (8 pages)	OldFB
"Old Fort Boise and Old Fort Hall," by Lloyd Lehrbas, typewritten manuscript, 979.64 F82	OldFBH
"Old Fort Boise Ephemeral Structure, Three times Rebuilt," undated newspaper clipping	OldFBES
National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, prepared April 1, 1974	NR
<u>John Carter Brown Library, Providence, RI</u>	JCBL-Prov
Dorr, Ebenezer, "A Journal of a Voyage from Boston round the World..."	Dorr
<u>Kamloops Archives, Kamloops, B. C.</u>	KamA
Fort Kamloops Journal, 1860	FtKamloops
Paul Fraser's Thompson River Journal, Book I, 1851-52	Fraser
Oblate Church Records	Oblate
Molly Forbes, untitled typescript about Archibald McKinlay, February 28, 1972	Forbes
Records of St. Jean Baptiste Forche du nord (North Fork), St. Joseph, Kamloops, Ste. Marie and St. Louis	StJean
<u>Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, MA</u>	MassHS
Suter, John, "Log of the ship <i>Atahualpa</i> , 1811-15"	Atahualpa
Perkins, James and Thomas H. Foreign letters, 3 April 1807-5 January 1815	Perkins
<u>Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Miss.</u>	MHS
William H. Ashley Papers	Ashley
Inventory of Goods, 1825 Rendezvous	1
Ashley's Accounts, July 1825	2
A Narrative of Colonel Robert Campbell's Experiences in the Rocky Mountain Fur Trade from 1825 to 1835	Campbell

Papers of the St. Louis Fur Trade Part 1: The Chouteau Collection, 1752-1925 Articles of Association and partnership between Benjamin Wilkinson, Pierre Chouteau (senior), Manuel Lisa, Auguste Chouteau (junior), Reuben Lewis, William Clark, Silvestre Labadie all of the town of St. Louis, Louisiana and Pierre Menard and William Morrison of the town of Kaskaskia in the territory of Indiana, and also Andrew Henry of Louisiana for hunting and trading in the Upper Missouri to its sources to be known as the St. Louis, Missouri Fur Company, March 7, 1809; "Benjamin Clapp's Journal, 1811-1821," manuscript transcription Andrew Drips' Papers Robert Newell's Notebook	Chouteau Chouteau 1809 Clapp Drips Newell
<u>Nanaimo Community Archives</u> Nanaimo Correspondence, James Douglas-Joseph McKay, Aug. 1852- Sept. 53, HBC Fonds – 1852-1857, AR/8	NanCA NCB
<u>National Archives, Washington, D. C.</u> Despatches from United States Consuls in Canton, 1790-1906 (USNARS, DespCant File Microcopies of Records, no. 101, roll 1) Despatches from United States Consuls in Honolulu, 1820-1903, Vol. 1 (File Microcopies of Records, no. 144, roll 1) Maury Abstract Logs 1796-1861, Roll 71, target 4, vol. 251 ("Ship <i>Levant</i> "); Roll 72 target 1, vol. 271 ("Ship <i>America</i> ") Miscellaneous Letters of the Department of State, 1 August-31 December, 1816, (File Microcopies of Records, no. 179, roll 35) Spanish Spoilation Claims, Dept. of State Port of New York List of Officers and Men of the Ship <i>Tonquin</i> , Sept. 3, 1810	USNA DespHon Maury Misc Spanish <i>Tonquin</i>
<u>National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario</u> A-41, Keith, James, microfilm A-676, A-2: Memorandum Book [at Fort George, Spring, 1820] p. 44	NAC Keith
<u>New York Public Library</u> MS Log of the <i>Opehlia</i> Lee's Log of the <i>Levant</i> , 1819-21 <i>New York Gazette and General Advertiser</i> , June 30, 1817	NY-PL <i>Opehlia</i> <i>Levant</i> <i>Gaz/Adver</i>
<u>Oblate House, Vancouver</u> Marriages, St. Joseph's Mission, Williams Lake, 1869-1901	OblH-Van MarrStJoWL
<u>Oregon Historical Society, Portland OR</u> Censuses E. White's 1842 Census south of Columbia of males over 21 years of age 1849 Census, Oregon Territory, (Clackamas Co., Yamhill Co., Champoege) 1850 US Census, Oregon Territory (Clackamas Co., Clark Co., Lewis Co.) Newspapers Oregon <i>Argus</i> (Salem) The <i>Oregonian</i> Oregon <i>Sentinel</i> (Jacksonville) Oregon <i>Spectator</i> Oregon <i>Statesman</i> Newspaper clippings file Numbered scrapbooks mostly with newspaper clippings pasted on numbered pagesSB# Indian War Pension Papers	OHS 1842 Census 1849 Census 1850 US Census <i>Argus</i> <i>Oregonian</i> <i>Sentinel</i> <i>Spectator</i> <i>Statesman</i> NCF IWPP

Lorraine Benski, <i>The Pierre Belleque Family Tree, 1797-1981</i>	Belleque
T. J. Hubbard September 24, 1858 letter to James W. Nesmith	Hubbard
Ingraham, Joseph, "Joseph Ingraham to Jose Esteban Martinez, May 1789, Nootka Sound," (copy of typescript)	Ingraham
Sturgis, Josiah "Extract from the Journal of Josiah Sturgis kept on board the Ship <i>Levant</i> on the voyage from Boston to the North West Coast and China in the Year 1818," (MS. 153)	<i>Levant</i>
<i>Reminiscences of Mrs. Eloisa McLoughlin Rae Harvey</i> , manuscript	Rae Harvey
Account Books of Fort Hall, 1834-1839	FtHallAB
Ledger # 1 (initial instructions to Robert Evans followed by entries ranging from April 15, 1834-August 14, 1837)	
Ledger #2 (entries range from December 14, 1834-January 1, 1839)	
Journal (sequential entries from August 4, 1834-December 26, 1835)	
Columbia River Fishing & Trading Company Letterbook, 1833-1837 (R 576B)	CRFTCLet
<u>Oregon State Archives, Salem</u>	OSA
Censuses	
1845 Yamhill and Tualatin Co (Washington Co.) Clackamas Co., Champoie Co, (Marion Co., Clatsop Co.)	Cen1845
1849 Champoege Co. (Marion Co.), Clackamas Co. Clatsop, Lewis (now Washington State), Linn Co., Polk co., Tuality Co. (now Washington Co.), Vancouver Co. (now Washington State), Yamhill Co.	Cen1849
<u>Orkney Archives, Kirkwall, Orkney</u>	OrkA
Old Parish Registers, Baptisms and Marriages, 1657-1819	OPR
Censuses, Orkney 1821-51	Cen1821-
Thomas Humphrey will, dated July 24 and 27, a copy of which is in "Sederunt Book, The Humphrey Bequest, Stromness"	Humphrey
Louttit, Tom J. "The Louttit Saga," Australia, 1970 (manuscript)	Louttit
<u>Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA</u>	PEM
"Bill of Lading of the Ship <i>Active</i> , July 20, 1826"	<i>Active</i>
Anonymous, "Journal of a voyage perform'd on the Ship <i>Amethyst</i> . Seth Smith Camman Jr. From Boston to the coast of California. &c." (Logbook 43)	<i>Amethyst</i>
Anonymous, "Return of American Vessels that have entered the Port of Canton in China from June 6, 1816-May 25, 1817 with an Abstract of their Cargoes." (Frederick Townsend Ward China Collection, Ms C380 R439)	Canton
Isaac Whittemore's journal of the <i>Caroline</i> , 1803-05	<i>Caroline</i>
Anonymous, " <i>Griffon</i> , Brig, Shipping Journal, October 1824-July 1827." (Log. 1824 G4)	<i>Griffon</i>
Anonymous, Allen, Peter, Log of the Ship <i>Hamilton</i> , Captain William Mart[a]in, from Boston towards the Northwest Coast of America, 1819-1823,"	<i>Hamilton 1</i>
Martain, William, "Ship Hamilton Log book, 1809-1815"	<i>Hamilton 2</i>
Martain, William, "Ship Louisa Log Book, 1826-1829"	<i>Hamilton 3</i>
Anonymous, " <i>Joseph Peabody</i> , Brig, Shipping Logbook, January 1836-May 1838," (Log 1836 J)	<i>Joseph Peabody</i>
"Bill of Lading of the Ship <i>Louisa</i> , Oct. 5, 1826"	<i>Louisa</i>
[Liscome, Otis?], "Extracts from the log of the Ship Margaret"	<i>Margaret</i>
Bartlett, John, "John Bartlett's journal to North West Coast and China, 1790 on the ship <i>Massachusetts</i> "	<i>Massachusetts</i>
Suter, John, "Log of John Suter, Captain, on the Ship <i>Mentor</i> of Boston toward the Northwest Coast of America, 1816-1820"	<i>Mentor</i>

Reynolds, Capt. Stephen, A Voyage of the <i>New Hazard</i> to the Northwest Coast...1810-1813 by Stephen Reynolds...	<i>New Hazard</i>
Kemp, Robert, Journal of the <i>Otter</i> , 1809-11	<i>Otter</i>
<u>Roman Catholic Diocese of Prince George, Chancery Office, Prince George, B. C.</u> Marriage, Baptism records	<u>RCDioPG</u> MarBap
<u>Rosenbach Library, Philadelphia</u> McDougall, Duncan, <i>Astoria</i> Journal, 1811-1813	<u>RosL-Ph</u> <i>Astoria</i>
<u>St. Edward's Church, Duncan, B. C.</u> St. Ann's Baptisms-Marriages, 1886-1896	<u>StEdC</u> Bapt/Marr.
<u>Societe Historique de Saint-Boniface, Saint-Boniface, MB</u> "Liste des Voyageurs, 1788-1822" (NWC/HBC contracts) St. Boniface Cathedral Records	<u>SHdeSB</u> Liste SBCR
<u>Sooke Regional Museum, Sooke, B. C.</u> MS notes "From George MacKenzie" newspaper clippings anonymous notes of January 1956	<u>SookeRM</u> MacKenzie newspapercl anonymous
<u>South Oregon Historical Society</u> Marriage and road taxes records <i>Democratic Times</i> (Jacksonville) <i>Oregon Sentinel</i> (Jacksonville)	<u>SOHS</u> MarriageRT <i>Democratic</i> <i>Sentinel</i>
<u>Tacoma Library</u> <i>The Daily Ledger</i> , Tacoma <i>Tacoma News</i>	<u>Tac-L</u> <i>Daily Ledger</i> <i>Tacoma News</i>
<u>Tacoma Parks, Fort Nisqually Living History Museum</u> "Letters Outward: The Letters of Edward Huggins 1862-1907," (ms) Joseph H. Huntsman ed., Tacoma "Journal of Occurrences on Puget's Sound Agricultural Coy's Farm at Muck 1858," unpaginated typescript	<u>TacP-FtNis</u> Huggins Muck
<u>University of British Columbia Koerner Library</u> David Thompson Journals [microfilm]	<u>UBC-Koer</u> Thompson
<u>University of British Columbia Special Collections</u> William Duncan Papers, Community Education Registers, 1857-1860 The Ermatinger Paper (transcript of Ermatinger letters) Hamilton, Gavin, handwritten notes, 115 Mile House, Lac La Hache, May 19, 1909 Hamilton	<u>UBC-SC</u> Duncan Ermatinger
<u>Vancouver Archives, Vancouver, B. C.</u> Memorandum of conversation with Captain Frederick William Pamphlet, May 6, 1838.	<u>Van-A</u> Pamphlet
<u>Vancouver Public Library, Vancouver, B. C.</u> Newspapers <i>The Colonist</i> [1858-] <i>The Vancouver Sun</i> <i>The Vancouver Province</i>	<u>Van-PL</u> <i>Colonist</i> <i>Sun</i> <i>Province</i>

Vancouver School of Theology

United Church B.C. Conference Archives

VanSTheo

UCConArch

Washington State Archives, Olympia, Washington*Tacoma Sunday Ledger**Morning Olympian**Puget Sound Weekly Courier*, OlympiaJohn M. Wark's July 6, 1860 Victoria letter to E. Huggins, Nisqually
Papers, Reel 2**WSA***Tacoma**Olympian**PugetSWC*

Wark

Yale University Beinecke Library New Haven, CTAnderson, Alexander Caulfield, "Historical Notes on the Commerce of the
Columbia River, 1824-1848,"Clinton, Ebenezer, "Journal of ships *Vancouver* and *Atabualpa*, 1804-06"
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Clinton

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Commander, On a Voyage from Boston to the Northwest Coast of America
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North America During the Years 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814*,
(W. Kaye Lamb, ed., Toronto, 1969)*Alexander Henry The Younger's Journal, 1799-1814, Vol. I**Alexander Henry The Younger's Journal, 1799-1814, Vol. II*

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CCR

1a

1b

1c

2a

<i>St. Paul, 1847-64</i> , vol. 2 (B&M, 1979)	2b
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<i>Oregon City Register, 1842-1890</i> (B&M, 1984)	4a
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<i>Jacksonville Register, 1854-85</i> (B&M, 1984)	4c
<i>Roseburg, Oregon and The Southern Oregon Missions, 1858-1862</i> (B&M, 1986)	5a
<i>Roseburg, Oregon and Missions to the Seacoast, 1866-1911</i> (B&M, 1986)	5b
<i>Portland, Oregon Immaculate Conception Church & Cathedral, 1852-1871</i> (B&M, 1986)	5c
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